"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cooler Friday; Saturday, fair; moderate north and northeast winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,823. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

## TAFT MEN TO FIGHT FOR BAY STATE VOTE

### To Ask for Recount, Believing His Delegates Got Thousands More Than Ones Roosevelt Gave Up.

### IMPUGN COLONEL'S MOTIVES

### Think His Generosity a Trick to Hold Other States, but He Insists He Is Sincere.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—Evidence is piling up hourly, which warrants the belief that in Tuesday's primaries at least 16,000, and probably 20,000, more Republicans voted for Taft and the Taft delegates at large than rallied about the Roosevelt standard. The presence of a ninth candidate for delegate at large pledged to Taft deceived thousands of voters into marking nine names, and consequently invalidating their ballots, and to-day the further fact appears that election officers in some places threw out not only the delegate vote, but the entire ballot. It also appears that the Taft alternates at large carried the State. These developments furnish the basis of the contest which the Taft leaders say they will make in the convention at Chicago.

Signatures are being obtained by the Taft delegates to petitions for a recount of the vote for delegates at large throughout the State. Ten signatures are required in each town and as many in each ward of the cities. The petitions must be filed by 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

One such petition was filed to-night with the Boston Board of Election Commissioners by Chairman Herman Hormel of the Republican State Committee. He asks for a recount on the vote cast for the Republican delegates at large in every ward in Boston except Ward 7.

Gen. Champlin, manager of the Taft League, stated that from indications at hand there were about 15,000 votes actually cast for the regular slate of delegates at large pledged to the renomination of President Taft and headed by Senator Crane and made void by the marking of ex-Senator Frank Seiberlich's name. In one city 600 votes were thus rendered useless.

At the Taft headquarters to-night the statement was made that the sheet placed before each Republican voter consisted of two columns, in one of which were the names of the delegates at large and their alternates, and in the other the district delegates and the Presidential preference. It was said that in the eye of the law each of these columns constituted a "ballot" and that only the "ballots" containing Seiberlich's name should have been thrown out by the election officials. But, in Provincetown, for instance, the entire sheet was declared illegal, thus depriving both Taft and the district delegates of votes. There were twenty-nine such votes in Provincetown, and Gen. Champlin believes that the Taft preference vote of the State, instead of being 66,069, should have been at least 100,000.

Returns compiled by The Boston Globe show that Burrill, who headed the Taft alternate delegates at large, received in 132 cities and towns 5,867 more votes than his opponent on the Roosevelt alternate ticket.

In the light of these developments the President's friends regard Roosevelt's action in directing his delegates at large to waive their pledges and vote for Taft was based less upon high motives of the right of the people to rule than upon a singularly penetrating sense of political expediency. Gen. Champlin says that the Colonel's surrender of eight Massachusetts delegates enables him to claim more than twenty Taft delegates elected in the Illinois primaries, who, though considered Taft men, have signified their intention of voting for Roosevelt in the convention, because the State voted for Roosevelt in the preference clause. These delegates, some politicians believe, unquestionably would refuse to be bound by the State's preference if the Baxter group of Roosevelt delegates at large from Massachusetts ignored the preference result of Tuesday's primaries in this State.

But however that may be, the Massachusetts Roosevelt delegates at large have refused to be released and declare their intention of voting for the Colonel in case they are admitted to seats in the convention hall at Chicago. The Taft leaders profess to have no fear on this score; they are confident that their protest, based on the grounds before mentioned, will be sustained, and that Senator Crane and his seven comrades will represent the Bay State in the National Convention. Some go so far as to express the belief that Col. Roosevelt himself, when he comes to learn the exact situation, will throw up his hands and again enunciate his familiar declaration that he wants the nomination only if the people want him to have it.

Revised and complete figures of the valid Republican votes cast on Tuesday show:

**Presidential Preference.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Taft | 66,069 |
| Roosevelt | 61,854 |
| La Follette | 2,005 |

**Delegates at Large.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Baxter (heading Roosevelt group) | 84,834 |
| Crane (heading Taft group) | 76,854 |

A partial tabulation of the Town Clerk returns for other delegates at large shows very little variation from the leaders of the groups. The returns from Boston tabulated by the Election Board reduce President Taft's plurality in this city over Roosevelt to 510 votes. The early returns gave Taft's plurality as 630.

The Roosevelt slate for delegates at large got 10,913 votes in Boston, while the Taft slate got 10,079.

The Taft slate of alternates at large, headed by former Gov. John D. Long got 11,548 votes, while the Roosevelt slate got 10,327, making the Taft slate plurality 1,221.

The alignment of the Republican district delegates, unless changed by recounts, is 16 for Taft and 12 for Roosevelt. The districts which voted for Roosevelt are the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth.

The Democratic muddle continues. Of the delegates elected, fifteen (including seven at large) are pledged for Foss and twenty-one are unpledged. Secretary O'Leary of the State Committee said to-day:

"All of the delegates on the Democratic ticket will vote for Clark, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State. The State Committee simply recommended to the Democrats of the State that they vote for Foss.

"On the other hand, Mayor Fitzgerald says:

"I shall cast my vote for Gov. Foss unless it appears that he is out of the running. Then I shall vote for Clark as the choice of the State."

The other delegates seem are about equally divided.

Gov. Foss to-day released the delegates elected on the Democratic ballot from any obligations that they might feel to vote for him as Presidential nominee at the convention in Baltimore. He said that since he had withdrawn as a candidate and taken the position that his name

Continued on Page 2.

## LIEUT. R. S. McDONALD KILLED

### Naval Officer, Recently Wed, Fell from Brooklyn Street Car.

Lieut. Ray S. McDonald, U. S. N., who was married on March 21 to Miss Katherine Heilner, daughter of the late Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. C. Heilner, and who returned only recently from his wedding trip, was killed yesterday by a fall from a trolley car, which fractured his skull. The accident happened about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when Lieut. McDonald slipped in boarding a Union Street car just as it was turning on to the Brooklyn Bridge approach, at Tillary Street, Brooklyn.

Lieut. McDonald had been living with his bride in the Mansion House, in Hicks Street, and it is believed that he had left there just a few moments before the accident. Passengers on the car picked him up unconscious, and called an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital. It was not until Lieut. McDonald reached there that his identity was learned by papers in his pockets. Then word was sent to the Mansion House.

It was found that Mrs. McDonald had left soon before to visit friends at 39 South Oxford Street, and before she was found there Lieut. McDonald had died. Mrs. McDonald was prostrated when the news was broken to her, and last night her friends refused to let any one see her.

Lieut. McDonald was only 27 years old. He was born in Canada, and was appointed to Annapolis from North Dakota in 1902. He was graduated from the academy in February, 1906, and became an Ensign in 1908. He had only recently won his grade of Lieutenant.

His wedding to Miss Heilner took place in Washington, where Mrs. Heilner's home now is. Rear Admiral Heilner had died shortly before the wedding, which was a quiet one on that account. The Heilner home formerly was at 189 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

## GIRL SAVES OLD MASTERS.

### Brave Fire in Prince Salm-Salm's Castle to Rescue Art Treasures.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 2.—The historic castle of Anholt in Westphalia, the residence of Prince Salm-Salm, was badly damaged by fire to-day, but the valuable art treasures were saved, owing to the heroism of the fifteen-year-old daughter of a porter.

When fire was discovered near the picture gallery the girl rushed into the apartment and began removing the pictures, including works by Rembrandt, Murillo, Dürer, and Reynolds. The fire made such progress that the girl found the doorway of the corridor in flames before her task was completed. Thereupon she threw the pictures one by one out of the window into the courtyard.

Some of the pictures were slightly damaged through the fall, but had they been allowed to remain in the gallery all would have been irretrievably ruined.

The girl escaped unhurt.

## FLOOD AREA WIDENS.

### Many Small Towns Inundated After Break at Torras—115,000 Homeless.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2.—Hope of patching the break in the Mississippi River levees at Torras, La., expected to cause the worst situation in lower Mississippi flood history, was abandoned this afternoon. Water was rushing through the 800-foot breach to-night at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and several small towns were inundated.

Baton Rouge has been made the concentration point for persons made homeless by the Torras break. Hundreds were taken there yesterday and last night. The work of caring for these people went on rapidly.

While citizens of Baton Rouge were doing all they could for refugees from Pointe Coupee Parish to-night, they also had a hard fight of their own. The water is within a foot of the top of the bags that have been placed on the levee here. The river is rising and it seems certain that part of the city will be flooded. A steady rain is softening the already strained levees.

A peculiar situation exists at Melville, La. There the Atchafalaya River in front of the town is holding, but water from a bank five miles down stream is backing up and flooding the outskirts of the town This is an old break.

When the break came at Torras the inhabitants rushed for the cars. Even some livestock was put aboard and the train run out of the danger zone. Steamboats picked up many marooned persons and took them to Baton Rouge, where Government rations are being dealt out.

Sheriff Parker of West Baton Rouge parish is in charge of a Southern Pacific shuttle train running through the Atchafalaya swamps of Iberville and Ct. Martin parishes, removing marooned inhabitants to places of safety. The train will continue to run until all are removed unless the track is washed away. The Frisco Railroad also sent out a special train to pick up people and livestock along the line.

It is estimated that 115,000 homeless persons are being taken care of, largely through Government efforts, in the refugee camps that have been establishmed at various points during the past month. How many will be added to this number by the Torras break cannot be accurately estimated, but it will be many thousands. The Government has made provision for handling several thousand at Baton Rouge.

Pointe Coupee parish is the heaviest loser by this last break, but the flood waters may extend over six or eight parishes. Fourteen parishes had been flooded before the Torras break.

## RODE ON SIDEWALK.

### Highland Falls Citizens Complain of West Point Instructor.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 2.—Highland Falls citizens complained to the Board of Trustees at a meeting held last night in regard to the manner in which Lieut. Edward M. Zell, Seventh United States Cavalry, instructor in French at West Point, had violated the village ordinances.

Lieut. Zell was out horseback riding. The road was muddy from continued rains, and the officer decided to use the sidewalk, and, notwithstanding objections of villagers, he remained there. The village ordinances make it a punishable offense for even a child to ride a bicycle on the sidewalk.

No action was taken by the Trustees except to have Lieut. Zell notified that a future violation of the law would be punished as strictly in the village as at West Point.

Residents of Highland Falls are indignant over what they term the utter disregard shown for the rights of citizens by army men.

## CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS TIED UP BY STRIKES

### Trouble with Pressmen's Union Leaves the City Without Any but Small, Limited Editions.

### WAGON DRIVERS ALSO QUIT

### Differences Start in Hearst Office and Spread to Other Plants—Proprietors to Stand Together.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, May 2.—With one exception, The Daily Socialist, this city was without newspaper to-day until late in the afternoon. Business men fretted as the time passed for the issuance of the regular editions of the afternoon papers containing market reports as well as the general news of the day, and finally had to resort to the ticker as the sole source of information as to what was going on in the outside world. The public stormed the news stands, only to be informed that no newspapers were on sale because of a strike of pressmen affecting every newspaper office in Chicago printing papers in the English language.

Each of the morning papers decided to get out one edition to-morrow, which will be jointly delivered in the city.

A conflict between the Chicago newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 and the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which includes in its membership the four morning and four afternoon papers printed in Chicago, precipitated the trouble which rendered the city newspaperless.

The trouble between the newspapers and their pressmen has been brewing for some time. In fact, it is said, that the Chicago publishers a year ago engaged Henry N. Cary, formerly of New York and recently of St. Louis, to take charge of their association with the possibility in view of a conflict with labor employed in the newspaper offices of Chicago.

For years the Chicago newspaper proprietors declare they have been victimized by the newspaper trade unions in the matter not alone of the quality but also of the quantity of labor which should be employed in each office, to say nothing of the question of wages.

**Not a Question of Wages.**

In the present dispute there is no question of wages. The whole fight rests on the question as to whether the Pressmen's Union shall dictate to the publisher the number of men to be employed on each press in excess of the number called for by an agreement existing hitherto between the publishers and the union. The matter is fully explained in a statement issued to-day by the Chicago Local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and which reads as follows:

On April 30, at 12 o'clock midnight, the management of The Chicago Examiner and The Chicago American posted in its press rooms the announcement that the contract between said Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7, having expired, the management elected to come under the provisions of the contract between the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of which The Chicago Examiner and The Chicago American are members, and the pressmen's union, and would assume all the obligations and exercise all the rights of other members of the association under the contract, adding that the management would refer to arbitration, as provided in the contract, any differences that might arise.

After the announcement had been read, the men, acting under the order of the President of the union, resumed work without protest, and thus acknowledged their acceptance of the contract.

On May 1 the management announced that it would exercise its right under the contract to determine the number of men employed on each press, and ordered such press to be manned with the same number of men as other members of the Chicago local employ on presses of similar size and product.

The members of the union refused to work under this order. The management then offered to install the same time proposed to be laid off to report as usual for work daily, but not to work on the presses, and to submit the question at issue to arbitration, and in the event of a decision sustaining the position of the union to pay these men full wages from the time laid off up to the date of the decision of the arbitrator. The members of the union refused to work under this offer.

The management then notified the men that their continued refusal to work would constitute a strike, and that in so striking the union would be breaking the contract between the Publishers' Association and the union. The members of the union continued to refuse to work and walked out of the office.

Under the circumstance the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association now declares the contract between it and Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 broken by the union and therefore terminated. The pressrooms of all the members of the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will therefore hereafter be continued without recognition of the jurisdiction of Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7.

It is the purpose now to disturb the working conditions and wages of the fromer contract, and to this end the continued cooperation of all employes without discrimination is invited.

By order of the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
VICTOR F. LAWSON, President.
HENRY N. CARY, Secretary.

Later in the day the Publishers' Association made this addition to its statement:

It should be noted that this strike was called by the officials of the Pressmen's Union in one of the morning newspapers last night and in all of the evening papers to-day in spite of the offer of the publishers to arbitrate the claim of the union in accordance with the contract heretofore existing between the union and the Publishers' Association and now broken by the union.

In a conference held this morning the publishers again stated to the representatives of the union that those of their employes who desired to continue in the service of the newspapers would be retained on the same wage basis as heretofore, without discrimination and without reference to their membership or non-membership in the union, the sole requirement being the faithful discharge of their duties as employes.

By order of the Chicago Local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
(Signed) VICTOR F. LAWSON, President.

**Trouble in Hearst Office.**

It appears that William Randolph Hearst, owner of The Chicago Examiner and The Chicago American, has for some time employed more men on the presses used for the publication of his newspapers in Chicago than is required by the agreement existing between the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the Pressmen's Union, Number 7. Mr. Hearst is a member of the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, but up to May 1 had a separate contract with his pressmen wherby the additional men were employed in the working of the presses.

In a spirit of economy Mr. Hearst decided that inasmuch as this contract expired on May 1, he would not renew it, but would seek refuge in the agreement existing between the Publishers' Association and the Pressmens' Union. Mr. Hearst's pressmen held a conference and decided that it was a bitter deal for a professed champion of labor to give to them, and at 10:30 o'clock on the evening of May 1, just as Mr. Hearst's morning newspaper was preparing to go to press, they walked out.

In anticipation of the strike, however, the members of the Publishers' Association held a meeting and decided that they

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**SECRET HISTORY OF BONNOT, TIGER-BANDIT.**

"Arsene Lupin," (Maurice Le Blanc,) famous writer of detective stories, will tell in

**NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES**

the most dramatic true story of crime ever known. It will be transmitted by cable, and will occupy two pages in The Times next Sunday.

## ENGLAND ORDERS SIXTY AEROPLANES

### To be Increased to 100 as Soon as the Army and Navy Train Enough Pilots.

### HYDRO-AEROPLANE TESTS

### A Large Number of Machines Will Be Ordered if Satisfactory—King to Witness Naval Flights.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 2.—The British Government has made a serious move in the matter of airships for the navy and army, having authorized the purchase of sixty aeroplanes, which will be increased to 100 as soon as a sufficient number of army and navy airmen have been trained.

The Government is also giving its attention to the hydro-aeroplane. Naval experts are experimenting with it, and if the results are satisfactory a large number of machines will be ordered without delay.

The King, when he attends the naval manoeuvres at Portland next week, will be given the opportunity of witnessing flights of naval aeroplanes, which will be launched from the deck of the battleship Hibernia.

It is pointed out that even when 100 aeroplanes are in use, and a corresponding number of pilots trained, the British aeronautical service will still be much inferior in numbers and experience to the French service, and some considerable distance behind the German service.

Figures of the expenditure provided for aeronautics, including airships and aeroplanes, for the current year, are: France, £1,250,000; Germany, £700,000, and Great Britain, £308,000.

France has also £130,000 raised by subscriptions to the National Aviation Fund. The German figure is approximate only, no details being published. Additional appropriations are anticipated, and the public fund is being largely subscribed to. The British sum includes £90,000 for the purchase of land.

## HOUSE CHEERS UNDERWOOD.

### Plurality in Georgia 9,000 Over Wilson—His Lead in Florida.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—An unusual demonstration greeted Representative Oscar Underwood, the majority leader, when he appeared in the House to-day, the Chamber, which was crowded, rising in a body and cheering him because of his victory in the Georgia and Florida Presidential primaries. Speaker Clark, who was in the chair, looked on smilingly while the applause continued.

Another demonstration was accorded Mr. Underwood when he was called to take the chair upon the introduction of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill. When Speaker Clark turned over the gavel to the majority leader the House burst into an uproar that lasted several minutes. Throughout it all Mr. Underwood smiled delightedly.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—Official returns received here indicate that Underwood's plurality over Wilson will not be less than 9,000.

To-day's returns further emphasize the fact that it was the country vote which won for the Alabama leader. Gov. Wilson carried all the counties containing large cities.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 2.—Returns from Tuesday's Democratic Presidential primary are still incomplete, but enough are in to show that Underwood carried almost every county in the State except those containing the three largest cities, Pensacola, Jacksonville and Tampa.

Park Trammell leads in the race for Governor, with about 16,000 votes. Cromwell Gibbons is second, with 9,400.

Representative Frank Clark and Samuel J. Hilburn win in the Second primary for Congress from the First District, while Stephen Sparkman is renominated in the second. Claude l'Engle has a big lead in the race for Congressman-at-large.

## GUARDIAN FOR HICHBORN BOY

### Rear Admiral's Widow Asks Court for Custody of Little Grandson.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mrs. Jennie M. Hichborn, widow of Rear Admiral Hichborn, to-day asked the District Supreme Court to appoint her guardian of Philip Hichborn, the four-year-old child of her son, Philip S. Hichborn, who committed suicide on March 27. Justice Wright designated Murray A. Cobb to answer for the child, and appointed William Henry Dennis as counsel to defend the proceedings. William Hitz appeared for Mrs. Hichborn.

Little Philip accompanied his grandmother to court and gazed with wide-opened eyes at the flowing gown of Justice Wright as he proceeded to mount the bench. The little fellow looked about wonderingly while the crier formally opened the court.

As he was being led from the room by his grandmother Philip took another look at the Justice on the bench and was rewarded with a wave of the hand from Justice Wright, who has a little son of about the same age. The youngster answered the good-bye of the Justice with a face beaming with smiles.

Mrs. Philip Hichborn, who eloped with Horace Wiley, is now abroad with him. Mrs. Wiley still lives in this city.

Angostura Bitters originated 1824, an old friend; an effective spring tonic.—Adv.

## RAILWAY FIREMEN DEMAND $25,000,000

### With Assistants on 14,000 Locomotives and "Valets" to Polish All of Them.

### MEANS $16,000,000 MORE

### Eastern Roads Called On for Huge Yearly Payment While Engineers' Dispute Remains Unsettled.

A schedule of demands for increased wages for railroad firemen on fifty railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, involving, according to railroad officials, an increased expenditure of between $23,000,000 and $30,000,000 a year, was sent yesterday by W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, from Peoria, Ill., to J. C. Stuart, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Railroad Managers, which met in this city recently to consider the demands of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, whose threatened strike was narrowly averted by the intercession of the Federal authorities with a proposal of arbitration, to which both sides have since agreed.

With the demands of the engineers still unsettled, added significance is given to the demands now made by the firemen of the same roads. According to one official of the railroads, rivalry exists between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The former will receive into its membership only engineers. The latter takes in firemen, and after their promotion to the post of engineer still retains them in its membership. In this way, it was said, each organization has come to vie with the other in making its benefits as attractive as possible to members. When the Brotherhood of Engineers issued its recent call for members to vote on the proposed strike the call concluded with a reminder to members that "the prestige of the organization is at stake." This, the railroad managers believed, had reference to the efforts of the rival organization to win members; and it was not unexpected that this organization, in turn, should presently come forward with demands for increasd wages rivaling the demands of the engineers.

**Affects at Least 20,000 Firemen.**

The engineers demand an increase of 13.8 per cent. This will be considered shortly by a board of arbitration of seven. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been appointed a member of the board by the railroads, and P. H. Morrissey, formerly head of the trainmen's organization, has been appointed to represent the engineers. These two will choose the remaining five arbitrators, or, if they fail to agree, the arbitrators will be chosen by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Martin A. Knapp, and United States Commissioner of Labor Neill.

Just what disposition will be made of the new demands just received from the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen and Enginemen could not be learned yesterday. Chairman Stuart of the Committee of Managers of the Railroads acknowledged receipt of the demands, and assured Mr. Carter that he would be glad to call his committee together and put the demands before it, advising Mr. Carter of the result later. The communication from the President of the firemen's organization, besides asking for increased wages, had demanded concerted action by the railroads instead of the individual action now obtaining among the fifty railroads concerned. In this way the firemen now hope to have wages standardized for all the roads. Their organization includes workers on 24,054 locomotives, which means that there are at least 20,000 firemen among its members, exclusive of the engineers that may belong to it.

Owing to the different wage scales now existing on the various roads concerned, it was said at the headquarters of the Committee of Railroad Managers yesterday that it would be impracticable to compare the existing and proposed wages item by item at this time.

**The Scale Demanded.**

The demands include, however, a scale of from $2.50 to $2.70 a day on passenger engines, $2.55 to $4 a day on through freight service, $2.60 a day of ten hours or less on switching service, and from $2.50 to $3.75 a day of ten hours or less for hostlers. On Mallet type engines, when used in pusher or helper service, firemen under the new scale would receive $3 a day of sixty miles or less or of ten hours or less. No fireman would be required to fire for more than six hours or sixty miles in any twenty-four-hour period. Ten hours or less or 100 miles or less is to be considered a day's work in all classes of service except as otherwise specified. All mileage in excess of 100 miles made within a ten-hour period shall be paid for at mileage rates, and all mileage or time made after the ten-hour period is to be paid for on a basis of time and one-half, or on the basis of one mile for each four minutes if the miles exceed the hours worked.

The most important of the changes demanded, however, as the railroads view it, is embodied in Article XIV. of the demands:

"On coal-burning locomotives in freight service a fireman and an assistant fireman shall be employed."

There are now 14,009 coal-burning locomotives in the freight service of the railroads affected at present, and under the existing system there is but one fireman on each locomotive. The new demand would involve the employment of at least 14,009 additional men as assistant firemen, or a total expense, according to the railroads, of between $14,000,000 and $16,000,000 additional per annum.

Another important change proposed by the new schedule is contained in Article XII.:

"Firemen shall be relieved from cleaning of engines, tanks, fires and flues, scouring of brass, and painting of stacks, smoke arches, and front ends."

This, according to one official of the Railroad Managers' Committee, would practically necessitate the employment of "valets" for the firemen to do work now regularly done by firemen.

No intimation of the official attitude of the Committee of Managers toward the demands of the firemen, however, could be obtained yesterday, nor any expression of opinion as to whether these, too, would be submitted to arbitration.

These demands, according to Mr. Carter's communication to Chairman Stuart of the Managers' Committee, were prepared by a committee representing the employes, which met in Chicago on Feb. 15. They have since been voted upon and indorsed by the members of the organization.

**Gov. Wilson Laid Up with Cold.**

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Suffering with a severe cold, Gov. Wilson is unable to leave his home in Princeton. It will likely keep him in for a few days, but his condition is not at all serious.

THE GRISWOLD, NEW LONDON, CT. Open June 14. H. D. Sexton, Mgr., New York office, 366 Fifth Av., Tel. 2207 Madison Sq.—Adv.

## TAFT TALKS PROSPERITY.

### In Southern Speeches He Opposes Doctrines That Would Disturb.

FLORENCE, S. C., May 2.—Although not on a campaign trip, President Taft made two short speeches in South Carolina to-day on his way to Washington from Augusta, Ga. He gave the first at Sumter from the rear platform of his private car and the second at Florence. Large crowds greeted him at both places.

The President preached prosperity and declared his opposition to doctrines that he said would destroy that prosperity if written into law.

"What we want is prosperity," said Mr. Taft at Sumter. "We want quiet and the least disturbance to business, so that capital may be invested and all may enjoy plenty. In South Carolina I have not always had the support that would make me believe it worth while to ask for your suffrages, but I know there is a strong sub-stratum in South Carolina, as in other States, of confidence in existing Government and that there is a desire to maitain it."

## BRITISH "UNREST" INQUIRY.

### Cabinet Committee to Investigate Existing Industrial Problem.

LONDON, May 2.—The Government has appointed a committee of the Cabinet to investigate the problem of industrial unrest.

The committee will make a report on the whole subject as soon as possible.

## SULLIVAN IN CONTROL.

### His Faction Elects Officers of Illinois Democratic Committee.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—The Roger Sullivan faction was in full control of the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in this city to-day. Arthur W. Charles of Carmi was elected Chairman by a vote of 16 to 6, defeating James M. Gray of Decatur, the Harrison-Hearst candidate.

The other officers of the Sullivan slate were elected without opposition.

## INDICT 23 FOR LYNCHING.

### Fort Smith Jury Also Blame City Heads for Allowing Mob Rule.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 2.—The Grand Jury, which has been investigating the lynching of Sanford Lewis, a negro, on the night of March 23 here, made its report to-day, returning indictments against twenty-three persons.

The jurors blame the city authorities for alleged inefficiency in failing to disperse the mob which broke into the city jail, dragged Lewis forth, and hanged him to a trolley pole on a main street. The names of those indicted were not made public.

## TORNADO WRECKS A TOWN.

### Eighteen Reported Dead at Korn, Oklahoma—Three Elsewhere.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 2.—According to a dispatch from Altus, Okla., to-night, the village of Korn, in a remote section of Washita County, was wiped out by the tornado which swept through the southwestern corner of Oklahoma last Saturday.

It is reported, but not possible to confirm to-night, that eighteen persons were killed at Korn and a number injured. There is no railroad to the town and no wire communication. Three persons, Mrs. William Spradling and two children, are reported to have been killed at Eldorado, Okla.

## EARTHQUAKE IN CANAL ZONE.

### Seismographs Register One There Extending 200 Miles.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The War Department was advised to-day that an earth shock of sufficient intensity to be felt at various points along the Canal Zone was registered on the seismographs at Ancon and Gatun on the night of April 16.

The maximum amplitude was 68 millimeters on the north-south component, the approximate distance of the epicentre of the disturbance 200 miles, and the probable direction as registered by the seismoscope, northeast. The shock was feeble.

## RICH YOUTH A COAL PASSER.

### Student Is Working His Passage, Though He Has an Order for $2,500.

BOSTON, May 2.—One of the coal passers of the Bucknall Line steamer Katuna, which arrived to-day from Calcutta, is M. A. Shah, son of a wealthy horse dealer of Lahore, India. Shah has just finished a four-year course at Oxford University, paying for his tuition from his own earnings.

He started to work his way back home, and got as far as Port Said, when he met the Katuna, on which he expects eventually to reach Calcutta. His present pay is $4 a month. He carries an order for $2,500 which was sent to him by his father, but has thus far refused to have it cashed, depending entirely upon his own resources.

## REPORT WARSHIP LOST.

### Battleship Re Umberto Said to Have Been Driven on Rocks by Storm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—A dispatch has been received here from Tunis saying that the Italian battleship Re Umberto has been driven by a storm on the rocks and sunk at a point on the coast near Zuara.

A small tugboat which was engaged in inspecting the channel buoys in the Dardanelles last night fouled a mine and was blown to pieces.

Four officers, twelve soldiers, and all the members of the crew of the tug perished.

The dispatch from Constantinople in regard to the Re Umberto has not been confirmed from any other source.

The battleship had been engaged in convoying Italian landing expeditions to Tripoli. Built in 1887, the Re Umberto carried a complement of something over 700 men. She was 400 feet long, 77 feet wide and drew 28 feet of water. She had an armament that included four 13-inch guns.

Zuara is on the northwest coast of Tripoli near the Tunisian border. The coast in that vicinity is dangerous. Several rocks and islets lie off it to the northward, and shoal water with rocky patches extends nearly half a mile off the shore.

CRETA CREME HAND SOAP. Cleanses as gift or affair. Large Cake 25c.—Adv.

## SAY BRYCE AIDED RECIPROCITY 'PLOT'

### Taft's Letter Saying Canada Would Be an Adjunct of United States Embroils Ambassador.

### STARTS RUMOR OF RECALL

### Which Is Promptly Denied—Questions in Parliament—Letter Is Regretted in Washington.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 3.—"Has Ambassador Bryce been recalled?" was a question asked in big type yesterday by Lord Northcliffe's Evening News. Apparently the sole ground on which the question was based was the coincidence between the Ambassador's departure for Australia and the agitation in Canada and here regarding the so-called revelations made in the Taft-Roosevelt correspondence of the United States President's "designs" on Canada.

The fact, however, that Lord Northcliffe's evening paper followed up in this startling fashion The Daily Mail's editorial expression of astonishment that "Mr. Bryce gave no warning of the conspiracy, but rather did his utmost to bring it to success" is an indication that the Ambassador's holiday will be marked by a strong campaign against him.

This is further foreshadowed by the agitation begun in Parliament yesterday, where notices of questions on the matter were given.

It is worthy of note that the publication here last Monday of Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Roosevelt, on which Mr. Foster based the speech at Ottawa, which is the direct cause of the agitation here, aroused little attention, and the British Imperialists at home discovered no "conspiracy" till Mr. Foster unveiled it for them.

Mr. Bryce, it is understood, left Washington on the day the Taft letter was made public, and The Evening News said yesterday:

"His departure is endowed with special significance, for it had been rumored that he would not definitely return to his post, in fact, that he had been practically recalled. He will, it is surmised, re-enter English politics, perhaps with a peerage.

"The fact is," add The Evening News, "Mr. Bryce has made himself impossible at Washington. 'Every day I feel I am even more the Ambassador of Canada at Washington than the British Ambassador,' he said at Montreal four years ago. He added that three-quarters of his time was occupied with Canadian affairs. Not only, however, has Canada rejected the fiscal policy that he prepared for her with the Laurier government and Mr. Taft, but she has been awakened by Mr. Taft's own blunt words to the immense danger that she was running of losing her nationhood.

"Canada, therefore, must have another Ambassador at Washington," concluded The News, with all the emphasis of italics.

There appears to be no basis whatever for The Evening News's article. In this morning's papers it is semi-officially announced that there is no foundation for the rumor that Mr. Bryce has been actually or virtually recalled from the Washington Embassy. It is declared to be his intention and the intention of the Government that he resume his duties immediately on the expiration of his holiday, which, it is pointed out, actually began before President Taft's letter in reference to Canadian reciprocity was published.

**Chronicle Defends Bryce.**

The Daily Chronicle condemns in strong terms the "disgraceful tactics of the Tory press" in attacking Ambassador Bryce. The Chronicle says the whole fiction arose out of the phrase in President Taft's letter that reciprocity would make Canada "only an adjunct of the United States," and that on this letter the tariff reform journals here had built up a sensational story of an American plot in the hope of helping the high protectionist party in Canada.

The Chronicle's Parliamentary writer, after emphasizing the fact that there is not a vestige of truth in the rumor of Ambassador Bryce's recall, says:

"Between Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador Bryce the happiest personal and official relations exist. Mr. Bryce enjoys the full and unreserved confidence of the British Government. His career in Washington has been the greatest success in our ambassadorial service for the past twenty years. Whenever Mr. Bryce retires, and in the nature of things, as he is now well up in years, that cannot long be delayed, he will do so at his own will, and his departure from Washington would be deeply regretted by our Foreign Office."

The same journal's Washington correspondent cables a column, giving the views of prominent politicians, all of whom agree that the criticism that Mr. Bryce failed to keep his Government informed of what was happening is utterly unwarranted.

Officials at the State Department, says the correspondent, were very frank in stating that the Ambassador could hardly be blamed for his failure to know President Taft's views, which were quite unknown until Mr. Taft revealed them in his effort to crush Mr. Roosevelt in the fight for Massachu-

setts delegates to the Republican Convention.

The correspondent says one of the highest officials at the State Department, whose name he is not permitted to mention, made the following statement:

"No official word of any kind has been received from England regarding this matter, and Mr. Bryce, who planned a holiday many weeks ago, when taking leave of us for the Summer last week made no mention of it and spoke quite naturally of returning to Washington after his holiday.

"There can be no possible reason for considering Mr. Bryce derelict to his duty in failing to report any views which Mr. Taft privately expressed to Mr. Roosevelt in a letter which was marked 'confidential,' more especially since the Administration took the strongest position against the utterance made by Speaker Clark regarding the annexation of Canada to the United States.

"I can only say that the officials of the State Department consider the work accomplished by Mr. Bryce while he has represented his country at Washington more brilliant than that of any of his immediate predecessors. He has worked solely in the 'interests of his country, and that with an intelligence and understanding which have comanded the admiration of every one, from the President downward."

A liberal politician who is in close touch with members of the Government said to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Few more unlikely things could happen than that Mr. Bryce should be recalled by a Government which fully approved his attitude in the reciprocity treaty. It has been understood for some time past that he woud not remain at Washington very much longer, but be himself will fix the date of his departure.

"The outcry being made by the Imperialist papers is sound and fury, meaning nothing, leading to nothing. They have discovered a mare's nest. Mr. Taft's reference to Canada as an adjunct of the United States was in a purely economic sense, and that he did not use the word in a political sense is perfectly evident from the fact that a little later in the same letter he mentioned the fact that some American economic arguments for reciprocity which he cited were being used in Canada as an argument against reciprocity.

"The suggestion that Mr. Bryce was paid a salary of £10,000 a year in order to know all that was going on under the scenes, and consequently should not have been ignorant of Mr. Taft's ultimate objects,' is amusing."

**Questions in Parliament.**

LONDON, Friday, May 3.—Unionist Members of the House of Commons are preparing to catechize the Government regarding what they characterize as Ambassador Bryce's "treasonable act" in supporting the proposals made by President Taft in the matter of Canadian reciprocity, and as to whether the Government purposes to recall the Ambassador.

Arthur Shirley Benn is anxious to know if Mr. Bryce was aware that the object of reciprocity was to make Canada an "adjunct of the United States"; if his acquiescence therein was not treasonable, and whether, in view of the published correspondence between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, it is the intention of the Government to recall the Ambassador.

Other questions will be addressed to Premier Asquith directing his attention to the letter on reciprocity written by President Taft to Mr. Roosevelt and suggesting the urgency of a policy of Imperial preference to defeat the "American designs."

Another question of which notice has been given will ask whether the Government was aware of President Taft's intention to "make Canada only an adjunct of the United States" when it instructed Ambassador Bryce to assist the passage of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

An effort will be made to raise the whole question on a motion for adjournment on Monday evening.

## WASHINGTON REGRETS LETTER.

### Fear It Will Mar Our Relations with Canada and Britain.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Government officials here are very uneasy over the outbursts of anger in Great Britain concerning President Taft's publication of his letter to ex-President Roosevelt about Canadian reciprocity. None of them, of course, will speak for publication, but they all deeply regret that the exigencies of the President's campaign in Massachusetts should have compelled him to make public a letter likely to have such a far-reaching effect on our foreign relations.

What the President did was to make public, during his campaign, his correspondence with Col. Roosevelt about reciprocity for the purpose of proving that he and Col. Roosevelt had been agreed in favoring that measure. He made it public in his opening speech at Boston on April 25. In one of his letters to the Colonel occurred this pregnant paragraph:

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think a good one."

When Speaker Clark made his ill-advised references to the possibility of annexing Canada a wave of alarm, approximating panic, and anger swept the Dominion. Mr. Borden made the most of it in his fight against the Laurier Government. Sir Wilfrid and his supporters in Canada and the advocates of reciprocity on this side of the line ridiculed the idea that the plan was intended to do anything but advance the interests of both countries equally. Nevertheless the Canadians continued angry and distrustful, and voted Borden into power by a landslide.

Since then there has been a marked subsidence in Canadian feeling against the United States, and the apparently calm and fair attitude of President Taft has gone far to reassure our Canadian neighbors. It is certain, say Congressmen interested in Canadian reciprocity, that had the Canadians known last year of the existence of this letter, in which Mr. Taft went only a step less far than Speaker Clark, the Laurier Government would have been buried under a much worse avalanche than that which it received. And they fear that, since it now becomes certain that Mr. Taft did not think the arrangement proposed would be to Canada's interests a bitter feeling will arise which will postpone not only reciprocity, but any sort of friendliness between the two countries for generations.

Mr. Taft's frank statement to Mr. Roosevelt that he regarded the argument of the Borden people as "a good one" is regarded by these uneasy officials and Congressmen as being hardly less injudicious to print than his talk about making Canada "an adjunct to the United States."

Since the administration of Secretary John Hay the State Department has taken pride in the upbuilding of friendly relations with England and in the disappearance of tail-twisting on this side of the water and eagle-baiting on the other. It is recognized in diplomatic circles that absurdly small things have influence in determining the relations of nations, at least so far as the feeling of the respective peoples is concerned, and that no Government can stand out long against the feeling of its people. Therefore it has been a matter of congratulation that, while the relations of the Governments themselves have remained officially correct, nothing has occurred to impair the amicable feelings of the unofficial public on either side.

**Say Clark Is Vindicated.**

Speaker Clark's friends are viewing the matter with complacency. They regard it as a vindication.

The people opposed to both Clark and the President are taking huge enjoyment out of the situation. Witness this editorial from The Washington Times:

TWO OF A CHEERFUL KIND.

Champ Clark in a speech declared that if we wanted Canada we would go and take it.

Now President Taft publishes a letter of his own, in which he told of his plans for making Canada a mere "adjunct to the United States."

And these two skillful diplomats are serious candidates for the Presidential nominations of the two great parties!

Who can wonder that American public affairs constitute a standing joke for European observers!

Without taking this view of it, the officials who have concerned themselves in the matter of Canadian reciprocity are much cast down, not merely because of the effect of the revelation on the cause of reciprocity, but for the wider reason of its possible effect on the whole subject of our relations with England.

Congressmen interested in reciprocity do not look so far ahead. What worries them is that they think Mr. Taft's publication of his private letter to Roosevelt has killed reciprocity for all time.

## SAYS CANADA IS VINDICATED.

### Minister Foster Declares Taft's Letter Justifies Anti-Reciprocity Vote.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 2.—George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce and until yesterday Acting Premier in the absence of Mr. Borden, has authorized the following statement on the reciprocity views of President Taft, as set out in the Roosevelt correspondence. Mr. Foster speaks as one of the most vigorous of those who successfully opposed the ratification of the reciprocity treaty by Canada:

"The revelation of State secrets and the publication of confidential letters between President Taft and Col. Roosevelt furnish a remarkable vindication of the course adopted by Canada last September. The veiled meaning in the President's phrase, 'the parting of the ways,' has been illuminated beyond all doubt. There can hereafter be no cavil as to the purpose underlying the reciprocity proposal or the reasons therefor. Canada was to become only an adjunct of the United States, her business was to go to Chicago and New York, with her bank credits and everything else; her manufacturing was to be done by that country, and all this for the best of economic and political reasons.

"The majority of Canadians either knew or suspected this last September. Now the empire and the wide world know it certainly. By this latest full revelation President Taft has added to the obligations Canadians are under to him for his partial revelation last year. Reciprocity with the United States was dead before; now it is forever buried. The imputation and attack upon our nationhood and our imperial connection will never be forgotten by Canadians. Henceforth we all think imperially."

## TAFT'S RECIPROCITY LETTER.

### Told Roosevelt Canada Would Be "an Adjunct of the United States."

Here is the letter from President Taft to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in which the President said that reciprocity "would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States."

[Confidential.]
[Copy.] The White House,
Washington, Jan. 10, 1911.

My Dear Theodore:

Just at present I am in the midst of reciprocity matters, and it would gratify me a great deal to talk over with you this issue. I have, as you have known, always been a low tariff and downward revision man, and the reason why I favored the last tariff bill and praised it as the best one we had ever had was: That the consideration of it on its passage and the efforts of those who defended it afterward to show that it was a downward revision were all a concession by the Republican Party that downward revision was necessary, and that the rule upheld by Shaw and Cannon and other standpatters of the orthodox type that no tariff could be too high, because what you needed was a Chinese wall, had been departed from. Now the probability is that we shall reach an agreement with our Canadian friends by which all natural products—cereals, lumber, dairy products, fruits, meats, and cattle—shall enter both countries free, and that we shall get a revision—not as heavy a one as I would like, but a substantial one, and equivalent certainly to the French reciprocity treaty and probably more—on manufactures.

The truth is that the minute that we adopt in convention the proposal that our tariff should be measured by the difference in the cost of production we necessarily adopt a rule which would lead us straight to reciprocity in natural products with Canada, because the conditions in the two countries are so similar that there is substantially no difference in the cost of production. Possibly labor is slightly lower in some parts of Canada than in the United States, but it is also higher in some parts, and the adoption of free trade would rapidly increase the cost of labor in those parts where it is cheaper in Canada, so that the conditions would be the same.

It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products somewhat; it would certainly make the reservoir much greater and prevent fluctuations. Meantime the amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think a good one.

The proposition is to make an arrangement by which we shall present to both houses of Congress an identical bill and pass it as an agreement for joint legislation. In this way we would avoid the necessity for two-thirds in the Senate, and would secure at once the consent of the House, which in tariff matters is generally regarded as necessary, at any rate. This will cause a great commotion, I presume. It will be unpopular in New York because of certain lumber manufacturing interests and the dairy interests. It will be unpopular in Minnesota because of wheat; but on the other hand free lumber will be popular in some places, and, as it includes free paper and free wood pulp, will count on the fairly good support of the press.

This letter, of course, I must ask you to regard as confidential, though I would be glad to have you discuss with your colleagues on The Outlook such a proposition, and should be glad to hear from you as to your judgment of it. I think it may break the Republican Party for a while. As Elihu Root said when I talked with him yesterday, it may be an entering wedge against protection, although it is not inconsistent with the principle of protection as we laid it down in Chicago. Of course it will be said against it that we are taking agriculture and making it suffer first before we tackle wool and cotton. The bill is not likely to pass the present Congress, and before the new Congress comes together I think I shall be able to make some recommendations as to the wool and cotton schedules and present a problem to the Democrats which they are not likely to find an easy one. At least it will show the hypocrisy of some people. Of course this is no ground whatever for introducing and pressing such a measure. I believe it to be right, and if it leads, on the other hand, to a reduction in wool and cotton manufactures to the lowest figures and to what is a measure of the difference in the cost of production, so much the better.

I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as you conveniently can write on this subject, because the matter is just at hand, and it is quite likely that within ten days we shall reach an agreement. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, The Outlook, New York.

The letter was made public a week ago last night by President Taft in his speech at Boston, when he bitterly attacked Col. Roosevelt, criticising, among other things, the Colonel's change of front on reciprocity.

## SIR LOUIS DAVIES EXPLAINS.

### Canadian Justice Says He Can't Discuss Reciprocity Now.

BOSTON, May 2.—So many different versions having been circulated concerning the remarks made by Sir Louis H. Davies, Senior Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, at the Intercolonial Club on Tuesday night, the speaker was requested to-day to give his own version of that part of his address in which he referred to reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

Sir Louis explained that there were among his auditors so many of his former constituents from the Maritime Provinces that he felt obliged, in opening his address, to mention reciprocity, which he did, substantially as follows:

"In my pre-regenerate days I was an earnest advocate of reciprocity. That subject is now withing the orbit of political controversy, and because of my position as a member of the Supreme Court of Canada it would be highly improper for me to discuss the question. I may say further that the people of Canada have spoken and have settled the matter for the time."

# PLEDGE CONNECTICUT TO GOV. BALDWIN

### Fourteen Democratic Delegates Instructed to Vote for Him at Baltimore Convention.

### CLARK'S NAME MENTIONED

### Delegate Suggests Speaker for First Place and Baldwin for Vice President—The Platform.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 2.—The Democracy of Connecticut as represented in the State Convention to-day, instructed its delegation to present the name of Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin as a favorite son to the National Convention at Baltimore, and urge upon that body his nomination for the Presidency.

The delegates chosen are:

At Large—Willie O. Burr, Hartford; Bryan F. Mahan, New London; William Kennedy, Naugatuck; David E. Fitzgerald, New Haven.

First District—Joseph M. Halloran and Michael J. Connor.

Second District—Daniel P. Dunn and Charles W. Comstock.

Third District—Louis E. Stoddard and Edwin S. Thomas.

Fourth District—Archibald McNeil, Jr., and Charles J. Kerr.

Fifth District—William E. Thoms and James P. Mears.

The delegates were authorized to choose their own alternates.

Homer S. Cummings of Stamford was re-elected Democratic National Committeeman at a meeting of the delegation. Congressman Reilly called the convention to order at 10:50 A. M., when the temporary organization was made permanent. Senator Archibald McNeil, Jr., for the Resolution Committee, read the declaration of principles, which were applauded, especially the reference to Gov. Baldwin.

An amendment was then offered instructing the delegates to support Gov. Baldwin for the Presidency, and in the event of his not winning that place, to support him for the Vice Presidency nomination and to support Champ Clark for first place.

After brief debate the amendment was withdrawn and the resolutions as presented adopted. They declare:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of Connecticut, in convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of our party and pledge our earnest support to its candidates.

We are proud of the record of the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives, and believe that its achievements warrant an extension of the public confidence in all branches of our State and National Government.

We are proud of the honorable record and high achievements of our Governor, Simeon E. Baldwin. A sterling and faithful Democrat, he was active in the councils of the party prior to his elevation to the bench. He had a distinguished career as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of this State. His administration as Governor has been able and patriotic. As a citizen, as a student, as a writer, as a jurist, as an educator of men and as our Chief Executive, Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin has exhibited such high traits of mind, of heart, of character, and Democratic administrative ability that he has shown himself worthy of the highest office within the gift of the electorate of the American people.

We therefore instruct our delegates to present to the Baltimore Convention the name of Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for President of the United States.

The resolution naming the delegation at large was presented by National Committeeman Homer S. Cummings, who said that it was a great pleasure to be able to send out to the country the news that the Connecticut Democracy is absolutely in harmony on the eve of a great National victory.

## WOULD END PARTY STRIFE.

### Stokes Calls on Republican Leaders to Let People Pick Candidate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—In a statement issued to-day reviewing Col. Roosevelt's candidacy and commenting on his action yesterday in releasing his delegates at large in Massachusetts, ex-Gov. Stokes called upon the party leaders of the Nation to-day to let the people decide who is to be their standard bearer.

"Individuals may differ in their preference as to candidates," he said, "but all good Republicans can agree upon these two things:

"First: No man should be nominated as the candidate for President concerning whose election there is a reasonable doubt.

"Second: That man should be nominated, and that man only, around whom the great majority of Republicans can enthusiastically rally.

"Unless the party leaders are willing to refrain from intestine party strife and work to this end, they are recreant to their trust. Col. Roosevelt has set a splendid example in this respect. Will the party leaders heed it and let the people decide?"

## AFRAID OF GUFFEY.

### Pennsylvania Democrats Appeal to Bryan to Balk Him.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The reorganising or progressive element in the Pennsylvania Democracy, which defeated the Guffey organization at the primaries, have appealed to William J. Bryan to save them from Guffey at the State Convention, which is to meet next Tuesday. Congresman A. Mitchell Palmer, the progressive leader, professes to have two-thirds of the convention, yet he has asked Mr. Bryan to help him keep Guffey from stealing the National Committeeman.

At Mr. Palmer's request Mr. Bryan has sent him the following letter, which is made public to-night:

Jacksonville, Fla., April 25, 1912.

Dear Mr. Palmer: I have thought over the matter and feel justified in expressing the following opinion on the Pennsylvania situation. The fight has been against Guffey and Guffeyism and you have either won or lost. If you have lost Guffey is entitled to retain his place; if you have won Guffey's successor should be selected by those who are against him.

A defeated General ought not to be allowed to make the promotions in the victorious army. If Guffey is permitted to name his successor it will be difficult, if not impossible, to convince the public that the party has been reorganized. No one ought to command the confidence of Progressives who is not willing to trust his case in the hands of Progressives. Experience shows that our State needs a new deal.

Yours truly,
W. J. BRYAN.

That the progressives or reorganizers are to have the delegates at large is conceded. Col. Guffey will not be National Committeeman. Mr. Palmer is slated for the place. But Guffey, Donnelly, and Ryan have been making insidious appeals for harmony. "Don't rub in our defeat," they have been saying; "Let us all get together. Guffey is out of it for National Committeeman; now let Palmer get out, too, and let us all agree on a compromise candidate."

The reorganizers are perfectly well aware that the compromise candidate will be a man friendly to the old organization, if not actually a member of it, and that this demure suggestion of Guffey's is simply a way of preparing to slip back into power. Why they should be afraid of his doing it, if they really have the strength they say, is not apparent.

## PENROSE'S ROUT COMPLETE.

### McNichol and Martin, Machine Leaders in Philadelphia, for Roosevelt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—State Senator James P. McNichol and "Boss" Martin have joined State Senator Edwin S. Vare on the Roosevelt band wagon. The desertion of these last of the organization's leaders in Philadelphia makes the defeat of Senator Penrose complete. Roosevelt leaders predict that the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago Convention will be almost unanimously for the Colonel.

Senator McNichol, together with Martin, have come out openly in support of the Roosevelt platform adopted at the Harrisburg Convention, and when asked if their support of that platform meant that they had joined Vare on the band wagon they smiled and said they were "sports."

Penrose, since the collapse of his machine and regime at Harrisburg, has not discussed politics. He refused to talk when asked about the desertion of McNichol and Martin.


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# 60 OF TITANIC DEAD TO BE BURIED TO-DAY

### Speedy Interment of Many Unidentified Bodies in Halifax Becomes Necessary.

### SEARCH IN MORGUE KEEPS UP

### Funeral Ship Minia, Which Picks Up 15, Ordered to Report No Further Findings Unless Victims Identified.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HALIFAX, N. S., May 2.—Sixty bodies of the Titanic's dead will be buried here to-morrow. It was decided to-night that it was necessary to inter this number owing to the condition of the bodies.

The weather is becoming so warm that the undertakers are finding difficulty in preserving the bodies, especially some of those which were hurriedly embalmed at sea.

The body of Stanley H. Fox of Rochester, N. Y., which was delivered to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lydia Fox, and after being shipped was intercepted by the authorities at Truro, after the receipt of a dispatch from his widow, was brought back to Halifax to-day. The deceased's effects were again taken possession of by the authorities. The necessary papers were prepared and the body was shipped to-night to Mrs. Cora Fox, the widow, in Rochester.

The belief here is that the cable ship Minia, which is expected in port next week, has picked up practically all the bodies that remain to be found. The Minia reports that she found fifteen bodies. The Minia's Captain has been notified to refrain from sending word of any further recoveries unless the newly discovered bodies are identified, since the mere mention of finding more bodies might rouse false hopes in those whose dead are still missing. The White Star Line has gathered for record descriptions and photographs of the bodies buried unidentified.

Upon application of relatives who wish to establish formal legal identification, the Municipal Medical Examiner to-day held a special inquest upon two bodies. One was that of Alfred Rowe, an Englishman, and the other was the body of an Uruguayan official. Application for the latter inquest was made by the Uruguayan Government through its Consul General in New York.

The body of a little boy remains in the Morgue, incased in a handsome coffin, which is almost covered with flowers, the tribute of American women who are in Halifax seeking dead relatives. Gen. Russell Thayer, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-day wired Mayor Chisholm that if no person claimed the body of the boy to have it buried here at his expense.

R. J. Minihan of Green Bay, Wis., who arrived here to-night, identified the body of his brother, Dr. R. J. Minihan of Green Bay.

It developed to-day that the name of Antonia B. Antonia should be Alline Baptiste. He was a waiter on the Titanic. A body hitherto unidentified was pronounced by Charles Abbott of H. M. S. C. Niobe to be that of Arthur Lewis, a steward, and the same sailor identified the body of William Gerry, which also was removed from the unidentified class. A third unidentified body is now supposed to be that of D. Matheson, the name being tattooed on the arm over crossed flags and other tattoo marks.

Victor I. Minehan of Green Bay, Wis., arrived to-night and claimed the body of his brother, William Edward Minehan of Fond du Lac, Wis. On this body had been found $480 in cash and a letter of credit for $2,500.


Advertisement of
JOHN DAVID
Edited by Gunnels

APOSTLES of the "A B C" and disciples of the "Two-Times-Two" solemnly avow, hand on heart, that their clothes are "all-wool." Admitted, and also admitted that water is wet, that sugar is sweet and that fire burns. *Your* choice of a Spring Suit lies between merely "all-wool" clothes made by honest pleaders and Stein-Bloch Clothes tailored in consonance with the *most advanced style*. They are all-wool, of course, but we don't boast of that.

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"Varsity" Coat Shirts and Knee Drawers of gossamer-thin Cross-bar Nainsook—regularly sold for half a dollar a garment—
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## ASTOR FUNERAL TO-MORROW.

### Flags in Rhinebeck Fly at Half-Mast as Body Arrives.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., May 2.—The body of Col. John Jacob Astor arrived at Ferncliffe, the Astor estate, near this village, this afternoon. Funeral services will be held here from the Church of the Messiah, of which Col. Astor was a warden, at 12 o'clock Saturday noon.

Every flag in the village was at half mast when the body arrived, accompanied by Vincent Astor. The New York Central train was stopped at Ferncliffe, which is a mile below the Rhinecliffe Station, to allow the coffin to be taken from the special car to the Astor mansion.

The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Ernest Saunders, rector of the church. A special funeral train will bring a large party from New York.

## MILLET'S BODY CREMATED.

BOSTON, May 2.—A throng of men and women stood with heads uncovered in the train shed in the North Station to-day when the coffins containing the bodies of Frank D. Millet, the artist, and Richard P. White of Winchenden and Boston were taken from the Halifax train. The body of Mr. Millet was removed to the chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery, where funeral services were held.

A large floral piece from President Taft occupied a prominent place on the Millet coffin. Representatives of the Boston Art Club and of the class of '00 of Harvard University, with many friends, relatives, and former associates of the artist attended the funeral.

The services were read by the Rev. Charles E. Park of Boston. The body was cremated, and the ashes will be taken to East Bridgewater, to be interred in the family lot.

# TAFT MEN TO FIGHT FOR BAY STATE VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

was not to appear on the ballot either in th's or other States as a candidate for Presidential preference, there was no reason why the delegates from Massachusetts should feel bound to vote for him. The delegates will, therefore, be free to vote for Speaker Clark.

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 2.—Frederick Fosdick of this city, one of the eight Republican delegates at large, said to-day that Col. Theodore Roosevelt's request that the Massachusetts delegates at large to the Chicago Convention vote for President Taft in no way binds him.

"Col. Roosevelt has done the square thing," said Mr. Fosdick, "but I have nothing to say as to my personal action until I learn more of the developments. However, I feel as free as ever."

## BOSTON LEADERS SEE COLONEL.

### He Remains Firm in His Decision to Give Votes to Taft.

After a conference at Oyster Bay with Matthew Hale and other Progressive leaders from Massachusetts Col. Roosevelt motored into town last night to catch the 9 o'clock train from the Pennsylvania Station for Salisbury, where he will open his Maryland campaign this morning. He will be gone until Sunday morning and hopes in that time to convert a majority of the voters there to his beliefs. The primaries in Maryland are held on Monday.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at the Pennsylvania Station ten minutes before his train left and held a short conference with his campaign manager, Senator Dixon, and other supporters, including William H. Halpin, Regis H. Post, former Governor of Porto Rico; Bainbridge Colby, as attorney of this city, who has played a prominent part in the local Roosevelt movement, and "Jack" Greenway of Arizona, who was a member of the Colonel's Rough Riders. A crowd of 200 men and women collected in the station.

As the Colonel boarded his private car, the Pilgrim, Mr. Colby ran forward and called out:

"Colonel, I hope that by Tuesday you will be singing 'Maryland, My Maryland.'"

"I hope so," Col. Roosevelt shouted back, "but, however that may be, you can depend upon it, boys, that this fight is going on to the end, and that there will be no compromise."

The Colonel will be accompanied on his trip by Mr. Post and his secretary, Frank Harper. Senator Dixon went as far as Philadelphia on the train last night.

Col. Roosevelt had nothing further to say about the Massachusetts situation yesterday except to reaffirm his determination to do all in his power to have the eight delegates at large support Mr. Taft. The newspaper men who saw him at Sagamore Hill found the Colonel in the best of humor and apparently well satisfied with the way things are going. It is said that he believes the result in Massachusetts has pretty effectively ended the chances of President Taft, but on this point the Colonel would make no comment.

The remark that he made last night just before his train pulled out of the Pennsylvania Station, however, started some talk among his friends that Col. Roosevelt would not be at all surprised if the question of a compromise candidate enters prominently into the fight.

The delegation of Boston leaders who ran out to Oyster Bay to confer with Col. Roosevelt yesterday included Matthew Hale of Boston, who has been looked upon as the leader of the Colonel's forces in the Bay State; Arthur Hill, former District Attorney of Boston, and Charles H. Thompson, who took part in the Colonel's Vermont campaign. They were accompanied by Ell Hooker, Treasurer of the National Roosevelt League. It had been reported that Charles A. Baxter and some of the other delegates at large would make the trip to Oyster Bay, but none of them put in an appearance.

Mr. Hale had little to say about the Massachusetts situation except that the supporters of Col. Roosevelt were highly elated over the result there.

Mr. Hale added that he had not come to Oyster Bay to urge the Colonel to change his position in regard to the eight delegates-at-large and indicated also that he was of the opinion that any effort in that direction would be wasted. After he had thought it over carefully, he said, he had come to the conclusion that the Colonel was in the right and had adopted the one course that was consistent with the principles and doctrines for which he is making his fight. Mr. Hale would not say whether he thought the delegates-at-large would do as Col. Roosevelt has urged them and support President Taft's candidacy.

"I can't speak for them," he said.

It was said, however, that this phase of the Massachusetts situation was carefully gone over and that Col. Roosevelt understood he would have a difficult time to force the eight to desert him.

Mr. Thompson said there would be a recount in one or two of the districts, but that there was little chance of any change in the vote. Referring to the action taken by Col. Roosevelt he had this to say:

"The Taft supporters say that thousands of ballots were thrown out because nine delegates were voted for on them. Nevertheless, in some, if not all, of the districts the preferential vote was counted on these very ballots.

"And in two districts, the Eighth and Tenth, I believe, the preferential vote favored Col. Roosevelt, while the Taft district delegates were elected. Now what are the Taft delegates going to do in these districts? Should they not vote for Col. Roosevelt at the convention?"

Col. Roosevelt will probably return to New York on Sunday morning, and will go at once to Oyster Bay.

## DENIES SOUNDING DELEGATES.

### Barnes Says He Hasn't Suggested a Third Candidate.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, denied yesterday that he had been in communication with Republican leaders in the South feeling out possible sentiment in favor of a candidate other than President Taft or Col. Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Barnes gave out this statement:

"The newspaper correspondent who telegraphed from Savannah to a New York morning newspaper that I have written a letter to any delegate to the Chicago Convention indicating the slightest hesitancy regarding the wisdom of the renomination of President Taft has been absolutely misinformed or distorts the truth."

Mr. Barnes explained that he had written a letter to delegates throughout the country informing them that the assertion of the Roosevelt supporters regarding the delegates in New York was untrue.

## WOMEN'S ROOSEVELT LEAGUE.

### National Auxiliary Formed to Aid Men's Organization.

The National Roosevelt Women's League, as an auxiliary to the National Roosevelt League, was organized last night at the home of Col. Henry H. Andrew, son of the civil war Governor of Massachusetts, at 807 West End Avenue. Miss Emily Dyett was elected President, Mrs. Edward H. Davidson of New Jersey Vice President, Miss Helen Holbrook Secretary, and Miss Geraldine Tokaji Corresponding Secretary.

On the Executive Committee are Mrs. H. C. Spooner of Massachusetts, Miss Lydia Day, Mrs. Lucretia Peters, Miss Sarah McConnell, Mrs. Albert Hart, Mrs. Everard Miller, and Mrs. Robert Nappert.


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# CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS TIED UP BY STRIKES

Continued from Page 1.

would stand together independent of political or other affiliations and would fight the union to a standstill, even if it meant that no newspapers, morning or evening, should be printed in Chicago for a month. Mr. Hearst being a member of the association was entitled to its support, and it was cheerfully accorded. Pressmen were loaned to the two Hearst papers from The Inter-Ocean and other newspapers, and the The Examiner was issued this morning.

The pressmen's union was informed that its action in declaring a strike in the Hearst office abrogated the agreement between it and the Publishers' Association; that the publishers of Chicago were united in an agreement whereby a fight precipitated in the office of one member must necessarily be regarded as an onslaught on the peaceful and orderly conduct of business in each of the others, and that the newspaper publishers were prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder to fight this issue to a finish.

When the pressmen on the four afternoon papers appeared for work at their respective offices, The Daily News, The Evening Post, The Evening Journal, and The American they found themselves locked out. The publishers, however, had been prepared for emergencies, and in each of the offices non-union pressmen were on hand, but not in sufficient number to get the papers out on schedule time. In fact no afternoon paper was published until nearly 6 o'clock this evening, and then only in abbreviated form.

All day long there had been conferences between a committee of the pressmen and one of the Publishers' Association, but without avail. Late in the afternoon Ellsworth George Haight, President of Web Pressmens' Union 7, issued a bulletin, which read:

Lockout by the publishers all over the city. All negotiations are broken off by the publishers.

With the breaking off of negotiations looking to a settlement of the dispute the publishers immediately made arrangements to issue belated editions of the afternoon papers. With the appearance of the first copy of The American and The Evening Journal shortly before 6 o'clock the drivers of the delivery wagons went on strike. This strike spread to all the newspaper offices.

The managers of the morning newspapers have arranged for a combination delivery of their papers in the morning. The sympathy strike of the wagon drivers, however, completely crippled the delivery of afternoon papers save in the loop district where they could be obtained by the corner dealers in small lots.

With the appearance of the condensed and belated afternoon sheets homeward bound Chicagoans precipitated a small riot in their eagerness to obtain copies, which the newsdealers had in small quantities only. Men and women fought with one another at Clark and Madison and State and Van Buren Streets and other busy corners to get copies, in many instances paying from 10 to 25 cents each for the paper. In less than five minutes the newsdealer's stand would be bare, with no further copies forthcoming.

The Daily Socialist, a labor newspaper, had a field day, although many newsdealers refused absolutely to handle it, and the more conservative of the reading public was chary about making purchases. It devoted most of its first page to lurid accounts of the manner in which "Chicago's great newspaper trust is completely tied up by its failure to reach an agreement with the union pressmen," and the organ of labor was particularly vindictive in its attitude toward William Randolph Hearst. In big black letters it printed "Hearst's anti-labor record" as follows:

Newsboys struck against Hearst papers in Boston. Hearst employed thugs to beat them up. Had Mayor take licenses from boys. Placed on unfair list by the Boston Central Labor body. Agreed to arbitrate if his name was removed. After this was done he refused to live up to his promise to arbitrate.

Erected a building in New York with scab labor. Made miners employed in Homestake mine at Lead, S. D., owned by Hearst estate, sign an agreement that they would not join the union before they were allowed to work. Two thousand miners driven from Homestake by Hearst through use of the lockout.

In Los Angeles Hearst allied himself with Harrison Grey Otis, one of the greatest enemies of organized labor in the country. Otis and Hearst each published the same articles in their respective papers.

Denounced in resolutions passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Los Angeles Central Trades and Labor Council, and other labor organizations throughout the country.

In 1903 the workers sought out Hearst in New York for assistance in fighting The Los Angeles Times. Hearst agreed to start a Los Angeles Examiner if he could be guaranteed from 40,000 to 50,000 subscribers for six months. Every union man constituted himself a committee of one to gain subscriptions, and, furthermore, to aid The Examiner at its opening night the union men gave an immense parade, with music and fireworks. Hearst soon forgot this, and before many months he was siding with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, headed by Otis, and fighting those who had made his paper all that it was.

While all this interested Chicagoans to a certain degree, they clamored for their favorite afternoon papers without avail. Even when the papers made their belated appearance the quantity was so insignificant that hardly one in 500 could be served.

Chicago went to bed to-night with grave doubts as to whether there would be a sufficient supply of morning papers, even in abbreviated form, to gather a fair impression of the events of the outside world. The publishers of the morning newspapers are confident that they will be able to turn out a sufficient number of papers to meet the demand in the morning.

While a strong force of policemen is on guard at each newspaper office in the city, there has been no rioting or violence of any kind. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent disorder.

The situation so far has not called for the importation of newspapers from other cities, but it is recalled that in the last great struggle between the newspaper publishers and their employes in the early nineties, the Chicago newspapers were printed in Milwaukee, ninety miles away, and brought to Chicago by train. The publishers are confident they will not have to adopt this course during the present trouble.

J. C. Orr, Secretary of the International Pressmen's Union, who, with other labor leaders, arrived here to-day, said the pressmen had no statement to make at this time.

"We would like the public to remember that this is not a strike, but a lockout," he said. "Aside from that, we have nothing to say now."


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## AID FOR POSTAL CLERKS' KIN.

**House Votes $6,000—Lifeboat Bill Reported Favorably.**

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Six thousand dollars, to be made immediately available for the widows or next of kin of three United States postal clerks who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster, was voted by the House to-day as an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill. The sum is divided $2,000 each to the nearest relative of J. S. March, O. S. Woody, and W. L. Quinn.

Declaring it to be "probably the most humanitarian measure presented at the present session of Congress" the House Merchant Marine Committee to-day favorably reported the Alexander bill to require equipment of all American vessels with lifeboats and life-saving apparatus sufficient to care for every soul aboard, at least two wireless operators, and searchlights of sufficient power to render them of aid at night.

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# SMITH RUNS DOWN 'HIDDEN' WIRELESS

**It Was the First News That the Titanic Was Sinking, Which All the World Knew.**

**HEARS LAST WITNESS TO-DAY**

**Still Interested in The Times's Enterprise and Questioning Witnesses About It.**

Except for examining a single remaining witness who will appear before him this morning, Senator William Alden Smith concluded yesterday his investigation into the wreck of the steamship Titanic.

Senator Smith's two chief impressions from his weeks of burrowing diligently into the facts connected with the disaster are, first, that it was "a cruel incident that the wireless operator of the steamship California happened to be asleep when the Titanic was calling in distress, and second, that the message received at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning, April 15, by the White Star Line over the telephone from Montreal was so serious that it did not in any degree justify the attitude of buoyant hopefulness maintained at the White Star offices throughout Monday." This message was merely a duplicate of the dispatch from Cape Race printed in THE TIMES that morning, announcing that the Titanic had hit an iceberg, that the women were being put off in the lifeboats, and that the ship was sinking by the head.

After hearing the witness this morning and checking up several minor points of testimony at the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Senator Smith will plunge into the work of drawing up his final report to the Senate. He said last night that he was very anxious to get this report into the possession of the Senate at the earliest possible moment.

It will contain recommendations for drastic revision of the laws as to lifeboat equipment, for the compulsory use of searchlights, for a strict control of wireless telegraphy, to promote its efficiency in reporting and receiving reports of disasters, and for building ships with double hulls throughout, and will deal with the question of lifeboat drills at sea.

Senator Smith had on the stand yesterday John Bottomley, Vice President, General Manager, and Treasurer of the American Marconi Company. Mr. Bottomley is the only officer of the Marconi Company that Senator Smith had not previously examined in regard to the manner in which THE TIMES received the narratives of the personal adventures of Wireless Operators Bride and Cottam after the Carpathia's arrival at her dock here.

The complete story was retold by Mr. Bottomley, and he was asked to tell, as Mr. Sammis of the Marconi Company had previously been required to tell, whether he felt extremely proud, or the reverse, of having helped the wireless operators to tell their stories under conditions assuring them remuneration.

**Finds Witnesses Unsatisfactory.**

Besides hearing Mr. Bottomley's testimony, Senator Smith examined Mrs. J. Stuart White of Briarcliffe, a passenger on the Titanic, and he held two confidential interviews. One of the interviews was with E. J. Dunn, the recalcitrant witness who refused to give the name of a Western Union telegraph operator whose son, he said, had told him of a message concerning the Titanic received here early Monday morning, and the other was with Mr. Dunn's informant.

The name of this informant Senator Smith refused to make public. He said that both interviews were unsatisfactory and that both men had acted as if they had something to conceal. An incident in the conduct of the unnamed informant in the case was that he left New York last Sunday and reappeared to make a statement before Senator Smith only after a diligent search had been made for him.

"I have not yet satisfied myself," said Senator Smith, after closing his inquiry for the day, "whether these two men had actual knowledge of a genuine message or not. On the surface, judging from their stories, it appears that they did not have such knowledge.

"But they were not frank witnesses, and their manner was not assuring. I intend to look very closely into their stories. I don't care what the facts happen to be, but I do want to learn exactly what the facts are.

"The witness I shall examine to-morrow morning is a survivor of the Titanic—a passenger—who telephoned me this afternoon that he had seen sailors trying to close a watertight compartment with a lever which would not work. This fact has already been testified to, it having been brought out that the work was abandoned after a time. This testimony, as sketched over the telephone to me, will be merely corroborative of what has already been told."

**Company's Optimism Unjustifiable.**

Senator Smith was asked as to his final conclusions concerning the conduct of the officials of the White Star Line and concerning his search for messages received by them preceding the announcement to the public that the Titanic had foundered.

For answer Senator Smith drew from a leather folio a copy of The Anaconda Standard, published Monday morning, April 15.

"In this paper," he said, "is a dispatch from Montreal giving the substantial contents of a wireless message sent to Cape Race by the steamship Virginian and relayed from Cape Race by telegraph to Montreal.

"The contents of that dispatch, I am absolutely convinced, are identical with the contents of a telephonic message received by Vice President Franklin of the White Star Line at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning. There was nothing in that message to reassure Vice President Franklin or give him any cause to issue hopeful bulletins throughout Monday.

"The message portrayed a most serious condition. It narrated that the Titanic had struck an iceberg, that the women and children had been put off in lifeboats, and that the vessel at 1:37 o'clock Monday morning reported herself as sinking by the head. The message concluded with the information that the last words of the final wireless from the Titanic had ended in a splutter.

"Now, all I can say about the White Star Line is that a responsible official, upon the receipt of such alarming information, should have taken the world into his confidence and should have told frankly what he no doubt felt personally—that he was facing a most serious situation. He should not have given out buoyant bulletins throughout Monday."

Senator Smith need not have waited for the Anaconda Standard to give him this dispatch. He could have found it printed in large type in THE TIMES of that morning. It was this dispatch that THE TIMES telephoned to the White Star officials in the early hours of Monday, April 15, giving them their earliest information of the disaster.

**His Answer to His Critics.**

In response to a suggestion that perhaps he would like to answer his many critics who have found fault with the questions addressed to survivors, Senator Smith made this statement:

"I am no sailor, but the men I have examined have not been novices. Our report will speak for itself. I have merely tried to get at the facts from responsible persons in a position to know them.

"We have arrived at the facts; we have learned the truth. All I know about the sea and ships was taught to me by the dead Captain of the Titanic. My son and I came over from Europe six years ago on the Baltic, of which Capt. Smith was in command. He showed us all over the ship and all I know about seamanship I learned from him at that time. I admit that my lack of sea knowledge was a handicap, but still in spite of that we got the truth."

The nature of Senator Smith's inquiry into the course of Mr. Bottomley and his associates of the Marconi Company was indicated by this question, put suddenly in the midst of his testimony along other lines:

"Do you, Mr. Bottomley, know of your own knowledge, or have you been informed by any person, by wire, or by wireless, or by cable, or letter, or word of mouth, or otherwise, that information bearing on this disaster did reach any officers of the Marconi Company or the White Star Line on Monday morning, April 15, prior to 10 o'clock?"

"I don't know of any such message," replied the American Marconi Company's general manager. "The first message I received was around 6 P. M.; about that time. It may have been a little later."

Senator Smith insisted that Mr. Bottomley should search the records to make sure that no such early message was received. He said he would do so. Later at his office he said to a TIMES reporter that he had made a search and he was positive that no information had been received until the message at about 6 P. M., telling of the Titanic's loss.

The manner in which the narratives of Bride and Cottam, which appeared exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were obtained was gone over in minute detail in Mr. Bottomley's examination.

**Failed to Get Reply from Carpathia.**

"What did you do, as the general officer in charge of the Marconi Company here, to get in touch with the operator of the Carpathia after the wreck?" asked Senator Smith.

"I tried to the best of my ability to reach the operator. On Monday I sent what we know as a 'memorandum' message to the operator aboard the Carpathia. I asked the operator to send us at least 500 words of good news to be given out from our office."

"Did you do anything else?"

"Yes," said Mr. Bottomley, "after I found I could get no reply I called up the managers of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies, and requested them to see that there was no delay in forwarding messages from our wireless stations to this city. I asked them if they would kindly keep their wires as clear as possible to expedite messages about the Titanic. I told them there ought to be a rush of both personal messages and press messages.

"On Tuesday I also sent memorandum messages to the wireless stations at Cape Race, Sable Island, and Halifax, requesting the operators at each place to forward us all the information they could obtain."

"Did you in any manner attempt to influence the conduct of Cottam, the wireless operator on the Carpathia, or of Bride, the surviving wireless operator of the Titanic, in regard to the sending out of information concerning this catastrophe?"

"In no way whatever, while the ship was at sea. After the ship had passed Quarantine I heard from THE NEW YORK TIMES that THE TIMES would be willing to pay our operators a sum of money for their stories. I said that if Mr. Marconi consented I would also consent. At 7:45 P. M. Mr. Marconi was at my house for a social engagement. I spoke to him about the matter. He replied that he did not altogether care for the business, but if the operators wished to tell their stories to THE TIMES he would not interfere.

"I then rang up our office, and told them that I had no objection, and that Mr. Marconi had no objection to the operators making any bargain they could."

"Did you make any attempt to reach the operators on their arrival?"

"No, Sir, none at all."

"Did you consider it proper to encourage the operators in the manner referred to?"

**Didn't Want Story Garbled.**

"Yes," said Mr. Bottomley, "I think it was more advisable for the operators to give their stories to one newspaper rather than have the stories scattered piecemeal and written up by various reporters for various papers."

"Might not this custom lead to a general understanding among operators and tend to influence them in their course following calamities at sea?"

"No, I would not think so."

"If it were understood that wireless men were planning to hold out their stories for pay, don't you think it would weaken the confidence of the public in any bulletins they might send in advance of their arrival?"

"Now you are presuming that a wireless operator is the proper person to originate news dispatches," replied Mr. Bottomley. "But that is not the fact. Our experience teaches us that there is hardly a wireless operator now in service upon the Atlantic who would be able to prepare of his own volition a news dispatch or a report of any accident. More than that it is a positive rule that a wireless operator cannot send any dispatch having to do with the operation of the ship or any accident to the ship without the Captain's express orders and approval. The Captain is the man you must look to for your wireless news from the sea."

"Do you think the operators are poorly paid, so that inducements held out to them to join the service include the chance to sell such stories?"

"No, operators are fairly well paid, considering that they have no expenses at sea. Absolutely no inducements are held out to them of the nature you suggest."

"How about Jack Binns? Don't you know that he received a large sum of money for his story?"

"No, I do not think he received a large sum. On the other hand, he received a rather small sum at the time. He afterward received a large sum from lectures and magazine writings."

"How much did Bride receive from THE NEW YORK TIMES?"

"Mr. Van Anda of THE TIMES said he would be willing to pay $1,000 to the boys," said Mr. Bottomley. "Afterward he said a London paper had forwarded $250 for Bride, and that THE TIMES proposed to raise its figure by $250 for each operator. This would give Bride $1,000 and Cottam $750. I have heard that they received this amount."

Mr. Bottomley was asked if he could concur in any plans of Mr. Marconi to discourage the future sale of their stories by wireless operators. He replied that any wishes Mr. Marconi might express would be fully respected and concurred in by him.

The question whether the Marconi company refused to give information to ships fitted with other systems of wireless apparatus was taken up in detail. Mr. Bottomley insisted that so far as the American Marconi Company was concerned there was no withholding of information whatever on account of the kind of equipment used.

Mrs. J. Stewart White of Briarcliffe testified as to the seamanship of three members of the crew put into Lifeboat 8 to handle the oars. She stated that she was confined to her stateroom throughout the trip because of an injury she received in stumbling over a rug on coming aboard the Titanic at Cherbourg.

"When I was called on deck after the collision," she said, "it was the first time I had been out of my room. I reached Lifeboat 8, which was the third launched from the starboard side. There were twenty-three women, two stewards, and a seaman in the boat.

"Not one of these three men had ever been in a rowboat before, to judge from their actions. The stewards sat still and said, when asked why they did not try to row, that they knew nothing of oars or boats. I told one steward to put an oar near him in an oarlock. He asked where the oarlock was and apologized for his ignorance. The three men lit ugly-looking pipes and cigarettes, and, although we asked them not to smoke, fearing our clothing would catch fire, they laughed at us. I never saw such ignorance in all my years of ocean travel. The boat could have accommodated twice as many passengers as were sent away in it, and the deck, when it was lowered, was full of people clamoring to get in."

Senator Smith will be in New York throughout to-day and possibly to-morrow.

## STRAUS'S BODY ARRIVES.

**Funeral Will Be Private—Memorial Meeting Next Sunday.**

The body of Isidor Straus arrived in this city from Halifax yesterday afternoon and was removed to the Straus home. From his nephew, Percy Straus, it was learned that the funeral arrangements had not been completed, but that the services would be private and that only members of the family and a few intimate friends would attend.

A civic memorial meeting for Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus will be held in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions and Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, will preside. Mayor Gaynor will act as Honorary Chairman.

The speakers will include Bishop Gallor of Tennessee and Andrew Carnegie. The employes of R. H. Macy & Co., Abraham & Straus, and L. Straus & Sons will attend in a body. Cards of admission may be obtained upon application to F. Stewart, 52 William Street.

**Memorial Service for Guggenheim.**

A memorial service was held yesterday afternoon in the St. Regis in memory of Benjamin Guggenheim, who lost his life on the Titanic. The services were held in the Guggenheim apartment at the hotel and were attended by more than 200 relatives and friends of Mr. Guggenheim. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El officiated.

**The Pipe Smoke for Gentlemen**

**TUXEDO TOBACCO** is made of the best Burley leaf ever grown—prepared for the pipe by the famous Patterson Process that for 50 years has defied all imitation. In the green tin—10c.

PATTERSON'S TUXEDO TOBACCO

# WIDEST SCOPE TAKEN FOR BRITISH INQUIRY

**Lord Mersey's Titanic Court Opens with 100 Lawyers Present and Few Spectators.**

**WILL ASK 26 QUESTIONS**

**Returned Crew Members to be First Witnesses in Investigation Which Goes Into Vast Detail.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 2.—The British inquiry into the Titanic disaster began to-day under not altogether auspicious circumstances.

Toward the close of the first session, which was chiefly taken up by Attorney General Sir Rufus Isaacs's address, defining the scope of the inquiry, Lord Mersey, the Special Commissioner, intimated that the big drill hall of the Scottish Rifles, in which the proceedings were held, was not suitable from the point of view of acoustics.

Another, and a smaller, hall will probably be selected, particularly as the public showed no eagerness to attend the proceedings.

LONDON, May 2.—In outlining the purpose and scope of the Titanic inquiry Attorney General Isaacs to-day stated that of the twenty-six questions to be taken up eight would relate to happenings before the casualty; six to warnings given the Titanic and the resulting precautions taken; ten to the casualty itself and consequent events; one to the equipment and construction of the vessel, and the last to the rules of the Merchant Shipping act.

The twenty-six questions to be asked the witnesses are in substance as follows:

1. What were the numbers of the passengers and crew, their sex, &c.?
2. Did the Titanic comply with the requirements of the act complying to passenger steamers?
3. Was there a special provision in the design of the vessel for safety?
4. Was the steamer fully officered and manned?
5. What was the number of lifeboats, was the number sufficient, and had there been a boat drill?
6. Regarding the installation of the wireless system, was it in effective order, and what was the number of wireless operators?
7. Were there any, and if so what, instructions given to the master regarding the navigation of the steamer?
8. What track was taken by the Titanic; was it the one usually followed; was the track safe at that time of the year, and did the master have any discretion regarding the track taken?
9. What information reached the Titanic of the existence of ice; and was the course altered in consequence of this information?
10. Was there a proper lookout for ice maintained; after the warning was received were directions given to vary the speed, and were the directions carried out?
11. Was there an equipment of searchlights and binoculars, and was such equipment necessary?
12. What precautions were taken by the Titanic when ice was met?
13. Did any one see the reported ice before the casualty occurred; what measures were taken to avoid the ice, and were these measures proper?
14. What was the speed of the vessel immediately preceding the casualty, and was it excessive under the circumstances?
15. What was the nature of the casualty?
16. When the casualty occurred, what steps were taken immediately; how long a time elapsed after the casualty before its seriousness was realized; what steps were then taken and what endeavors were made to save the lives of those on board and to prevent the vessel sinking?
17. Was proper discipline maintained after the casualty?
18. What messages, asking assistance, were sent out and what answers were received?
19. What apparatus was there for lowering the lifeboats; what was its efficiency; did the boats get away under proper superintendence, and were the boats properly manned?
20. Did the lifeboats prove efficient in saving life; what was the number of passengers and crew in each boat on leaving the vessel; how was the number made up with regard to the sex and class rating, and did the boats carry full loads; otherwise, why not?
21. What were the numbers of the passengers of the first, second and third class respectively who were saved; what was the number of the crew saved having regard to their ratings and sex; and what was the proportion of the different classes of passengers and the different grades of the crew saved to their total numbers on board, and what reason was there for a disproportion if such there was?
22. This question further develops points covered in question No. 21.
23. What were the happenings on board the liner after the casualty occurred up to the time she foundered, and what was the cause of the loss of the Titanic and the loss of life that ensued?
24. This question further develops the subject of question No. 23.
25. What was the construction and what was the adequacy of the equipment of the Titanic?
26. This designated as the final question, constitutes a request to the court to report upon the rules and regulations of the Merchant Shipping act and to make recommendations with a view to promoting the safety of vessels and persons at sea.

A twenty-foot model of the Titanic, carrying sixteen miniature lifeboats, and a chart of the North Atlantic Ocean were prominently displayed before the investigators. In the audience were 100 members of the bar, representing various interests involved.

At the outset of the session Attorney General Isaacs said:

"I desire on behalf of the Government to express the deepest sympathy for all those who mourn the loss of relatives and friends among the passengers, the officers, and the crew of the ill-fated vessel. The accident exceeded in magnitude and in harrowing incidents any disaster in the history of the mercantile marine. I cannot forbear paying a tribute to those whose devotion to duty and heroic self-sacrifice maintained the best traditions of the sea."

Sir Robert Finlay, ex-Attorney General and now chief counsel for the White Star Steamship Company, seconded these remarks, repeating that the disaster had given an opportunity for a display of heroism and devotion to duty which had maintained the best traditions of the mercantile marine."

The only reference to the American investigation during the day was Sir Rufus's announcement that, owing to the detention of many witnesses for the inquiry in the United States, the testimony would not be presented in logical order. The seamen who arrived from New York on the Lapland were called first as witnesses to the construction and equipment of the Titanic.

Several lawyers, representing interested parties, requested permission to participate in the proceedings. Lord Mersey recognized Thomas Scanlan, member of Parliament for the North Division of Sligo, who appeared for the Seamens and Firemen's Union, and an attorney for the Merchants' Service Guild, and took under consideration applications for representation of the Seafarers' Union, the Ship Constructors' Association, and the Mercantile Officers' Union.

## BIRMA'S CHARGES ARE DENIED.

**Danish Steamship's Operator Complained That Carpathia Refused Facts**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 2.—The German Wireless Telegraph Company circulates the following statement:

"The Danish press are publishing indignant articles in connection with the action of the Marconi Company during the rescue of the Titanic's passengers. The steamship Birma of the East Asian Company was in the neighborhood of the disaster while the Carpathia was taking the survivors on board, and asked by wireless if assistance was required. The Danish steamship received only the laconic reply, 'wait.'

"In the meantime the Danish Captain prepared everything for the reception of survivors, and again offered assistance to the Carpathia. Finally an answer arrived, reading:

"'If your ship is not equipped with Marconi apparatus, my orders are to give you no information.'

"The Danish ship replied that she carried De Forest apparatus, whereupon she received the polite advice from the Englishman, 'then, shut your mouth.'

"The Danish operator declares his readiness to swear to these facts, so the affair will have further consequences for the Carpathia and the Marconi Company."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 2.—Godfrey S. Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Company, said in reply to reported criticisms by the operator on the Birma:

"The facts of the case are that the wireless operator on the Birma was interfering by irrelevant and jocose remarks with serious messages, which were being handled by the Carpathia operator.

"We have the testimony of the operators on several ships as to the character of the Birma operator's messages. He was told to be 'at attention,' and had he been so he would have received all the details regarding the Titanic, which were being sent out from the Carpathia and were received by other ships in the vicinity."

## BRITISH FUND IS $1,600,000.

**Immediate Relief Ordered for Widows of Sailors in England.**

LONDON, May 2.—The British Titanic fund amounts to approximately $1,600,000. A conference was held at the Mansion House to-day to arrange for its distribution.

It was decided to extend immediate relief to widows and bereaved families of members of the crew pending the organization of a committee to undertake the administration of the fund. This committee will include the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Derby, and the Governor of the Bank of England.

On Lord Derby's suggestion it was decided to inquire whether the American relief committees would provide for such emigrants who lost relatives as intended to settle permanently in the United States.

## RELIEF FUND NOW $115,439.

**Girl Violinist Aids Families of Titanic's Bandsmen with Concert.**

The Mayor's fund for the relief of the families of Titanic victims amounted last night to $115,439.60. The following contributions were received yesterday at the Mayor's office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ralph W. Wrank | $5.00 |
| Brokers, New York Cub Market | 824.00 |
| Mary H. Robinson | 1.00 |
| William J. Curtis | 100.00 |
| R. E. Jackson | 5.00 |
| Progressive Board Silk Mills, Allentown, Penn. | 10.00 |
| M. E. Church, Sutherland, Iowa | 6.50 |
| Ralph Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Reading, Penn. | 100.00 |
| G. Herrnstadt | 10.00 |
| T. C. M. W. | 1.00 |
| Copernicus Lodge, No. 203, I. O. O. | 10.00 |
| Agents of Metropolitan Branch of the New York Life Insurance Co. | 11.00 |
| W. T. Hall | 1.00 |
| Rosalia Wanck | 1.00 |
| Received through D. D. Black from the New York Fruit Trade and Auction Houses | 620.88 |
| Total to-day | $1,218.38 |
| Previously acknowledged | 114,224.61 |
| | $115,439.99 |

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from "A Sympathiser" for the Titanic Relief Fund. It was announced yesterday that about $500 had been raised for the benefit of the families of the bandsmen who perished on board the Titanic through the exertions of Miss Lotta Davidson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Davidson of 695 Bushwick Avenue. Miss Davidson is a graduate of Packard Institute and is a violinist of exceptional talent, having received her musical education abroad.

When the story of the sinking of the Titanic had been told Miss Davidson was especially impressed with the courage shown by the members of the ship's band. She immediately planned to give a benefit concert, and had no difficulty in obtaining artists who volunteered their services. The Rev. Dr. MacDonald, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, placed the church at her disposal, and the concert was held there on Wednesday night.

Besides Miss Davidson the following artists took part: Miss Alice Ralph, soprano; Frank Weisman, tenor; W. Paulding De Nite, 'cellist, and Arthur Rowe Pollock, and Miss Eva Lahaye, accompanists. The patronesses included more than a score of prominent women of Brooklyn, among them Mrs. William J. Gaynor, wife of the Mayor.

In addition to the fund raised at the concert Miss Davidson has received contributions through the mails from strangers, some of the letters coming from distant points. She has requested THE TIMES to announce that the subscription list is still open and that any contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

## ISMAY SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

**Has No Fault to Find with Inquiry, Which He Thinks Was Fair.**

J. Bruce Ismay, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who was examined in Washington by Senator Smith in the Titanic inquiry, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic at noon, accompanied by Officers Lightoller, Pitman, Boxhall, and Lowe. Thirty members of the crew of the Titanic, including Fleet, the lookout man, who had been detained to give testimony at the inquiry, also sailed on the Adriatic.

In his two days' stay at the Ritz-Carlton Mr. Ismay had not been well, and declined to see any callers except those who had special appointments on business, made through P. A. S. Franklin, the Vice President of the company. In order to avoid the reporters and photographers waiting outside the hotel yesterday morning, Mr. Ismay left by a rear exit and stepped quietly into a taxicab with Mr. Franklin to drive to the pier, while the latter's automobile was waiting in front of the hotel.

There was no attempt at concealment at the pier when Mr. Ismay boarded the Adriatic and went to his stateroom on the promenade deck. After a consultation with Mr. Franklin and the heads of the various departments and his lawyer, the reporters were ushered into Mr. Ismay's suite, where he gave them a brief interview.

The head of the big steamship concern did not appear to have been very ill, but there were careworn lines in his face. Mr. Ismay has been known as a strict disciplinarian, but he seemed more approachable and agreeable yesterday.

"I have no comments to make on the inquiry, which I think was conducted in a very fair manner and I have no fault to find with it," he said. "I do not know of anything else to say in regard to this terrible accident. I shall come back to America, but I will not be able to say just when that will be, unless I am summoned here on important business that demands my attention. I do not refer to subpœnas, which will be attended to by the attorney for the company in New York."

"Do you think that any plans will be formulated in the near future for the construction of another vessel to replace the Titanic in the Southampton service?" he was asked.

"That matter has not been gone into yet," replied Mr. Ismay.

With regard to the inquiry being conducted in London, he had not been requested to attend, he said.

The Adriatic was inspected on Wednesday by the United States Steamboat Inspectors prior to a renewal of her certificate to carry passengers to American ports, and 475 of her life belts were condemned as being in need of repair. Although it was pointed out to the inspectors by the ship's officers that these 475 belts were only needed in the Winter season when the Adriatic was running to the Mediterranean and carrying large number of Italian immigrants in the steerage, the United States officials insisted on the number being replaced with new belts before they would grant the certificate, and a rush order had to be executed to get the 475 canvas covered life belts so that the ship could sail on time.

**GMC TRUCKS**
GASOLINE ELECTRIC

Some delivery problems are best solved with Electric Trucks, others with Gasoline.

We know the best for your business and can afford to be impartial. Advice without obligation.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO.
226 West 58th Street, New York City
Telephone 1661 Columbus

**Cuttyhunk Corded Silk Shirts, $5.00**
(Four for $19.00)

¶ *Pure* thread silk—and *hefty*. White grounds with fine white or colored cuttyhunk cords and narrow *white satin* stripes. Negligee bosom with buttoned pocket and French cuffs.

Such is the identity of a five dollar silk shirt, which has *all* the custom ear-marks and all the *intrinsic* value to justify at least another two dollars.

LION BRAND
CLERMONT

¶ It is a comfort collar—about an inch up on the neck and two and a quarter down on the shirt. Yet, dressy rather than negligee. Nor will the Clermont offer resistance to your scarf in its slide. Quarter sizes, 2 for 25c.

**William G. White**

Cortlandt, near Church St. 42d St., west of 5th Ave. Wall St., cor. Broadway.
Broadway, cor. Leonard St. Broadway, cor. 26th St. Nassau, near Liberty St.
Factory—79 Orange St., Newark. 847 Broad St., Newark. (After May 15)

**Men's $20 Suits—at Saks'**

**no man's ideas of a liberal assortment of models, fabrics, and colorings can well exceed the assortments we are showing at the popular price of twenty dollars**

¶ This advertisement is a plain invitation to the man seeking clothes-satisfaction at twenty dollars, to walk into the Saks store and get it. It is more than that.

¶ This advertisement may even be regarded as a guarantee of clothes-satisfaction at twenty dollars, for such it virtually is. There never was a season yet when any ready-for-service assortments equalled our own, nor any former assortments of ours that equalled those we are showing now.

¶ And since it is the inalienable right of every man to state the truth as forcibly as he knows how, we will add, that the man who wants *unqualified satisfaction* in a twenty dollar suit, must inevitably come to Saks'. By this, we mean a maximum of satisfaction—in style, in tailoring, in finish, in honest, intrinsic value.

¶ This, then, is a hint of what we can do at twenty dollars. Norfolks in blue serges and fancy mixture cloths. Made in the new semi-Norfolk effect, with four patch buttoned pockets, and belt effect at back. Double breasted suits, in blue serges, so designed as to offset in the narrow shoulders and narrow lapels the too-square and unsymmetrical appearance of the average double breasted garment.

¶ Single breasted sack coats, with any style lapel, soft roll collar or unbending fronts; made on the new narrow lines, slightly fitting, in two and three button effects.

¶ As for fabrics, their name is legion. Cassimeres, worsteds and cheviot effects, in pin stripes, solid colors and self-stripes; Bannockburn effects, effective check patterns, and plain grays, in light, medium and dark shadings; and—

***But lift the latch and come in!***

**Saks Fur Storage Service**

**better than all the moth balls ever made!**

¶ Moth balls are a delusion and a snare; they are as ineffectual as a bucket of water at a fire. The only sensible thing to do with your furs is to put them in cold storage, where they will be beyond the reach of moth, mice, and men. The Saks Cold Storage Service guarantees the safety of your furs for a nominal charge, and we will first clean your furs by vacuum and compressed air methods without cost to you. Put the responsibility up to us—and forget it.

**Saks & Company**
Broadway, at 34th Street

Established 1760

**Judges Are In *Favor* Of This Re-Call**

Those who have once known the supreme excellence of this famous brand invariably demand it afterwards.

**Carstairs Rye**

owes its immense popularity to the legion of users—all over the land—who will take no other—and who pass the word to acquaintances.

This 123 year old favorite never betrays a trust—uniform in blend, purity and flavor.

Aged in wood—rich and mellow.

In numbered label bottles *On Sale Everywhere.*

The Numbered Label Saves Our Bottling

This Iver-Johnson Bicycle (Men's Size) $25

Other Iver-Johnsons from the "Juvenile" at $20 to the "Special Racer" at $60.

Velvet Road-Racer $18

Indian & Iver Johnson Motor-Cycles.

Kodaks & Victrolas on Easy Terms.

Davega's Sporting Goods Stores

405 Broadway, Below Canal St.
126 University Pl., bet. 13 & 14 Sts.
Both Stores Open Saturday Evenings.

**Frisbie Collars**

Everybody's wearing it—

"Chalmers"

The high-low collar for now.

15¢ Two for 25¢

Sold by most good dealers—

FRISBIE, COON & CO.
MAKERS
ERON, N.H.

**CENTEMERI GLOVES**

"Florine" Quality

Gun Metal "Tranchant" 1.65

Gun Metal color with White Embroidery and Stitching. Harmonizes with every costume.

296 FIFTH AVE
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 31ST STREET

Ask your grocer for

**WAW-WAW**

Sauce

St. James Importing Company
199 West Broadway New York

**J.M.Gidding & Co.**

OUTER APPAREL • MILLINERY • FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

Every Outer-dress requisite of the woman, miss or junior miss who would be *most fashionably gowned* is here—

Whether her whim be for the *ultra-stylish Paris mode of the moment* or for *modified effects of the newest foreign fashion*, her fancy is readily gratified in the salons of this perfectly organized, beautifully appointed establishment—and at such *sensible prices* that it is extravagance for women of taste to accept commonplace styles at the same or but slightly less cost—

*Tailor-made Suits for Misses and Juniors at $35 to $85*
*Women's Tailor-made Suits at $45 to $250*
*Motoring and Utility Coats at $25 to $85*
*Motoring and Afternoon Dresses at $22 to $125*
*Smart Street and Semi-dress Hats at $15 to $25*

Fifth Avenue at 45th Street

# THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

## AMERICANS WITHOUT THEIR LONDON SUITS

### Tailors' Strike Prevents Finishing of Many for Transatlantic Visitors.

### MAY SPREAD TO EAST END

### Managers of West End Shops Discuss Closing Them Until Strike Ends —Some Disorder Yesterday.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 2.—A good many Americans now in London are feeling the effects of the tailors' strike, which to-day became complete, not a single tailor in the employ of first-class West End firms being now at work.

"We don't so much mind about our English customers," said the head of one firm, which has a big American business, "but we shall have to disappoint several customers who are sailing for New York on Saturday.

"All those clothes are for Americans," he added, pointing to garments in all stages of incompleteness, which were so numerous as to suggest that if other London firms make an equal amount of clothes for America a high percentage of Americans get their clothes made in London.

"All we can do," concluded the sartorial expert, "will be to complete the clothes when we can, send them to New York, and pay the duty ourselves."

The managers of a number of West End tailoring establishments to-day discussed the idea of closing the shops until the men return to work.

It is possible that the strike will spread to the East End, where about 40,000 tailors, men and women, work. Many Jewish tailors' societies met to-day to consider demands to be placed before the employers. The strikers have received assurances that the East End tailors will not undertake work sent there during the dispute by West End masters.

Only 3,000 strikers are trade unionists. The others are idle because their work depends on the strikers.

There were some conflicts between the police and the tailors' pickets to-day, and one or two arrests were made.

## PREDICTS HOME RULE FIASCO.

### Balfour Says Good Men Will Refuse to Serve in Irish Parliament.

LONDON, May 2.—Ex-Premier Balfour and Sir Edward Gray, the Foreign Secretary, were the chief speakers in to-day's debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour showed little of his old-time fire. He complained that the bill did not contain even a germ of finality and that its adoption would work a great injury to the representative institutions of England while creating in Ireland an assembly which no Irishman could regard with pride or respect.

The powers of the Irish Parliament would be so hampered, Mr. Balfour said, that good men would refuse to serve in it. Every successful Federal system, he declared, had been built up on a desire of the separate parts for closer unity, but the Government was pursuing an opposite course, cutting up the United Kingdom and creating fiscal divisions.

Sir Edward Grey admitted that the settlement provided in the bill was incomplete in some respects. The presence of 42 Irish members in the Imperial Parliament was an anomaly, but he did not mind that, because he believed that it would lead to further arrangements which, while not endangering imperial unity, would relieve the different parts of the United Kingdom.

If Ulster defied the solution the Government proposed, or made it impossible, said Sir Edward, some other solution would have to be found, which would relieve the over-burdened House of Commons of the present monstrous congestion of business and put the control of Irish affairs in Irish hands.

Lord Charles Beresford in a breezy speech declared that the Irish question was essentially a land question, and said the only way to pacify Ireland was to continue the present land purchase system and "do away with the Lord Lieutenant and all that sham and rotten Court."

### Win Bryn Mawr Scholarships.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Miss Pauline I. Clarke of New York and Miss Eleanor Bontecou of Orange, N. J., won undergraduate scholarships at Bryn Mawr. Miss Clarke received the George W. Childs Essay Prize, and Miss Bontecou obtained the Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall memorial scholarship. The list of honors and scholarships awarded this year includes fifty names of former students.

## WILL STUDY GERMAN ARMY.

### Capt. Alfred Bjornstad to be Our Military Attache in Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 2.—News reaches Berlin that President Taft has offered the post of Military Attaché here to Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad of the General Staff.

Owing to Capt. Bjornstad's knowledge of the methods of the Boers, which caused the revision of the American infantry drill regulations, he will be expected to write a special report on German infantry organization. The Captain recently completed a thorough study of infantry conditions in the United States, and is well equipped to compare them with those in Germany.

Capt. Shartle, the present American Military Attaché, who is completing his third year in Berlin, expects to be relieved in the coming Summer or Autumn.

## VANDERBILT DRIVES COACH.

### He Inaugurates the Fifth Season Between London and Brighton.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 2.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt to-day inaugurated his fifth season of coaching between London and Brighton.

As usual he booked an entire coach for the first day, his guests being all men.

## GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED.

### Hoesli Thrown Out of Monoplane—Robert Sommer Badly Hurt.

BERLIN, May 2.—Gordian Hoesli, an aviator, died here early to-day from injuries received last evening in a fall from a monoplane. He was testing his machine, and was not more than ninety feet from the ground when he dropped.

According to spectators, Hoesli was thrown out of his seat when he turned a curve rather sharply. He lost his equilibrium and fell.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, May 2.—Robert Sommer, while testing a monoplane built by him to-day, tried to glide and when landing fell and was dangerously injured.

## GERMAN SQUADRON'S VISIT.

### Vessels to Sail May 11 for Hampton Roads—Later Coming Here.

BERLIN, May 2.—It has now been decided that the German battleship squadron will sail for America on May 11, proceeding first to Hampton Roads, where it will be joined by the German armored cruiser Bremen, which has been cruising in American waters for some time. Later the warships will visit New York, and the return home has been set for the end of June.

The mission of the squadron is to make a return visit, the second division of the United States Atlantic Fleet having paid a call of courtesy at Kiel last June. It will be commanded by Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, one of the Emperor's personal aids.

## FIND SCHILLER'S SKULL.

### Prof. Froriep Discovers It in Weimar Vault—Lost Thirty Years.

BERLIN, May 2.—The skull of Johann Schiller, the great German philosopher and poet, which has been missing for nearly thirty years, has been discovered. Prof. August von Froriep of Tubingen University a year ago opened an old vault at Weimar, which was known to contain Schiller's body. He made a careful examination of seventy skulls he found in the vault, and established indisputably which was the skull of Schiller. He laid the skull and his conclusions before the Anatomical Congress at Munich, which had unanimously accepted the report.

Prof. Welcker, in 1883, proved that a skull, which was supposed to be Schiller's, was spurious.

## $95,000 IS GIVEN FOR A REMBRANDT

### "Woman Plucking a Chicken" Brings Best Price at Levaigneur Sale in Paris.

### $5,100 FOR A DELFT SET

### Troyon's "Pond" Brings $4,900, and a Supposed Veronese $2,000—Day's Sale Realizes $147,527.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 2.—The sum of $147,527 was realized to-day at the first session of the three-day sale of the collection of paintings, sculpture, and miscellaneous art objects of the late Mme. Levaigneur.

The "clou" of the collection was Rembrandt's "Woman Plucking a Chicken," which was bought by M. Kleinberger for $95,000. It is a full-length picture of a stately old woman, who is seated in an interior on a chair and is plucking a chicken which she holds on her knees. A brown hood frames her face, the chiaroscuro of which is marvelous. She is wearing a corsage of brown fur with black sleeves and a gray skirt under a white apron. The fowl, which lies on her knees, has its wings outspread, reflecting from its white feathers a dazzling ray of light. Its neck, with ruffled feathers, hangs down, and some drops of blood have fallen to the ground. It is probable that Rembrandt painted this picture some time between the years 1648 and 1650.

Troyon's "Pond" fetched $4,900. It is a quiet landscape, showing in the foreground a field filled with a pool of water. In its calm surface the clouds as they drift across the blue sky are mirrored. To the left a brook makes its way between rocks and brushwood, and a woman leans over it, while her children play a little further away. Cows are grazing among the long grass.

Two landscapes by Dias brought fairly good prices. His "Oaks" was sold for $3,900 and his "Forest" for $2,620.

Other prices realised were: Thomas de Keyser's "Music Party," $3,700; Wouverman's "Mound on a River Bank," $2,100; a "Virgin and Infant Jesus, With Sts. Catherine and Lucia," attributed to Veronese, $2,000, and Jacob Ruysdael's "Torrent," $1,700.

Two Hispano-Moresque platters fetched $2,200 and $1,800, respectively.

Fifty-one hundred dollars was given for a set of five Delft vases. The tallest one is covered and with it are two shaped like horns and two in the form of bottles. All are elaborately decorated in colors with birds, shrubs, &c., after the Chinese fashion.

## TIDAL WAVE DESTROYS TOWN.

### Fijian Village of Funa Point Wiped Out, So Steamship Reports.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 2.—The steamship Marama brought news from Australia yesterday of a tidal wave eighteen feet high, which swept over the Fijian town of Funa Point, wiping out the village of eighty houses early last month.

The people were nearly all drowned, and the few survivors have nothing to eat.

## KAISER BUYS AFRICAN FARMS.

### Invests $24,000 and Will Raise Wool Sheep on a Large Scale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 2.—The versatile Kaiser is about to become a sheep farmer.

It is announced to-night that he has purchased two farms in German Southwest Africa at a cost of $24,000 for the purpose of raising wool sheep on an extensive scale. His patriotic example will, it is expected, give a much needed impetus to agricultural enterprise in the Fatherland's somewhat neglected African colonies.

Wool raising in German Africa is in an embryonic stage, but encouraging progress is being made in the adjacent Cape Colony, and the Kaiser bought the farms on the recommendation of a local expert, who says the investment is certain to be a good one, if his Majesty has patience and good luck.

## TO SELL PALACE TREASURES.

### Portugal to Recoup Itself for $5,000,000 Advanced to King Carlos.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LISBON, May 2.—The Portuguese Government has decided to sell a sufficient amount of the furniture and valuables of the royal palaces to realize the sum of $5,000,000, which was advanced to the late King Carlos.

The property is recognized as belonging to ex-King Manuel and his mother, and what is not sold will be returned to them. It includes crown jewels valued at $4,000,000, which are kept in the Necessidades Palace.

Dom Miguel's jewels, which are deposited in the Bank of Portugal, are valued at $2,500,000.

## CHALLENGED BY ZEPPELIN.

### Report That Airship Builder Wants Duel with Former Associate.

BERLIN, May 2 — Germania to-day prints a story that Count Zeppelin, the builder and operator of airships, some time ago challenged Theodore Lerner, who was Secretary for the Zeppelin Arctic Expedition, to a duel, but that the matter has not yet been decided, pending the outcome of several law suits between the principals.

An airship which was being tried out by the builders, the Siemens-Schuckert Company, to-day was compelled to make a forced landing, in which it was slightly but not seriously damaged. No one was injured. The airship does not belong to the Government.

## BRITISH WARSHIP DAMAGED.

### Old Battleship Empress of India in Collision with Sailing Vessel.

LONDON, May 2.—The British battleship Empress of India was in collision with a German sailing vessel early to-day at Spithead. The battleship received a gaping hole in her side above the main deck, while the merchantman lost headgear and foretopmast.

The Empress of India was in midchannel in tow of the cruiser Warrior at the time of the crash.

The Empress of India was launched in 1891, and is now classed as obsolete. She is kept in the special reserve for emergency use. She has a displacement of about 14,000 tons.

### Baldwin Claimant to Press Suit.

BOSTON, May 2.—Despite the decision of the California Supreme Court denying her a new trial, Miss Beatrice Anita Turnbull, of Brookline, will continue her contest for a daughter's share of the estate of the late E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, who, she alleges, was her father. The estate amounts to approximately $20,000,000.

### Two Brigades to Stay at Home.

ALBANY, May 2.—Neither the third nor the fourth brigades of the National Guard will have a tour of field service this summer, owing to a cut by Gov. Dix of $100,000 from the appropriation for the guard. This will eliminate the First Infantry of Binghamton, Second of Troy, Third of Rochester, Tenth of Albany, the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of Buffalo.

**"The Big Store"**

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

**GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.**

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

HATS TRIMMED FREE

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per cent.
*By Collecting L.M. Green Trading Stamps,*
*Which Are Given Free With Purchases Made Here*
We also make it easy for you to open a charge account, and Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co., Bankers, offer excellent banking facilities and allow 4 per cent. per annum on money deposited.

A FEW OF THE MANY ECONOMY-OPPORTUNITIES IN

**Today's Big Sales**

*MAIN BUILDING*—*Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

WOMEN'S $15 to $27.50 SILK DRESSES at $8.95.
CONTINUANCE OF OUR SALE OF WOMEN'S DAINTY BLOUSES; $1.25 to $3.50 values, at 79c, $1.25, $1.69 and $1.98.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT AND SALE OF THE FAMOUS "HALCYON" PETTICOATS; $1.75 to $3 grades, at $1 to $1.95.
HUNDREDS OF SPECIAL VALUES IN OUR MAY SALE OF WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS.
A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF WOMEN'S $3 and $3.50 LOW SHOES—today's price, $2.45.
MEN'S FULL-DRESS, TUXEDO and BUSINESS SUIT VESTS—values to $5, at 79c and $1.39.
A CORKING GOOD SALE OF BOYS' SPRING SUITS AND REEFERS, at $1.95 and $2.95.
COME TO OUR MAY FESTIVAL SALE OF GROCERIES—see the demonstrations by leading food manufacturers and producers—get your share of the free samples and souvenirs—listen to the free lectures.

*GREENHUT BUILDING*—*"Everything for the Home."*

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OF HAND-DECORATED CHINA TABLEWARE AND FANCY CHINA:
Vases—Tea Pots—Tea Jars—Chocolate Pots—Fern Pots—Sugar and Cream Sets—Mayonnaise Sets—Plates—Cups and Saucers—Celery Trays—Salad Bowls—Fruit Saucers—Cake and Dessert Plates—Butter Dishes—Tea Strainers—Bonbon Dishes—Sugar Shakers—Cracker Jars—Tobacco Jars—Covered Boxes, etc.
Values to 50c, at 19c. $2 value, at 98c.
98c value, at 49c. $3 value, at $1.49.
$1.25 value, at 63c. (and other special prices ranging up to $3.98.)

Other GREENHUT Building Sales for today include WILLOW CREX AND CHINESE SEA GRASS FURNITURE, SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SCREENS, WILTON RUGS, REFRIGERATORS, GALVANIZED WARE, GAS STOVES, etc.
For specials in LOWER-PRICED LINES OF HOME OUTFITTINGS VISIT OUR BARGAIN BASEMENT.

$30,000 to Charity — WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

*Double L.M. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock*

**Spring Garments for Better Dressed Men**

SUITS & OVERCOATS

BEAUTIFUL Models of modern tailorcraft—garments that are modeled to the body lines—built of unusually fine fabrics—in a range of styles to fulfill your fondest desire—and at prices which are "Special Values."

These are reasons why thousands instead of hundreds of well dressed New Yorkers carry this label in their handsome garments.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Our idea is that he who gives most, will get most. Today we sell two suits where but one was sold before—the result of a producing system maintaining highest efficiency and a constant capacity production.

**Suits at 15.50** include neat natural finish blue serge, yarn dyed worsteds, handsome velours and cassimeres, correct and exclusive new grays, browns and heather shades in neat mixtures—English, college and Fifth Avenue models to choose from.

**Suits at 18.50** include fancy blue serge and worsteds in neat stripe, wale or check effect; also exclusive custom styles in worsteds, velours, cassimeres in new browns, grays, the Scotch shades and many neat mixtures—English, Continental and Fifth Avenue models.

**Coats at 15.50** include very high quality fabrics in black Oxford and all the new gray, brown, olive and tan shades—styles for business, dress and all around Spring and Summer service.

**Coats at 18.50** nearly all are silk lined throughout and include black, Oxford, the new grays, browns, olives and Scotch effects. The styles include models for business, dress and motoring, also many popular English effect raglans.

*Values 20.00 or 22.50 and 22.50 or 25.00.*

**Mixture Suits**
Values 27.50 & 30.00 **22.50**
Values 32.50 & 35.00 **27.50**
Every fabric is from our made-to-measure department—all are highest class, exclusive and, in many cases, foreign.

**Unusual Showing**
**25.00**
**Spring Suits & Overcoats**
An almost unlimited and exceptionally noteworthy display, which has already attracted much attention.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

**Smith Gray & Co.**

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

**Pay $9.00 per Year for the smartest Shoe Styles**

GIVEN the required degree of Style, Fit and Finish it is, after all, *Wear—length* of Wear—that actually *determines* Shoe Value.

Shoe Style and *Finish* are today easy enough to find.

But, because of heavy advance in Leather, etc.—this combination, *plus a fixed, known*, and *deliverable* period of *Long-Wear* has grown *rare* enough to be interesting.

We foresaw that condition,—coming.

So, we invited Chemistry to aid us in *toughening*, and *lengthening the life* of, animal fibre.

We sought a means to check the disintegrating action of Oxygen in the Air, upon Leather.

The *result* amounts to almost a Revolution in Shoe Values.

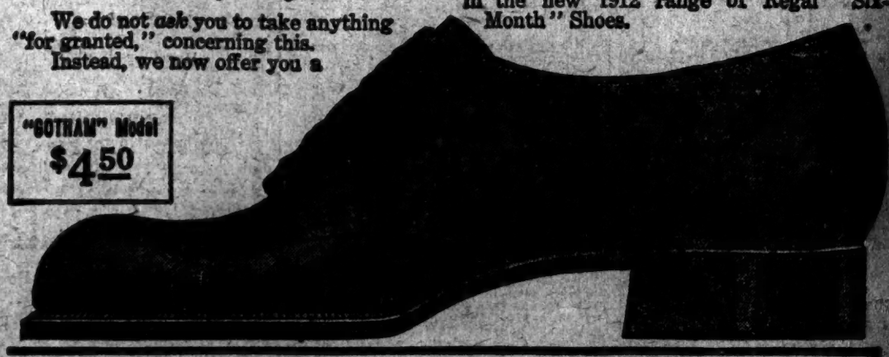
We do not *ask* you to take anything "for granted," concerning this.
Instead, we now offer you a strong Indemnity *Bond* with *every* pair of our new 1912 range of "Six-Month" Regal Shoes (at $4.50).

That Bond secures to you (beyond question or equivocation) a fixed *term* of continuous *Shoe-Wear*, which term is just about *double* that of the *average* fine Shoe sold at $4.00 to $5.00.

It secures to you (in binding legal form) some of the Smartest and Latest Shoe Styles in America, at a cost of only *75 cents per Month*—or $9.00 *per year*—for Shoe *Service*.

As the average *fine* Shoe Wears *through* Outsole, or breaks through *Upper*, after 3 Months *continuous* wear that fact means $16.00 *per year* for average "$4.00 Shoe" Wear.

Contrast that cost, *per year*, with the $9.00 *per year* cost of continuous Wear *pledged specifically* to you, under legal *Bond*, in the new 1912 range of Regal "Six-Month" Shoes.




**Regal (Six-Month) Shoes**
**$4.50 per pair**

GREATER NEW YORK MEN'S STORES

New York City: Broadway at Duane St. · Broadway at Spring St. · Broadway at 10th St. · *Broadway at 27th St. · *Broadway at 37th St. · Nassau at Ann St. · *14th St. at 3rd Ave. · Sixth Ave. at 21st St. · *125th St. at 7th Ave.
Brooklyn: *301 Broadway · *1003 Broadway · *1375 Broadway · *357 Fulton St. · 512 Fulton St. · *466 Fifth Ave.
Jersey City: *Regal Bldg., 169 Newark Ave.
Newark: 825 Broad Street

GREATER NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES

New York City: Broadway at 10th St. · *Broadway at 27th St. · *Broadway at 37th St. · Sixth Ave. at 21st St. · *14th St. at 3rd Ave. · *125th St. at 7th Ave.
Brooklyn: *301 Broadway · *1003 Broadway · 1375 Broadway · 512 Fulton St. · *466 Fifth Ave.
Jersey City: *Regal Bldg., 169 Newark Ave.
Newark: 825 Broad Street

Stores marked with * are open evenings.

# MEXICAN DEPUTIES WILL MEET OROZCO

### Speaker of the Chamber Appoints a Committee to Treat with the Rebel Leader.

### TWO-DAY BATTLE IS RAGING

### Zapista Forces and Federals Clash Near Puebla—British Warship's Salutes Scares Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, May 2.—A committee of the Chamber of Deputies was to-day appointed by the Speaker to work for the pacification of the country. A sub-committee will be chosen to go to the north and confer with the rebels under Orozco.

For two days a battle has been raging at Chiautla, Puebla, between the Zapatista forces, numbering about 2,500, and federals. The federals are said to have the advantage, but the outcome of the engagement is still in doubt. The two Zapatista brothers, as well as the "Terrible One-Eyed" Morales and other leaders are there, having met for a council of war, when they were attacked by the federals.

Despite the official statement of condition near Cuernavaca, despatches to El Imparcial state the city is menaced by a large force of rebels, which advanced near the place since the Federal garrison was reduced to protect the railroad.

Culiacan officially is reported to have been retaken by the Government troops under Gen. Ojeda. This information, but without details, was received at the Department of the Interior to-day.

Reports from Mazatlan indicate a deplorable condition among wounded Federals, who are too numerous to be accommodated in the military hospital, and for whom there are neither medicines nor nurses. The wounded are victims of encounters with the rebels, against whom they appear to have been able to defend the city up to the present. There is said to be a shortage of food and many lie in the open, day and night with but scant attention.

The British warship Melpomene arrived in Vera Cruz to-day and exchanged salutes with the forts. The detonations alarmed the people, whose fears that a bombardment was in progress were allayed by the British Consul. The Captain of the vessel will pay a visit of courtesy to the authorities to-morrow, as well as to the commander of the forts.

LAREDO, Texas, May 2.—Dispatches from Torreon to-day say that ten Mexican Red Cross Society nurses refused to care for a wounded Federal officer brought to Torreon from the north. The nurses asserted that their purpose was to minister to volunteers and revolutionists only. Several Red Cross members left Torreon to-day for Eagle Pass and El Paso, Texas, en route to join the revolutionary forces.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Like other communications from the revolutionary party in Mexico, a telegram from Gen. Orozco, through his representative in New York, Manuel Lujan, stating that the rights and interests of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico were being respected, has been filed in the State Department's archives without any action.

Until the revolutionists make more headway for the unseating of the Madero Government, the department will continue its policy of taking no action on communications from the insurrectos.

### FALL INTO REBEL AMBUSH.

### Fifty Federals Are Wounded and Reinforcements Save the Rest.

From a Special Correspondent of the Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, May 2.—Fifty federal soldiers were wounded in a fight with Zapatistas north of Cuernavaca on Monday and were brought to Mexico City yesterday, together with twenty prisoners. Eye-witnesses report that the fight was a desperate one, last several hours. A detachment of federals fell into a rebel ambuscade, south of Tres Marias on the National line in a district where the country is extremely rough. The federals were greatly outnumbered, and, finding themselves in sore straits, telegraphed for reinforcements. Troop trains were rushed from Mexico City and Cuernavaca and reached the scene in time to save the exhausted federals from annihilation. A number of federals were killed.

An official report received by American Ambassador Wilson states that typhus, enteric fever, and black smallpox are rife among the troops at Bermijillo. According to the report two Sisters of Charity have been stricken and an American physician has been summoned to attend them and others. The Government admits that disease prevails among the men, but denies that there is an epidemic or that the army has abandoned its position at Bermijillo.

There is a persistent report here that one of the volunteer regiments stationed at Bermijillo mutinied on Monday and that the officers fired upon the men, killing three. Gen. Huerta, according to the report, then disarmed the regiment. High officials here deny any disaffection among the federal forces, and report that recently they captured two bands of rebel scouts numbering 62 and 8, respectively, north of Bermijillo.

Foreign Minister Lascurian denied last night that the Cabinet had considered peace negotiations with Orozco as has been somewhat persistently reported in the Mexican papers. It is well known that President Madero is determinedly opposed to all overtures except unconditional surrender. So far he has refused to listen even to suggestions of a compromise with the rebels.

## MANY SAIL ON THE FRANCE.

### Miss Anne Morgan Among Those on New French Liner.

The French liner France sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Havre on her first voyage east with 428 first-cabin, 300 second, and 604 third-class passengers. Some amusement was caused by Andre Tridon, a friend of Dr. G. George G. Rambaud of the New York Pasteur Institute, who went aboard to bid goodbye to the doctor and his wife, Mme. Gerville-Reache. Mr. Tridon espied them in the social hall at the head of the saloon companion-way, where the Moorish fountain was playing merrily and the canaries singing in their gilded cages to its accompaniment. This hall is surrounded by mirrors.

Thus it happened that when Mr. Tridon ran with arms outstretched, exclaiming, "Mon cher ami George," he butted the mirrors violently with his head. Fortunately the glass was thick and Mr. Tridon was unhurt.

E. J. Berwind, the coal operator, who sailed on the France, said that it would be a long time, he thought, before there was trouble again in the coal industry in America.

Another passenger was Miss Anna Morgan, who was accompanied as usual by her two intimate friends, Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Miss Elsie de Wolfe. She said that she intended to visit Spain for a few weeks and the Italian Riviera.

"I am coming back full of work," said Miss Morgan.

She explained she is going to fight particularly hard for the minimum wage scale now being discussed and advocated by sociological workers and students as the proper legislative remedy for the evils of insufficient pay for women and girls. A law establishing a standard is absolutely necessary, Miss Morgan believes. She spoke earnestly of the hard conditions under which women and girls must labor in many factories and workshops, and of the need for regulating these conditions so that health and morality may be conserved.

## SEEKS GUATEMALA PALACE.

### Dr. Hewett Digging for One for San Diego Exposition.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2.—Digging a palace out of a swamp and sifting the earth removed therefrom for valuable curios, in the midst of tropical verdure in the centre of Guatemala, is the occupation of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the American Section of the Archaeological Institute of America. His mission was undertaken in the interest of San Diego's Panama-California Exposition.

The palace, a relic of the Mayas, who carved statues and built temples when the Egyptians were building their pyramids, when the Roman Empire was in process of formation, had lain under the silt and vegetation of centuries until discovered some years ago. Dr. Hewett has dreamed of uncovering it, but not until President Culler of the San Diego Exposition gave him a commission to explore it and bring what he finds to San Diego, has he had an opportunity to do so.

Dr. Hewett says that trees are growing out of the roof of the structure. He will report to the Smithsonian Institution, the Archaeological Institute, and to the Panama-California Exposition department of archaeology, all three of which institutions are backing the expedition.

### Two More for Roosevelt in Kansas.

MANHATTAN, Kas., May 2.—Fifth District delegates to the Republican National Convention: E. A. McGregor and A. M. Story, instructed for Roosevelt.

# HYDE WRIT MUST BE ARGUED HERE

### Appellate Division Upholds Woodward, but Says Case Must Be Transferred.

### DEFENSE WINS A POINT

### Delay Puts His Trial Over Until Fall —District Attorney Whitman Says His Contention Was Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, sitting in Brooklyn yesterday, denied District Attorney Charles S. Whitman's application for a writ of prohibition to stay Supreme Court Justice Woodward from hearing the habeas corpus proceedings begun before him in behalf of ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde. On the other hand, the Appellate Division points out that while Justice Woodward had the first right to pass on the question of jurisdiction, he undoubtedly would transfer the proceedings to the Supreme Court in this county. Mr. Whitman says that the decision yesterday, in fact, upholds his point of view in the case. In a statement given out last night Mr. Whitman says:

"The decision is a victory for the people's contention. It is emphatically laid down by the Justices of the Appellate Division that, while the Supreme Court is in session in New York County, a Justice of the Supreme Court in Kings County, or in any other county in the State, has no power or authority to have brought before him by a writ of habeas corpus a prisoner who is detained in the county jail of New York County awaiting trial on an indictment. That is precisely the point for which the people contended before the Appellate Division.

"The main point of my contention was that the statute, Section 25, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is constitutional, which requires that a writ of habeas corpus granted when the Supreme Court of this county is in session, shall be returnable before that court, and nowhere else. This is specifically laid down as the law by this decision."

It is considered likely now that the writ of habeas corpus will be transferred to this county by Justice Woodward and that Hyde will not be put on trial until next Fall. Hyde obtained the writ because Justice Vernon M. Davis had been assigned to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where his case was to be tried, and a special panel of talesmen had been selected to try him. Soon before he obtained the writ of habeas corpus Mr. Hyde gave out a statement in which he said that he was willing to go before any Justice but Justice Davis.

## MRS. MIDDLETON PROTESTS.

### Her Husband Not Accused of Intoxication—Sues Third Ave. Company.

R. A. Mansfield Hobbs, attorney for Mrs. Nellie G. Middleton, who is suing Frederic W. Whitridge as receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for $50,000 damages for the death of her husband, a transportation agent of 29 Spruce Street, has written to THE TIMES objecting to certain passages in an account of the suit which appeared in THE TIMES last Sunday.

Mr. Middleton died in a hospital of apoplexy after a stroke sustained on one of the company's cars. Mrs. Middleton bases her suit on the allegation that her husband, after the stroke and after his condition had been called to the attention of employes of the company, was carried several times over a long car route. Mr. Hobbs said that there was nothing in the pleadings to bear out a statement in THE TIMES that the conductor neglected Mr. Middleton because he believed him to be intoxicated. THE TIMES, however, did not state this supposed explanation of the conductor's alleged neglect to be a fact.

The defense of the railroad receiver to the suit has not yet been filed.

## DROPS CART-TAIL ORATORY.

### Murphy Decrees That Campaign Meetings Shall Be Held In Halls.

Tammany is to try a new method of campaigning this year. Instead of cart-tail oratory in each election district, as has been the plan for many years, Charles F. Murphy has arranged to hold a series of Senatorial district meetings in large halls. Prominent speakers will do all the talking at these meetings. The first gathering will be held to-night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is to be a tariff smash meeting, as the only subject to be discussed will be the tariff.

In announcing the meeting Leader Murphy sprang another surprise by stating that, in the interest of Democratic harmony, the hostile camp of the Independents would be called upon for orators.

"These will include men who have not only been total strangers to a Tammany platform, but in the past have strongly opposed the organization," says the official announcement of the meeting.

So far, this plan by the Tammany boss has met with success, for the principal speaker at to-night's gathering is to be John De Witt Warner. He will talk on "How Labor Is Made to Pay Wealth's Taxes." Franklin Pierce will talk on "Labor and the Tariff," while John Jerome Rooney will discuss "Wages, Cost of Living, and the Tariff."

### For Uniform Tax Rate In Ohio.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—The Constitutional Convention to-day showed its disapproval of the classification of property for taxation when it accepted the minority report of the Taxation Committee upon which to base the fundamental tax laws of the State. The minority report favors the uniform rule of taxation.


R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Trimmed Millinery

Week-End Special,
On Sale Friday and Saturday

$16.50 Ostrich Plume Hats $9.89

Included are
Some real Milan shapes (as illustrated.)
Some fine velvet faced real Hemp Hats.
Some very large picture Hats of real Hemp
trimmed with
Three high grade French Plumes, each 18 inches long and six inches wide, with broad heads and curl-retaining flues.
In black or white. Plain colors and many shaded effects.

Second Floor, Millinery Salons

14-K Gold Jewelry at 40% Less Than Regular Price

A Quantity of Diamond-Set Pieces Is Included

A Newark Manufacturer sold us his surplus stock of high-class jewelry at a great sacrifice. We are offering it without reservations at prices that run a full 40% below our regular prices, which means at least 50% less than specialty shops charge.

The stock contains none of the old-fashioned or unsightly pieces usually shown at such sales, as the maker has been in business but little more than a year.

*Splendid gifts* here for the graduate, ushers and bridesmaids.

*Wedding hints* in abundance, including Link Cuff Buttons, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Brooches, La Vallieres, Tie Clasps, Fob Chains, Chatelaine Vanity Sets, Buckle Sash Pins, etc.

Main Floor, Center.

SILK-AND-LISLE-MIXTURE SHIRTS $1.69

*New. Just Unpacked. Cannot be duplicated in New York for less than $3*

Sizes 14 to 18. Two sleeve lengths to each neck size.
Patterns are chiefly white grounds with neat line stripes. Many have white Jacquard figures in addition to the colored stripes.

Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

Gray Suits at Brills
$15 $20 $25

Season after season fad or fancy popularizes some new color---it comes and it goes---but one color remains always---GRAY; the unfailing favorite of young men and old. Here you will find an army of grays---light, dark, medium drab and slate---Oxford grays, Cambridge grays, and the famous Brill grays, the Dixie gray at $20 and the Quaker gray at $15

*For Men and Young Men Ready-to-Wear.*
*Motorwearables for Owner and Driver at our 49th Street Store*

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH ST., at Third Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.
*Harlem Store Open Every Evening.*

Gimbel Suits for Men

Many Easy Stages In Price

At $25, $22.50, $19.50 and $16.50

Their variety should amply satisfy the man who prefers the lower-priced end of the ladder when buying his suit.

But vastly more important than coming within a dollar of what you expect to pay, is that the amount of *quality* you buy at any one of these prices, is extremely high.

Again, Gimbel Clothing, whatever its price, is *authoritative* in style. While it is designed in a sufficient variety of models to suit the young man and the man with conservative taste, the thin man and the stout man, there is not a *freak* style in the collection. Good taste is evident throughout.

The wide range of the season's new and favorite patterns and colorings, in sturdy all-wool materials, is remarkable in every group.

You may choose between plain blues, grays and browns, and the same fabrics with stripes varied in color and character. Mixtures, too—tweeds and homespuns. Coats are half, quarter or skeleton-lined, and there is practically every weight of cloth, from tropical to medium heavy.

Thousands of New York men will project themselves into new and lighter weight suits today and tomorrow, and we expect to interest many of them with these Suits at $16.50, $19.50, $22 and $25. Others up to $45.

Young Men's Smart Suits, at $12

They are making a great hit with youths of 15 to 20 years, who are critical of their clothes. Handsomely tailored, in single, double-breasted and Norfolk styles and in a wide range of patterns and colorings. Fourth Floor

Men's Light-Weight Overcoats
Many Silk-lined—A Clean-Up At $16.50

Broken size-ranges in Spring Overcoats from our regular stock, a good proportion of which are Chesterfield Overcoats, in black and Oxford gray, silk-lined with silk or cloth-faced lapels. Also Overcoats in Raglan and split sleeve style, in smart browns, grays and mixtures. Former prices were $18.50 to $25.

Not included in this offering, but worth particular emphasis, is the group of silk-lined Spring Overcoats that we also offer at the special price of $16.50. Fourth Floor

Men's New SHIRTS at $1
And Mighty Good Ones, Too

Some of them are of unusually fine percale, with black, blue or lavender stripes, in various inconspicuous arrangements. Plain negligee style, with cuffs attached.

Then there is a new supply of Soft Shirts of highly mercerized cotton, in plain colors—white, tan, blue, gray and lavender. Plain negligee, with soft French cuffs.

All these Shirts are in sizes 14 to 17, cut in coat style, and made over the comfortable Gimbel Shirt patterns; and in every way are a bit superior to the shirts you usually pay $1 for.

Other handsome Soft Shirts, in remarkable variety, at $1.50 to $5. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Don't Choose a Commonplace

VACATION

You can spend the kind of vacation you've hungered for. You can find the vacation spot of your dreams in

NEW ENGLAND
The Vacation Land

Maybe up among the glorious air and scenery and gayeties of the White Mountains.

Or on quaint Cape Cod, with its bathing, sailing, fishing and good times.

Or at one of the great inland lakes, delightful little summer worlds in themselves.

Or along the famous North Shore, matchless for its beauty and sea-breezes.

Or in a camp down in Maine, living in the real "open," fishing and exploring.

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The best summer beverage. A tonic for the stomach, a bracer for the nerves; a refresher for the whole system. A tablespoonful in a glass of water, with or without sugar, makes a most soothing drink in hot weather. Sharp, snappy, pleasing to the taste.

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# REJECT AGREEMENT FOR COAL MINERS

## Full Committee Refuses to Ratify Proposed Contract to Which Sub-Committees Assented.

## OPERATORS WILLING TO SIGN

## Mr. Baer Reminds Miners That Repudiation of Sub-Committee is Unusual—Men May Vote on It.

The agreement tentatively reached by the sub-committees of the anthracite mine workers and the anthracite operators was rejected yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the full conference committees.

It had been fully expected by the Operators' Committee that the agreement, which was the result of conferences that lasted a week at the Union League Club here, would be ratified. This is the tentative agreement that the sub-committees accepted:

1. That the time and conditions awarded by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and supplemented by the agreements subsequent thereto be continued for a further period of four years, ending March 31, 1916, except in the following particulars, to wit:

(a) The contract rates and wage scales for all employes shall be increased 10 per cent. over and above the contract rates and wage scales established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as effective April 1, 1903. The provisions of the sliding scale are by mutual consent abolished.

(b) All contract miners and laborers when working on consideration shall be paid not less than the rate paid company miners and laborers at the mine where the work is being performed.

(c) There shall be an equitable division of mine cars as set forth in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, and the decisions of the Conciliation Board; and, further, the rates paid by any contract miner to his employes shall not be less than the standard rate for that particular class of work.

(d) At each mine there shall be a Grievance Committee, consisting of not more than three employes, and such committee shall under the terms of this agreement take up for adjustment with the proper officials of the company all grievances referred to them by employes who have first taken up said grievances with the foreman and failed to effect proper settlement of the same. It is also understood that the member of the Board of Conciliation elected by the Mine Workers organization, or his representative, may meet with the mine committee and company officials in adjusting disputes. In the event of the mine committee failing to adjust with the company officials any grievance referred to them, they may refer the grievance to the members of the Board of Conciliation in their district for adjustment, and in case of their failure to adjust the same, they shall refer the grievance to the Board of Conciliation for final settlement, as provided in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, and the agreements subsequent thereto, and whatever settlement is made shall date from the time the grievance is raised.

(e) Contract miners shall have the right to employ check weighmen and check docking bosses, as provided by the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and the decisions of the oBard of Conciliation, and when so employed their rights shall be recognized and they they shall not be interfered with in the proper performance of teir work, provided they do not interfere with the proper operation of the colliery. Check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be elected by contract miners in meeting assembled specifically for that purpose, and for such terms as said miners may determine, and the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting shall certify such election to the mine foreman.

(f) For the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of grievances company officials at each mine shall meet with the Grievance Committee of employes and prepare a statement setting forth the rates of compensation paid for each item of work under the provisions of this agreement and certify the same to the oBard of Conciliation within sixty days after the date of this agreement.

Alvan Markle presided at yesterday's meeting and George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading, was the principal spokesman for the operators, former Senator Green being spokesman for the mine workers.

When it became evident that the miners' representatives were unwilling to accept the agreement as drawn, Mr. Baer observed:

"You understand, of course, that if it is impossible for you to carry out this agreement, our offer to refer the matter to the old Anthracite Commission stands; so that you need not be embarrassed."

Mr. Baer, however, urged the mine workers' committee to confer with their organization and exert every influence to secure the acceptance of the agreement reached by the sub-committees of each side. He declared that "until every possible means had been exhausted to ratify the agreement, the mine workers are not in a position to ask further concessions."

He concluded his admonition with the following assertion:

"All committees are obliged to report to the bodies creating them, but when you create a committee of representative men and let them work for twenty days, there is an obligation on you to see that their report is carried out, and very seldom is such a committee turned down."

It was finally agreed to adjourn until such time as the proposed terms of settlement can be submitted to a referendum vote or convention of the mine workers, when the joint committee of workers and operators can be reconvened at the request of the former.

A statement was issued last evening by the Executive Committee of the mine workers after its meeting in the Victoria Hotel in which it was said that while there were some distinguishing features in the agreement which were an improvement over the old contract, nevertheless, the length of the contract term of four years, the abolition of the sliding scale, and the failure to recognise the organization as a party to the agreement, were so objectionable as to overshadow the other concessions.

# HONOR E. J. LEVEY'S MEMORY.

## Prominent Citizens and Municipal Officials at City Hall Service.

City officials and prominent citizens honored the memory yesterday of the late Edgar J. Levey, ex-Deputy Controller, at a meeting held in the Council Chamber, at City Hall. Mr. Levey, when he died, was President of the Title Insurance Company. Bird S. Coler, who as Controller, appointed Mr. Levey, called the meeting to order. Among other things he said:

"His life was of tremendous value. His memory will be of greater. When the tongue of defamation is busy with the name of New York, when the narrow vision can see only the corruption and inefficiency of the few and not the fidelity and the efficiency of the many who are working out democracy's problems in this greatest of cities, the thought of this public officer of the City of New York may make even the defamer ashamed.

"As a citizen of New York I grieve for his death; as his friend and official associate for four years I join in this expression of a city's respect. There are others more eloquent to speak of him in this and the other relations of his rich and useful life. It is fitting that the first among them should be the honored Mayor of the city whose faithful and brilliant officer he was."

Mayor Gaynor said that such a gathering in honor of one who had done his duty as a citizen and an official conscientiously and well should serve to encourage every public officer to do his duty every day in an even manner unruffled and unannoyed by criticism that may be aimed undeservedly.

"Mr. Coler has said that he went through the fire," went on the Mayor. "That is true of all who come to office in this city, more so than anywhere else in the world. It is true to a degree all over the world. Yet a man does not change in a day or an hour. What he has been in business and in private life he will be in public office. Mr. Levey was an educated, intelligent man. More than that he was a thinking and an honest man, who honestly and intelligently served the city. His unexpected taking away makes us appreciate the uncertainty of life which is something we think little about. If we thought more of it we would be more kind to each other. If we did there would be fewer men and fewer organizations who aim not to help, not to encourage officials; but to see if they cannot slander and make them appear to do wrong."

Other speakers were Controller Prendergast, William Jay Schieffelin, Francis Lynde Stetson, Morgan J. O'Brien, Herbert Satterlee, Lawrence Veiller, and Henry W. Taft.

# STUDENTS ON A STRIKE.

## New Hampshire College Men Demand Reinstatement of Sophomore.

DURHAM, N. H., May 2.—The freshman and sophomore classes of the New Hampshire College went on a strike today because W. B. Brackett of Portsmouth, President of the sophomore class was suspended for the remainder of the college year for ringing a false fire alarm. The striking students, who number 115, declare that they will not return to their studies until Brackett is reinstated.

Shortly after the strike was declared, President Gibbs of the college said that if the students persisted in their strike he would suspend them all for a while, and that if they did not come back later he would expel the entire number.

Last Monday Brackett rang the fire bell on the college grounds. He did this, the sophomores say, upon their instruction in order that the entire class might get away from the college to attend their annual banquet. It has been a custom for the freshmen to prevent the sophomores if possible, from attending their banquet. Brackett is popular with the students. He is a member of the football and baseball teams.

# MAYOR WALDORF FIGHTS FIRE

## Adjourns Art Commission Meeting to Save Health Board's Records.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ROCHELLE, May 2.—Mayor Frederick H. Waldorf of New Rochelle declared a recess of the Municipal Art Commission to help fight a fire which threatened the records of the Health Department in the City Hall late last night. With extinguishers and pails of water the Mayor and Superintendent Fountain put out the blaze in about ten minutes. The fire had destroyed a quantity of anti-toxin and had started on the birth and death records which go back to the time of the settlement of New Rochelle in 1688. When it was extinguished the Mayor called the Art Commission to order and approved plans for the new $60,000 library.

### Richeson's Fate Still in Doubt.

BOSTON, May 2.—Gov. Foss will take no action this week on the petition of Clarence V. T. Richeson to commute his death sentence to life imprisonment, according to a statement made to-day by Dudley M. Holman, the Governor's Secretary. Richeson's counsel requested the Governor to refer the petition to the Executive Council.

# SHERIFF RAPS POLICE FOR INSULT TO FLAG

## Should Have Arrested the Socialists Who Trampled on Stars and Stripes, Says Harburger.

## WOULD DRIVE 'TRAITORS' OUT

## Police Say They Would Take the Offenders If They Could Be Identified.

Sheriff Julius Harburger, who was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 302, Knights of Pythias, at Terrace Garden, attacked the police for their failure to arrest any one for desecrating the American flag on Wednesday afternoon in Union Square. The Sheriff said:

"Such traitors should be driven from the country. They should have been arrested and an example made of them. While I am the chief peace officer of this county, all my deputies and special deputy sheriffs will be authorized and instructed in the future to arrest these flagrant disturbers of the peace and violators of law and order.

"The principles of the old warrior, John A. Dix, ought to be applicable, and if any man hauls down the American flag he should be shot on the spot. I am a firm believer that no other but the American flag ought to be displayed on public occasions and that it is seditious to trample upon, desecrate, and dishonor the flag of our country.

"The sooner these Anarchists, bomb throwers, dynamiters, and un-Americans are acquainted with the doctrines of the country and made to uphold them, the better for them and theirs. We have no room on American soil for these blatant demagogues, howlers, blood-seekers, destroyers of the family hearthstone, and cowardly assassins. They are not imbued with the spirit of liberty, but are disturbers of the peace and shouters of infamous doctrines. I would not even tolerate them on the great and free soil of our Republic. They should be punished, deported, and sent back to the uncivilized and barbaric countries to which they belong.

"I am called upon to maintain strict order, quell riots and disturbances, and always to be in a peaceable state of mind, but these miscreants and their acts must not obtain a foothold on American soil, and the quicker they are disposed of, so much the better for the greatest country on the face of the earth."

The Sheriff was heartily applauded.

Although the police admit that the law was clearly violated when members of the Italian Socialist Federation, which is allied with the Industrial Workers of the World, tore down and trampled upon the American flag in Union Square after the Socialist Party parade on Wednesday, no arrests are expected. The police say that the incident began and ended so suddenly that there was no opportunity to identify the leaders in the attack.

The law says that any person or persons "who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or acts upon any such flag, colors, or ensign shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court."

At Police Headquarters it was said that the incident had been exaggerated, and that the flag which was the cause of the demonstration on the part of Industrial Workers of the World was quickly rescued by a woman. It was not denied that the law had been violated, and the reason no arrests were made was due to the fact, it was said, that those responsible for the violation got away before the police had a chance to identify them.

The real reason, however, that no arrests were made, was that there were not enough police on hand to handle the situation. There was one lone policeman at the scene of the disturbance, and he was so busy trying to restore order single-handed that he forgot to send for the reserves.

### Kills Husband, Then Herself.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 2.—In a fit of jealous rage Mrs. Luther Donkins, twenty-three years old, shot and killed her husband here early to-day. She then committed suicide by shooting. Donkins was thirty years old, and had been a pitcher in a minor baseball league, but lately was employed on the Western Maryland Railroad.

# WON'T GIVE STUART DIVORCE.

## Court Finds Wife Obtained a Legal Decree from Actor.

The attempt of William Stuart, an actor, to obtain a legal separation from his wife who has already divorced him in Indiana, was quashed yesterday by Justice Page in the Supreme Court.

Stuart contended that his wife was not a resident of Indiana at the time of her divorce, and that the decree was in consequence invalid. Justice Page found, however, that this was not the case, and refused to hear Stuart's grievances against his wife, whom he married in 1898 and from whom he separated in 1908.

# ATWOOD'S FLIGHT IS HALTED.

## Saugus to Portland Trip Terminated by Accident to Motor.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., May 2.—The proposed aerial trip of Harry N. Atwood from Saugus, Mass., to Portland, Me., came to a sudden termination here today, when the magneto of the biplane became disabled while flying at an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Volplaning, the aviator was successful in finding a favorable landing place two miles from this village. He alighted without injury to himself or his machine. Leaving Saugus late yesterday afternoon Atwood flew over Massachusetts and New Hampshire into Maine.

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AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

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MEN'S PAJAMAS OF MADRAS AND MERCERIZED MATERIALS

REGULARLY $2.50 & 3.50 AT $1.35

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ARE OFFERING TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES IN THE LATEST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES.

PARASOLS

AN ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF PARASOLS IN REGULATION AND NOVEL SHAPES IS SHOWN AT REASONABLE PRICES. INCLUDED ARE PARASOLS OF LACE, OF PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILKS, WHITE AND BLACK EFFECTS, CHIFFON AND VELVET TRIMMED DESIGNS, ETC.

ALSO MOURNING PARASOLS.

PARASOLS MADE TO ORDER TO MATCH COSTUMES. AN ESPECIALLY FINE LINE OF HANDLES BEING SHOWN FOR THE PURPOSE.

"BETALPH" GUARANTEED SILK HOSIERY

FULL LINES ARE SHOWN OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S "BETALPH" GUARANTEED SILK HOSIERY IN BLACK AND THE NEW COLORINGS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. THIS HOSIERY WILL BE REPLACED IF UNSATISFACTORY AS TO WEAR.

REGULAR PRICES RANGE AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S SILK HOSIERY IN BLACK OR COLORS $1.75 PAIR
WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY IN BLACK $1.25, 1.75 & 2.50 PAIR
WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY IN WHITE AND COLORS, $2.00 PAIR
WOMEN'S EXTRA SIZE SILK HOSIERY, IN BLACK, $2.50 PAIR

FURS, RUGS, PORTIERES AND CURTAINS RECEIVED FOR STORAGE. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE OR MAIL.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Broad Square Shank Low Heel Oxfords

This new style oxford with flat forepart, broad, square shank and low heel is the most advanced style for Spring. It is made over a Hanan Oxford last, thus assuring a perfect fit at ankle and heel.

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Remodeling and Repairing at moderate prices.

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IMPORTANT SALE (To-Day) FRIDAY

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits
With two pair of knickerbockers
English Norfolk and Double-breasted models of army khaki, tan linen crash, or white duck; 7 to 17 years.
3.50 Regular price $5.75.

Boys' Hand-Tailored Suits
With two pair of knickerbockers
Norfolk and Double-breasted Models of Imported All-Wool Navy Serge, also English mixtures, tweeds and homespuns. Coats mohair lined, trousers lined. Sizes 7 to 18 years.
7.50 Regular price $12.50.

Young Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
New English Models of Imported All-Wool Navy Serge, English Tweeds, and Scotch mixtures. Sizes 32 to 40 chest measure.
15.00 Regular price $20.00.

Boys' and Young Men's Furnishings

Boys' Negligee Blouses
Of striped madras, with soft attached collar and soft turned back cuffs. 8 to 15 years. Regular price $1.00 .65

Young Men's Negligee Shirts
Of striped madras, laundered neckband; soft turned back cuffs. 12½ to 14½ neck. Regular price $1.45 .78

Young Men's Silk Knitted Ties
Of pure silk, accordion knit or crochet four-in-hands, in rich colorings. Heretofore .95 to $1.45 .65

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS OCCUPY A DISTINCT LOCATION, HAVING A STORE WITH A FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE, ALSO A PRIVATE ENTRANCE ON 38TH STREET, WHERE YOUNG MEN AND BOYS MAY MAKE THEIR SELECTION IN A CONGENIAL ENVIRONMENT.

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

On approval
with the "M 10" series of double-disc records
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THIS new Grafonola "Princess" is the newest development of the "talking machine"—a beautiful mahogany table, ready at all times to serve all the purposes of such a table, worthy of its place in any part of any room in the house, yet likewise ready to provide music of any class you happen to desire, and capable of all the quality of tone of any instrument by which you may happen to judge it.

The "Princess" embodies the new tone-shutters, replacing the ordinary small doors, and providing perfect regulation of tone-volume by means of a small knob turned by thumb and finger.

Call, Write or Telephone any Columbia dealer, or

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Give your head a choice and a *chance* among some *fifty styles*—in every shape, color and dimension—of

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Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
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# ARMY TO TAKE OVER MILITIA IN WAR TIME

### Conference in Washington Plans Remodeling of Regular Forces on Radical Lines.

### QUESTION OF RANK SETTLED

### Action by Military Board Forced by Situation Arising from Demand for Mexican Intervention.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—One of the most important military conferences held in years is in progress in Washington, and as a result of it the organization of the United States Army in time of war will be wholly remodeled on lines different from anything hitherto known in the history of the service.

The conference is participated in by Secretary Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood and the National Militia Board, consisting of Brig. Gen. C. F. Boardman of Wisconsin; Brig. Gen. W. E. Finser of Oregon, Major Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, Col. W. S. Metcalf of Kansas, and Major H. S. Berry of Tennessee.

The subject before the board is the assimilation of the militia of the States by the regular army in service outside the limits of the United States, and it was forced into consideration by questions arising several months ago in connection with the demand at that time for intervention in Mexico.

The menace to Americans in communities along the border from engagements between the regulars and the insurrectos on Mexican soil had from time to time brought up the question of utilizing State troops to protect American citizens, and the further question whether such State troops could be taken across the international boundary into Mexico as United States forces. The broader question also as to what use could be made of the militia generally as Federal troops in case of foreign war was involved.

The question being laid finally before the Attorney General for his opinion, he decided that the militia of a State could not be used as a United States military force outside the boundaries of the country. This decision was received with a good deal of surprise and embarrassment.

The Secretary of War and his advisers began at once to deliberate on some measure of legislation by which the gap between the regular army and the militia in case of foreign war might be closed. The militia has been built up through many years of hard work on the part of the War Department and the army and Congress has provided money liberally for its maintenance and development. The plan finally devised by Secretary Stimson was to make it possible by law for Congress to authorize the Federal Government to reach out and take in the State militia organizations and place them bodily in the United States Army provisionally.

There would thus be three component forces embraced in the United States Army in time of war—the regulars, the provisional United States troops from the militia, and volunteers. A draft was made of a law to authorize this transfer of the militia to the regular forces, and it was submitted to various militia officers throughout the country, and it met with general approval.

There was, however, a demand on the part of some militia officers that officers of the State organizations should enter the United States Army with the rank held by them in the State organizations. This has made necessary the conferences which are now being held. The militia board has drawn up another bill adhering mainly to the lines of the Secretary's plan, but working out more in detail these matters of organization.

The board met this afternoon at the home of the Secretary, and it was practically decided that the measure will receive the approval of the board. There is little doubt that it will become law.

The provisions of the new bill deal with the question of rank by laying down the general principle that militia organizations shall be taken over by the United States tactically, that is, by batteries, companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions. Officers would only be taken, therefore, as they were part in the tactical organization, and then subject to the army regulations as to military and physical qualifications.

An illustration is afforded by the statement of a former member of the National Militia Board, who is an Adjutant General of the militia of a Western State, and holds a commission as Major General. He says he has kept a vacancy in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the militia of his State so that if it were called into the Federal service to go abroad he would at once seek a commission as Lieutenant Colonel for service in the regiment that might be called.

One of the features of the organization proposed under the new merger of the militia with the regular army provides for a Chief of Staff for every division, who shall be a regular army officer.

The bill makes no innovations as to matters of pay. The law now provides fully on that subject and places the militia on the same footing with the regular army when in service.

## FAVORS LORIMER SENATORS.

### Comment on Increase in Rivers and Harbors Appropriations.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Considerable comment was occasioned here to-day when attention was called to the comparatively large increase in the Rivers and Harbors bill accorded by the Senate Committee on Commerce to States represented by Democratic Senators who voted for Mr. Lorimer. The connection between Mr. Lorimer and the committee's action seems pretty slim, as he is not himself a member, though always deeply interested in inland waterway development.

The nine Senators on the committee who voted for Mr. Lorimer are Burton of Ohio, Perkins of California, Oliver of Pennsylvania, Burnham of New Hampshire, Crane of Massachusetts, Bankhead of Alabama, Fletcher of Florida, Simmons of North Carolina, and Stephenson of Wisconsin.

Mr. Lorimer's State of Illinois had $600,000 added to the appropriation given to it by the House. Florida, represented in the committee by Mr. Fletcher, got an additional $103,000, and North Carolina, represented by Mr. Simmons, got an additional $800,000.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that, along with other deductions, $80,000 was cut from an appropriation for a river running through Senator Culberson's home town in Texas. Mr. Culberson opposed Senator Lorimer, but is not a member of the committee.

In New York State the appropriation for Mamaroneck Harbor was increased $29,500. Jamaica Bay gets $500,000. The Delaware River appropriation—divided among Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—was increased $300,000. The only other increase in Pennsylvania was an addition of $800,000 for the improvement of the Allegheny River.

The Senate Committee added amendments to the House bill which greatly increased the appropriations made by the House. The Delaware thirty-five-foot channel project was advanced from $1,000,000 allowed by the House to $1,500,000, which is the amount voted to the Delaware last year.

Carrying $8,004,010 in addition to the appropriations provided for by the House the bill, aggregating $32,126,530, has been agreed to by the Senate Committee on Commerce and will be reported in a few days.

The largest single increase to the House measure was $2,500,000 for the Mississippi River, making $6,000,000 for that waterway.

The $6,000,000 for improving the Mississippi River includes $4,000,000 to repair and build levees on account of the flood. An amendment to the $800,000 appropriation for improving the Missouri River would require local co-operation for any comprehensive plan where improvements confer exceptional benefit upon localities.

## PENSION BILL AGREEMENT.

### Conferees of Both Houses Decide Upon General Service Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Conferees of both Houses of Congress on the General Service Pension bill reached an agreement to-day on the basis of the Senate bill with some increases for advanced age and length of service. This action is said to assure the enactment of the General Service bill into law.

The conferees were Senators McCumber, Burnham and Gore, and Representatives Sherwood, Adair and Sulloway. Messrs. Gore and Sulloway refused to sign the report, Mr. Gore the ground that the Senate was conceding too much, and Mr. Sulloway because it does not concede enough.

The increases grant $18 a month to soldiers sixty-six years old, who served two and a half years, and $19 to those who served three years. Those seventy years old, who served one and one-half years, get $21.50; two years, $23; two and one-half years, $24; three years, $25. Those of seventy-five who served one and one-half years, get $27, and two and two and one-half years, $30.

Senator McCumber, the author of the compromise figures, will present the report to the Senate when the Workmen's Compensation bill has been disposed of. It is estimated that the increase in the Government's pension expenditures for five years under the terms of the agreement will average about $25,000,000 annually.

## $275,000,000 POSTAL BILL.

### House Passes Appropriation Measure by Overwhelming Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Post Office Appropriation bill, carrying approximately $275,000,000, was passed by the House to-day, 227 to 5. The measure carried in addition to the appropriations necessary for the conduct of the department, a number of radical additions.

Among these were Federal aid for good roads, the compulsory publication by newspapers, magazines, and periodicals of the names of their owners and the establishment of a parcels post in connection with the rural free delivery service. The good roads provision added between six ten and eighteen million dollars to the appropriation, and this amount, it is said, will be materially increased in the next Post Office measure.

# FOR WIRELESS SHIFT AND MORE LIFEBOATS

### Bill That Makes Great Changes in the Navigation Laws Goes to the House.

### BOAT ROOM FOR ALL ABOARD

### An Auxiliary Power Plant and Equipment for Constant Operation Are New Wireless Requirements.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Extensive changes in the navigation laws and the Wireless act of June 24, 1910, are proposed in the Alexander bill, which was favorably reported to the House to-day by the Merchant Marine Committee, as a result of the Titanic disaster. Among the changes proposed in existing law are the following:

1. Ocean-going steamers clearing or entering American ports must carry enough lifeboats to accommodate at one time every passenger and member of the crew licensed to be carried on the vessel.

2. Steamboat Inspectors are to be allowed no discretion whatever with respect to the number of lifeboats on steamers, navigating the ocean, such number to be determined solely by the actual carrying capacity of the lifeboats to carry at one time all passengers and members of the crew.

3. The wireless equipment must be in charge of two or more operators, one or the other of whom must be on duty at all times, while the vessel is being navigated.

4. Radio equipment on all vessels subject to the law must be capable of sending under all conditions of atmospheric disturbance, when it is safe for the operator to work the set.

5. Vessels are required to have an auxiliary power supply, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, and this auxiliary plant must be strong enough to enable the vessel to send wireless messages for at least four hours a distance of 100 miles.

The Wireless act of June 24, 1910, provided that after July 1, 1911, it should be unlawful for "any ocean-going steamer of the United States or of any foreign country carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, to leave any port of the United States unless such steamer shall be equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio-communication in good working order, in charge of a person, skilled in the use of such apparatus, which apparatus shall be capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, night or day."

As a result of the evidence presented in the Senate Titanic investigation members of the House committee believe steamers should be compelled to carry not less than two operators, so that they may work in day and night shifts. The operator of the Carpathia, who had been working hard for two days before the Titanic accident, was about to retire just before he received the distress signal from the Titanic, and caught that message by the merest chance. The investigation also showed that the operator of another vessel retired about ten minutes before the Titanic struck the iceberg. The result was that the Captain did not know of the accident until the following morning.

The changes proposed by the House committee in the Wireless act will make the essential portions of that law read:

That from and after July 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful for any steamer of the United States or any foreign country, navigating the ocean or the Great Lakes and carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers or crew, or both, to leave or to attempt to leave any port of the United States, unless such steamer shall be equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio-communication in good working order, capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night, under all conditions of atmospheric disturbance, when it is safe for the operator to work the set.

An auxiliary power supply, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, must be provided, which will enable the sending set for at least four hours to send messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night, under all atmospheric conditions safe for an operator to work.

The radio equipment must be in charge of two or more persons, skilled in the use of such apparatus, one or the other of whom shall be on duty at all times while the vessel is being navigated. Such equipment, operators, the regulation of their watches, and the transmission and receipt of messages, except as may be regulated by law or international agreement, shall be under the control of the master in the case of a vessel of the United States, and every wilful failure on the part of the master to enforce at sea the provisions of this paragraph as to equipment, operators, and watches shall subject him to a penalty of $100.

Chairman Alexander got his proposed legislation in ahead of William Alden Smith without examining any witnesses or making any noise. So it has been reported to Congress.

## MISS GIGNOUX A CANDIDATE.

### Seeks Election as a Member of Great Neck School Board.

Miss Elsie Gignoux, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and one of the wealthiest residents of Great Neck, is a candidate for election as member of the Board of Education of that district. She recently prepared a report as a member of a committee that investigated the conditions in the school and made recommendations for improvement. Among the recommendations of which Miss Gignoux approves is the erection of a high school.

With Miss Gignoux on the ticket will probably be Harold H. O'Connor, a lawyer of Manhattan, whose Summer home is at Great Neck. An effort was made to have Roswell P. Eldridge, the donor of the public library, on the ticket, but he declined.

William Ninesling and Edward J. Burke are the members of the school board whose terms of office expire. It is understood that they will be candidates for re-election.

## LIABLE FOR EMPLOYE.

### Employer Answerable for Servant's Error, Appellate Term Rules.

The manner in which the new employers' liability law affects the doctrine of fellow-servant to increase the responsibility of the employer by making him answerable for the acts of a fellow-servant, acting as a Superintendent, was pointed out yesterday by the Appellate Term in overruling the dismissal by a City Court Judge of Tinaro Lopisi's $2,000 suit for injuries against the Degnon Construction Company.

Lopisi was hurt by the cave-in of an excavation of the Hudson tubes, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. The Appellate Term ordered a new trial for him and directed that evidence tending to show that his foreman, technically a fellow-servant, knew that the excavation was in a dangerous condition before the cave-in, be admitted. This evidence, the court holds, would make the construction company liable.

## DIES BY MOTHER'S SIDE.

### Girl Expires in Car Seat While on the Way to Seek Health.

Mr. and Mrs. Achilles Constantine of 538 Hart Street, Brooklyn, closed their home yesterday and started with their daughter, Miss Josephine Constantine, for Pine Plains, N. Y., in the hope that the mountain air would help their daughter to recover from tuberculosis from which they discovered, only a short time ago, she was suffering. When they reached the Grand Central Station Miss Constantine was very weak from the strain of the journey from her home, but she seemed to brighten up considerably when she was seated in the train bound for Pine Plains.

Mrs. Constantine sat beside her daughter and the father occupied a seat in front. The girl gazed steadily out of the window after the train left the tunnel and approached Highbridge, and as she did not speak, Mrs. Constantine did not disturb her.

At Highbridge there was a delay of several minutes while the electric motor was replaced by a locomotive, and Mrs. Constantine, watching her daughter, saw the girl's head suddenly fall forward on her chest. The mother, frightened, screamed, and Mr. Constantine, grabbing his daughter up in his arms, ran from the car. He carried the girl into the staton and there Dr. Jones was called from Fordham Hospital. The surgeon said the girl was dead, and probably had died in the car.

Miss Constantine was 25 years old and had taught in School 102 in Bay Ridge. She resigned her place a week ago in order to go to the mountains.

### Missing Student Is Found Dead.

ANN ARBOR Mich., May 2.—The body of Lester Butterfield of Belfast, N. Y., the University of Michigan student who escaped from the university hospital yesterday while in a typhoid delirium, was to-day found in the Huron River.

## H. D. COLT DROPS HIS SUIT.

### Lawyer's Action for Separation Against His Wife Withdrawn.

Harris Dunscomb Colt of the law firm of Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt withdrew his suit yesterday for separation against his wife, Elizabeth Browne Colt. The Colts separated in December, when Mr. Colt agreed then to pay his wife $5,000 a year, on condition that he have the custody of their 10-year-old son most of the time. In January, 1911, Mrs. Colt got possession of the boy and took him to Virginia. There she instituted proceedings to get the custody of the child, having been advised that the laws of that State gave a mother superior rights to a father.

Colt, however, recovered the boy and brought him back here. His suit for separation was then instituted. In this he alleged that his wife's intemperance unfitted her to have custody of the boy. The basis of yesterday's settlement was not divulged.


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WITH TWO PAIRS OF TROUSERS

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This is a sale that caps anything yet attempted in value-giving in clothes for well-dressed men.

In the first place, nothing is more desirable than a well-cut, well-made Blue Serge Suit. Secondly, the price will make it possible for many hurried decisions in every purchase Monday.

WE BOUGHT 30,000 YARDS of fine quality Blue Serge from the mill at about 50c on the dollar. We supervised the making up of these suits by ONE OF THE BEST MFG. TAILORS in New York.

Every suit is guaranteed. All sizes, including stouts.

MEN'S SUITS The latest three-button Sack Suit, with hand-tailored open shoulder. New swagger models. Grey, Brown, Blue-stripes. Many of these suits are silk-lined, and represent values as high as $20; a few are worth a little more. Monday we shall sell these good suits for..... $9.50

MEN'S SUITS We have 500 of these suits—just from the makers. $15 suits in every respect. Good style and taste is shown in every one of them, and they are well tailored to the last stitch. The materials are cassimeres, cheviots and pencil stripes. Also blue serges and worsteds. Such an assortment of styles and sizes that we can suit any man with both. Specially priced for Monday, at..... $7.50

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

$3.50, $4 and $4.50 values. White, cream, grey and blue; solid colors. Blue, white and helio grounds, with neat hairline stripes; tan and white ground, with neat fancy stripes. All coat models; French cuffs; made by one of the best shirt makers in America. Full range of sizes from 14 to 16½. For $1.95

NEW BELTS Cowhide and other leathers. Black and tan. Sizes 30 to 40. Values are 35c and 50c. Special, for.. 19c

Men's Pure Thread Silk Sox

Plain colors, with white cross stripes. The very newest effects for low shoes. Some have slight mill imperfection, so instead of 50c they will be sold for..... 29c

Men's Neckwear

50c, 75c and $1.00 Ties

From a manufacturer that sells only to dealers catering to exclusive trade. Made from the best imported silks; open ends and reversible four-in-hands. Large assortment of new and smart patterns. For... 25c

Boys' Caps 23c

MEN'S HATS ENGLISH FUZZY MODELS and English and cloth hats; fedoras and telescopes. Also the new Spring styles in DERBIES. $2 and $3 values; special at.. $1

Boys' Blouses, 18c

BOYS' SUITS

Double-breasted and Norfolk styles, in all the latest patterns. American pure, all-wool serge. The kind of suit that makes allowance for the fact that "boys will be boys." Every suit is guaranteed. Value is $7.50. Monday they will be specially marked at... $3.50

BOYS' WASH SUITS

Striped Galateas, Madras and Linens. Russian and Sailor Blouse effects. Sizes for boys 2½ to 7 years. Value, $1.00. Special 69c

J. L. KESNER CO. SIXTH AVE. 22d AND 23d STREETS

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Greatest Values in Hackett, Carhart Men's & Young Men's Suits

Suits made to sell for $15 & $20, now .. $13.50

Suits made to sell for $25 & $28, now .. $17.50

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The highest type of fabric, greatest perfection of tailoring, and most advanced style ideas.

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

# NEW THAW HEARING TO BE VERY COSTLY

### Commissions Must Be Sent to Get Testimony in Paris and in Cities in This Country.

### SHEARN ASKS FOR A JURY

### Justice Keogh Will Give His Decision Next Week and Grants Jerome a Month to Prepare His Case.

Justice Keogh heard argument of counsel yesterday in the Supreme Court in White Plains on the application of lawyers for Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White, the architect, that a jury should hear testimony in Thaw's application to be released from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. The Justice said he would give his decision next week on application for a jury trial, and at the request of ex-District Attorney Jerome, who has been retained to oppose Thaw's release, set Monday, June 3, as the day for beginning the hearings on the writ of habeas corpus obtained in Thaw's behalf.

The day originally set for the hearing on the writ was Monday, May 6. Mr. Jerome accepted a retainer to represent the State at the request of Attorney General Carmody on condition that he obtain sufficient time to refresh his memory concerning the previous moves in the Thaw case, including his two regular trials on the charge of murdering Mr. White. Mr. Jerome told Justice Keogh yesterday that unless a postponement was granted he should be obliged to withdraw from the case. Clarence J. Shearn, leading counsel for Thaw, did not oppose Mr. Jerome's request.

The only other lawyer connected with the case who was in court yesterday was Deputy Attorney General Kellogg. For the first time since any important move has come up in this noted case, the courtroom was not crowded. This was said to be because Thaw was not present. His attendance was not considered necessary by either side.

The hearing set for June 3 promises to run along for weeks. Dr. Amos T. Baker, former Acting Superintendent of the Matteawan Asylum, is in Paris. A commission will probably be sent to take his testimony. Dr. Bingham, another important witness, in tracing Thaw's antecedents and family traits, is in Pittsburgh. This will necessitate another commission to take his testimony, it is said. Many other witnesses are scattered all over the country, and they will have to be found and commissions sent to them. The outlook is that the proceedings in the hearing on the writ will be almost as expensive as either one of the trials, notwithstanding the fact that only seven medical authorities in all will be examined. But both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Shearn expressed a desire yesterday that the trial should be hurried as much as possible.

Mr. Shearn explained to the Court yesterday that his plea for a jury hearing was not because he had any fear that Justice Keogh would not accord his client absolute justice, but because the Anglo-Saxon people had always been in favor of having questions affecting the liberty of a person determined by a jury. He said the Court should pass on the law, but a jury should be provided to pass on the facts. He quickly reviewed the story of the killing of White by Thaw in 1906, the proceedings at the two trials, and sketched briefly the various efforts made to get Thaw out of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

He referred to Thaw's mental depression at the time of the shooting and the testimony to the effect that when the shot was fired Thaw had no knowledge of the act.

Mr. Shearn displayed some bitterness when he referred to Drs. MacDonald, Flint, Hirsch, and Baker, all of whom testified for the prosecution and declared that Thaw was suffering from a progressive form of insanity that was incurable. He attacked Dr. Hirsch because of a book the doctor had written, which Mr. Shearn alleged was sacrilegious because the doctor had endeavored to show that several Biblical characters—notably Abraham, Moses, Jacob, and Paul—suffered from paranoia. Mr. Shearn asserted that Thaw had never been examined by the four medical men mentioned. Once they had an interview with him, he said, in the District Attorney's office, but Thaw had refused to submit to an examination and would go no further than to discuss the news of the day with them.

Not one of the doctors, he said, had Thaw under observation except Dr. Baker, and he observed him for six weeks in the Matteawan Asylum. Dr. Baker testified before Justice Mosschauer that he had never found any evidence of paranoia. But in answer to the hypothetical question of the District Attorney during the trial he said that Thaw was suffering from chronic delusional insanity.

Mr. Jerome said that the only cases in hearings on writs of habeas corpus in which juries were impanneled were where it was necessary to protect the rights of the feeble-minded and insane, and then only in cases where the judgment of the court could be assisted by the opinion of a jury. He explained that the verdict of the jury in the proceeding could be disregarded by the court and that it had no binding character whatever as in regular trials.

"Your Honor would find in Matteawan," said Mr. Jerome, "3 per cent. more paranoia patients than in any other institution in the country. There are no characteristics that show this disease so far as the physical condition is concerned. It is a purely mental disease."

Mr. Jerome said that it would take a jury of laymen at least a week merely to try to familiarize their minds with the case, and that the court and counsel would have to spend a great deal of time in elaborating the various points, in order that they might be understood.

Mr. Shearn said that he did not intend to load the court records with useless material. He declared that the court would probably be content with a few honest witnesses who knew what they were talking about. Then he told how easy it is to accuse men of being insane.

"There are two men parading up and down the country now," he said, "calling each other names and declaring that they are the only persons capable of protecting the Constitution of the United States. How easy it would be to charge these men with an exaggerated ego!"

It was practically agreed that Mr. Jerome would call only three specialists as witnesses. Mr. Shearn said he would get along with four.

## MGR. BONZANO ARRIVES.

### New Papal Delegate Gets a Wireless Welcome from President.

The North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert arrived last night at Quarantine, but owing to the many steerage passengers she carried, the agents of the line decided to hold her there until morning. Foremost among her list of cabin passengers is Archbishop Giovanni Bonzano, the apostolic delegate to the United States in succession to Cardinal Falconio. He received his first welcome to this country yesterday at sea in a wireless message from President Taft.

A Reception Committee will meet the Archbishop this morning. On the trip over from Naples, Mgr. Bonzano daily said mass in the music room of the steamer, and last Sunday held services for the second-class passengers. He is accompanied by his secretary, Theophult Papin, Jr. The new papal delegate was at dinner last night when the steamer came to anchor. He said his voyage had been a pleasant one.

Mgr. Bonzano was born at Vigevano, Province of Pavia, Italy, of well-to-do parents. For a time he served as a missionary in China, but his health failed him and he was recalled to Italy. After having lived for a time in his birthplace he was called to Rome and appointed rector of the College of the Propaganda. When Pope Pius early this year designated Mgr. Bonzano papal delegate to the United States he also created him Titular Archbishop of Mityleno.

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It gives us pleasure to be able to state that Apollinaris Water has met with ever-growing popularity as a refreshing beverage with Passengers using our Steamers; we have proof of that in the growing consumption, which last year reached the figure of about 200,000 bottles.
We do not hesitate to recommend Apollinaris Water as a wholesome and refreshing drink, and we beg to add that we have always been promptly supplied by you.
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## WOMAN WORKS AS A MAN.

### Keeps Secret Two Years While Toiling in Mines and Machine Shops.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ERIE, Penn., May 2.—After masquerading as a man for two years, working in coal mines, machine and boiler shops, and paper mills, Mrs. Alexandra Zeleski, who for the last six months has been employed in three Erie factories, revealed her secret while at her boarding house by the simple process of fainting. She now says she has abandoned masculine work.

She is 20 years old, weighs 135 pounds, and is about 5 feet 6 inches in height. Coming to this country with her parents, Alexandra resided at Gary, West Va., where she met George Zaleski. They were married before the girl was 16 years old. When their first child died the husband began to act queerly, and a few weeks afterward disappeared. The wife believes the baby's death so affected his mind that he wandered away. To find her husband has been the task to which the young woman set herself. She made every effort to trace him, but without avail, and her own worry brought her down with typhoid fever. Her blonde hair suffered from the ravages of the fever, and it was the fact that her hair was cut short that led her to adopt the guise of man in her travels to find her husband.

She first tried New York, where she obtained a place in a restaurant as an elevator boy. Then she went to Philadelphia, later to the anthracite coal regions, and thence to the bituminous fields before coming to Erie. She played the part of a man so well that until she fainted no one entertained a suspicion that she was a woman. Although she has quit playing man, Mrs. Zeleski is determined to search for her husband until she finds him.

## LORRES BRACELET FOUND.

### Picked Up at West Point by Negro, Who Sold the Diamonds.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 2.—While the Yale football game was in progress at West Point last October a member of the family of L. F. Lorres of New York lost a gold bracelet, valued at $3,000. Efforts to recover it were unavailing, but this week a clue was obtained by a Justice of the Peace at Highland Falls, who had a case before him in which a saloonkeeper refused to give up a diamond ring pledged with him by William D. Stewart, a negro trooper, who had been detailed to remove the seats after the game.

The Justice gave the case to detectives, who obtained a confession from Stewart. They learned that he found the bracelet and took one of the stones from the gold setting and had it placed in a ring by a Newburg jeweler. Stewart said he then broke the gold band to get the other diamonds and threw the bracelet in the river. He made one stone into a stud, another he sold to Frank Trepasso, saloonkeeper of Highland Falls; another to an employe in the saloon, and gave another to Corporal Davis of his detachment, who sold it for $22.

Stewart says some one stole his stud and one diamond, and that he lost another. He pledged the diamond ring with a saloonkeeper, who refused to return it, and Stewart made complaint to the Justice of the Peace, and the whole story came out.

Trepasso, who had Stewart's ring, was arrested, and is under $500 bonds. Other warrants are out, and it is expected that all the diamonds will be recovered.

# METHODISTS AMAZED AT LOSS OF 500,000

### Dropped from Rolls When They Moved from One Place to Another Without Letters.

### YEAR'S GAIN IS ONLY 55,000

### To Investigate Care of 325,000 Negroes in the South—Baptist Foreign Board's Report.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 2.—Criticism of the condition which enabled the Church to gain less than 2 per cent. of its membership in the last year and charged that the Church press was being used as a free forum by the promoters of disaffection were made in the Bishops' report to the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day.

The report, known as the Episcopal Address, was signed by eighteen Bishops in this and six Bishops in foreign countries, and is regarded as the most important document to come before the conference, as it contains the Bishops' recommendations for the future policy of the Church.

"In the last year," said the report, "the Church has made a net gain of but 55,000, which is less than 2 per cent., as the outcome of the year's activities and the outlay of many millions of dollars.

"The statistical paradox glares us out of countenance. It shames and humiliates us. What are honors of offices worth in any army that does not win battles? No marvel that some are proposing to reduce the Major Generals to post duty."

This was a reference to a proposed limiting of the activities to a local district of the Bishops whose jurisdiction now is universal.

Among the reasons for the meagre growth, as set forth, were a too strict application of the law of the Church demanding that all members who remove from a given community without their church letters be dropped from membership after one year.

"A fair calculation," the report said, "reveals the astounding fact that probably not less than 500,000 embers disappeared from our rolls by reckless use of the dropping process."

"Nevertheless, we still face the patent fact that our distinctive doctrines are not being emphasized as they once were, or, where preached, are discredited for the time by a gainsaying world drunk with vain philosophis and sated with gluttonous indulgences."

Pleading for an emphasis on the distinctive Wesleyan doctrine, the report said that they were the only power to save the Nation against vice.

The conference ordered a commission appointed to investigate the episcopal supervision of the 325,000 negro members in Southern States. William W. Lucas of Meridian, Miss., charged that, although Bishop Thomas B. Neely's residence was fixed as New Orleans, the Bishop had resided there not more than thirty days in the last four years. Mr. Lucas and other Southern delegates declared that unless the negro members obtained the leadership they threatened to separate.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2.—The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, representing 2,300,000 communicants, has just closed its fiscal year. Though the board has encountered more than usual difficulties, the reports show larger receipts than for any year in its history, making a net gain of about $70,000.

While the year closes with a debt of $56,000, conditions are far better than last year, when the debt was reported at $90,000.

## ATTACKS REPUBLICAN RIVALS

### Gov. Harmon Says Taft and Roosevelt Both Played False on the Tariff.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio addressed a mass meeting at the Lyric Theatre here to-night in the interest of his candidacy for the Presidential nomination. He referred to President Taft's failure to veto the Aldrich Tariff bill as "an insult to the American people as well as a breach of faith" of his promise to bring about a reduction in the tariff. He declared that no one thing since the civil war had been such an imposition on the American people as the high tariff and charged that the Republicans "made it worse in its special privileges every time they touched it."

"During the seven years that Roosevelt was President," said Gov. Harmon, "he did not send a single message to Congress or make a speech against the barons that have grown rich through the tariff law. While he uses the broken promises of President Taft against him, he nowhere says he would lift the burden from the shoulders of the people."

The Governor said that next to the reduction in tariff was economy in public expenditures, and he contrasted the records of the last Republican Congress and the present Democratic Congress, praising the latter for the economies effected. He commended Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood.

In reading from the "confidential letters" exchanged between President Taft and Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Harmon said that as Governor of Ohio he had written no confidential letters, and if he occupied a position of trust to the American people he would have none on any subject.

Addressing employes of the steel works at Sparrows Point, near here, this afternoon, Gov. Harmon said:

"I don't want Uncle Sam, after building the Panama Canal, to be a mere toll gate keeper. I want him to own and run the ships through it."

## GRANT LETTERS SELL HIGH.

### Holograph Memorials of Fighter Bring Good Prices at Rollins Sale.

A French "Book of Hours," printed in Paris about 1503 by Philippe Pigouchet for Simon Vostre, and so rare that it was not included in Robert Hoe's remarkable collection of printed "Books of Hours," brought $300 at the continued sale yesterday by the Anderson Company of the library of the late Jordan J. Rollins. Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney was among those present, and she made several minor purchases.

Three war letters of Gen. U. S. Grant brought high prices. For a one-page quarto letter dated "Headquarters, Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., Nov. 1, 1864," $85 was paid. It is addressed to Gen. W. T. Sherman and orders him to press the Confederate General, J. B. Hood. This was after the evacuation of Atlanta and before Sherman continued his march to the sea.

Another letter, in pencil, "Wilson's Point, April 5, 1865," is also to Sherman, and orders the final attack on Gen. Robert E. Lee before his surrender. It went for $55. The third letter, also in pencil, "Prospect Station, April 10, 1865," addressed to Secretary of War Stanton, and written the morning after the surrender at Appomatox Court House, brought $51.

A fine copy of the rare original edition of Thomas Durfey's "Wit and Mirth; or, Pills to Purge Melancholy," London, 1719-20, sold for $62.50; Pierce Egan's "Life in London," first edition, London, 1821, went for $43; a copy of Shakespeare's works, with autograph inscription, "Slason Thompson, from His Friend, Eugene Field, Christmas, 1894," brought $35, and "Memoirs of the Late Dr. Benjamin Franklin," London, 1790, sold for $45.

A scarce story of the freebooters of the South Seas, printed in London in 1735, brought $37.50. Its title reads: "A journey over land from the Gulf of Honduras to the Great South Sea, performed by John Cockburn and five other Englishmen, who were taken by a Spanish Guarda-Costa in the John and Jane, Edward Burr, master, and set on shoar at a place called Porto Carolo, naked and wounded." The scarce first edition of Peter Parley's Universal History," Boston, 1837, compiled and edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne and his sister Elizabeth, sold for $60. A fine copy of Joseph Dorat's "Les Baisers," Paris, 1770, rare first issue, went for $160.

## TELLS OF OUTLAW'S THREAT.

### Witness Says Floyd Allen Vowed to Kill Prosecuting Attorney.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., May 2.—"I'll kill Bill Foster before the sun goes down to-morrow night if I'm convicted."

Floyd Allen, the first of the Hillsville Court House assassins now on trial here for his life, was charged with making this remark before the shooting on March 14, according to the testimony to-day of I. B. Wedell of Montgomery, one of the first day's witnesses for the prosecution. On cross-examination Wedell stuck to his story, although he admitted that no other persons were present during his conversation with Allen.

Six witnesses, three of them spectators at the shooting, testified. The first, D. W. Boles, a lawyer, who was defending Allen in the court where the murders were committed, testified that he saw Claude Allen fire the first shot and that it struck Judge Massie. Court officials returned the fire, he said. Two of the jurymen who were then trying Allen testified, one of them that Allen had fired in the direction of where he last saw Foster, the Commonwealth's attorney, who was killed. Other witnesses told of conversations with Allen in which he had threatened Foster.

Prosecutor Wysor, opening the case, said he would show there was a conspiracy among the Allens to shoot if Floyd Allen were convicted. Attorney Willis for the defense retorted that reports of the tragedy had been grossly exaggerated and that he would introduce testimony to show that Bettie Ayres was killed by a bullet from Clerk Dexter Gould's revolver and not by the Allens. The defense would show, he said, that Floyd Allen had been wounded before he had taken part in the shooting.

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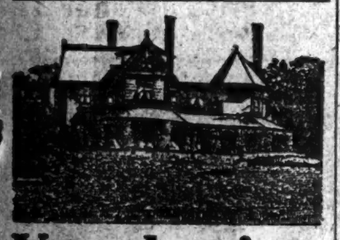

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# BANKER IS ARRESTED FOR MISUSING FUNDS

## E. E. Galbreath Was President of Second National of Cincinnati, Which Lost $1,200,000.

## CASHED A DRAFT FOR $33,000

### But Had No Funds in His Brother's Bank on Which It Was Drawn, Federal Warrant Charges.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2.—E. E. Galbreath, former President of the Second National Bank of this city, was arrested to-day by a United States Marshal on a charge of misapplication of bank funds. The bank recently was found to be in an embarrassed condition, and is now being operated by members of the Cincinnati Clearing House Association.

After the bank was taken over by the clearing house a new set of officers was placed in control.

The warrant for Galbreath's arrest charges him with having wilfully and unlawfully misappropriated funds of the bank for his own use to the amount of $33,000. The warrant was sworn out by United States Bank Examiner R. W. Goodhart. Before becoming President of the Second National Bnak Galbreath was a Federal bank examiner.

The transaction upon which the warrant was issued was made on April 8. It is alleged that on that day Galbreath placed in the Second National Bank a draft for $33,000 drawn upon the Third National Bank of St. Louis, of which his brother, G. W. Galbreath, is Vice President. It is charged that he drew out of the Second National funds aggregating this amount, although he had no account with the St. Louis bank.

Following his arrest Galbreath was taken before United States Commissioner Adler. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and waived examination. Bond was fixed at $15,000.

The arrest of Galbreath came as a development of the investigation of the Second National Bank by Bank Examiner Goodhart several weeks ago. Goodhart found that the entire surplus of the institution was gone and that the capital stock would be eaten up in protecting depositors. The Controller of the Currency in view of this ordered that the stockholders be called upon within thirty days to replace the capital stock, which was $1,000,000. In all, it was shown that about $1,200,000 had been lost, chiefly on paper held by the bank.

The action of the Federal authorities cleared the situation for the time being, but the bank lost a large amount of deposits from small banks, which, however, it was believed, would be partly recovered if the bank were reorganized. In pursuance of this plan the Clearing House Association took over the bank, deposed the old officers and Directors, and elected a new set of officials, who are now in charge of its affairs.

According to financiers familiar with the affairs of the Second National Bank, one of the chief causes of its troubles was the loan of a large sum, said to be nearly $600,000, on stock of the Ford-Johnson Company, a furniture and chair-making concern, which had contracts for convict labor in many State penitentiaries. This security, it is said, deteriorated, particularly after the company was thrown into the hands of a receiver. Just prior to the clearing house taking charge of the Second National the bank was compelled to charge off the amount of the loan from its surplus. Then other paper was rejected and Directors were called upon to take up other loans held by the bank.

The Ford-Johnson paper also figured in the embarrassment of the Cincinnati Trust Company, of which George B. Cox was President. The trust company was taken over by the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company several months ago.

## Y. W. H. A. CAMPAIGN ENDS.

### Quiet Work to Go On for $250,000 Fund Already Half Subscribed.

The whirlwind campaign of the Young Women's Hebrew Association to raise $250,000 for a new building was brought to a formal close yesterday at the campaign headquarters in the old Tiffany Building, Union Square and Fifteenth Street. More than half of the amount desired was subscribed during the course of the campaign, which was interrupted by the Titanic disaster. But for this unfortunate catastrophe, the members of the campaign committees stated yesterday, the total amount desired would have been obtained.

The campaign committees joined in presenting a gold watch and chain to Louis Allen Abramson, the active campaign manager. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Israel Unterberg, President of the association, who congratulated Mr. Abramson on his zealous efforts in the face of discouraging circumstances. Mr. Abramson responded, thanking his fellow workers for their hard work in the cause.

It was decided unanimously not to abandon the effort to get the full amount desired for a new building. Work will be continued throughout the Summer, and the workers will meet each week to discuss the progress of quiet solicitation. The first of these meetings will be held on Monday evening at the home of Felix M. Warburg, President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Although the campaign was unfortunately interrupted, members of the association said yesterday that its effect in drawing the attention of the community to the good work and the needs of the association had amply repaid their efforts.

## FOR FIRST TRAIN TELEGRAPH.

### Bronze Boulder Set Up at Harriman Whence First Orders Were Sent.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWBURG, May 2.—In the presence of a throng of spectators a bronze tablet set in a boulder west of the Harriman station was unveiled to-day, and the memorial presented to the Erie Railroad Company.

It was on this spot that in 1851 the first telegraphic order was given, directing a railroad train to move. It was sent by Charles Minot, General Superintendent of the Erie Road, a vignette of whose face appears at the top of the tablet, inclosed in a wreath. The tablet is erected by the association of railway telegraphers, and it was paid for by contributions from all parts of the country.

The boulder was taken from the estate of Mrs. Harriman, who paid the cost of preparing it and setting it in position.

A special train filled with railroad officials and telegraphers came from Jersey City, and President Underwood, on his way to Chicago, stopped to see the ceremony.

The monument was given to the railroad by H. D. Estabrook of New York in behalf of the Railway Telegraph Association. D. H. Bates of the United States Military Telegraph Corps was to unveil it, and he delegated the honor to Miss Gertrude Griffith, daughter of E. P. Griffith, Superintendent of Telegraph on the Erie. George Norcutt, representing President Underwood, accepted the gift.

## DEGREE FOR PROF. MURRAY.

### Amherst College Confers LL.D. Upon Greek Scholar from Oxford.

AMHERST, Mass., May 2.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Amherst College to-day upon Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University, England, just before he gave his last lecture here in a course of the Greek drama.

President Harris conferred the degree, referring to Prof. Murray as one "who has revived and revivified the classic drama; a scholar, humanist, and leader." Prof. Murray was greeted with applause, and the student body rose to its feet and sang "Lord Geoffrey," the college song. Thereupon Prof. Murray complimented Amherst upon its recent stand for a broad education based on the classics.

## RENEW LAFFARGUE CONTEST.

### Piano Manufacturer's Stepdaughter Asks That Accounting Be Set Aside.

The bitter litigation over the estates of J. George Laffargue, the piano manufacturer, and his wife, Mrs. Henriette Laffargue, who were killed Aug. 18, 1908, by a train which ran down their motor car, got a fresh start yesterday when Surrogate Fowler was asked to reject several items in the accounting of Edward Herrmann, executor of Mr. Laffargue's estate.

Mr. Laffargue left two sons and Mrs. Laffargue two daughters each by former marriages. On the question as to which of them died first hinged the distribution of their estates. Surrogate Fowler decided early in February that Mrs. Laffargue had outlived her husband by several minutes. Her daughter, Mrs. Laura Blakeny, made application yesterday to set aside Mr. Herrmann's accounting of her stepfather's estate. Among the items to which she objected was the payment to the lawyer who fought the case for her stepbrother for more than five years. He appeared in the proceedings as attorney for her stepfather's estate. Surrogate Cohalan sent the matter to a referee.

## CARDINAL'S FAMINE APPEAL.

### Asks All Catholics in Diocese to Aid Chinese Sufferers.

In a letter addressed to all the churches of the diocese, Cardinal Farley has directed that a collection for the famine sufferers of Ning-Po, China, be taken up next Sunday, and the returns made the following day to the Chancery office, in order that the total amount realized may be cabled to China. The efforts of the Cardinal to render assistance through his diocese were prompted by a most urgent appeal for relief from the Bishop of Ning-Po, who said that thousands were perishing daily through the famine brought on by the inundation of one of the most beautiful and thickly settled territories of China.

"We cannot turn a deaf ear to this piteous appeal," runs Cardinal Farley's letter to the pastors, "made in the name of Christian charity. Whatever assistance we are to proffer needs to be given immediately. You will please make an extra effort to impress on your good people the dire distress and the extreme misery that confronts the Church of Ning-Po and prompts its Bishop to appeal to us."


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HARRIS W. 42d Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. at 2:30.
THE TALKER
PARK 45th St., B'way, Col. Cir. Eve. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:10.
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD
Criterion Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Last Week LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."
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Rush Mat. To-day Sat. 2:30. BERKELEY Theatre, 44th. Bryant 1660.
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Broadway, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15
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Blanche Ring in THE WALL STREET GIRL
A New Musical Comedy, with HARRY GILFOIL.
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William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
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WEST END. 125th St., West of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. LITTLE BOY BLUE. Matinee To-m'w 2:15



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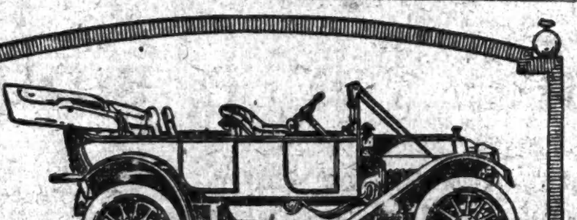

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912.


## WE ARE ALSO AN "ADJUNCT."

As anybody can see, President TAFT ought not to have written to Col. ROOSEVELT, even in a private letter, that reciprocity would make Canada "only an adjunct of the United States"; or, having written such a sentence, he ought never to have committed the serious indiscretion of making it public. The reason is that these words are plainly open to misconstruction, and it was certain that they would be seized upon by those persons and those organs of British and Canadian public opinion that, with such gayety of heart and laxity of conscience, perverted every expression they could seize upon, distorted every utterance of American public men that would lend itself to such use, and left no opportunity of misrepresentation unavailed of in their bitter fight against reciprocity.

The passage in Mr. TAFT's letter to Col. ROOSEVELT which has caught the eye and stirred the perverse instincts of our British and Canadian friends is this:

> Meanwhile the amount of American products they would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures.

In that sense, in precisely the sense that Mr. TAFT had in mind, we are an "adjunct" of Great Britain. We are an adjunct because during the last fiscal year we exported to Great Britain and Ireland commodities valued at $576,613,974. We have been doing something like that right along year after year. This enormous volume of exports "transfers" to London bank credits that we find mighty convenient when we have need of cash. But for our obstructive tariff, which restricts our exports as well as our imports, our export trade to Great Britain and Ireland would be much greater. We should then be more of an adjunct of Great Britain than at present. That would suit us still better. We enjoy the rôle of adjunct, and would welcome an increasingly large and intimate adjunctive relation with other great commercial Powers — France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and all South America.

The English and Canadian newspaper writers who have seized upon this phrase of the President's letter as conclusive proof that they were right when they said reciprocity was a plot, a first step to annexation, are really not so gullible and simple-minded as they make themselves out to be. They know very well that Mr. TAFT was thinking only of commercial relations, not at all of political. All Western Canada is extremely desirous to become an adjunct of the United States in the sense of the President's letter. The relation is reciprocal, and we should like nothing better than to become an adjunct of Canada in the commercial way. Reciprocity would make us both adjuncts, one of the other.

## THOMAS C. DAWSON.

The late THOMAS C. DAWSON was a man of personal force and large abilities. He had served his country well, and nobody has ever doubted his courage, his adroitness, his knowledge of the history of Latin-American countries and the conditions prevailing therein, his gift of clear statement, or his loyalty. He served the State Department well in many delicate missions. He had gained valuable experience in the Diplomatic Service, and in his ungrate post as "resident diplomatic officer", he was instrumental, indeed the chief instrument, in restoring order in certain troublesome crises, notably in Santo Domingo, Colombia, and, more recently, in Honduras. This does not constitute nearly the sum of Mr. DAWSON's services.

For the difficulties with which he was called to deal, Mr. DAWSON was in no way responsible. The ill-feeling against Americans which, we know, prevails in Latin America would never have developed if the people of Central and South America had been thrown in contact only with Americans of Mr. DAWSON's own type. But, at the best, the employment of a floating diplomatic officer in such matters was a questionable makeshift. Our diplomatic relations with Mexico, all Central America, and the South American States should be placed on a firmer and better defined basis. It is not likely that a successor will soon be appointed to the deceased "resident diplomat," not likely, indeed, that a successor endowed with his personal qualifications could easily be found. The United States Ministers and Consuls in all these countries should be men fit to meet all the emergencies likely to develop at their posts, and being fit their fitness should be recognized.

Large questions are looming up south of us. In Mexico our Ambassador has proved able to cope with the many difficulties of his situation, in spite of needless interference. The insistence in the Senate of a further inquiry into the reports of Japanese colonization will still further add to his labors, but no temporary assistance from a traveling diplomat would benefit him. Men of the best type and the best training are needed to represent the United States throughout Latin America. Mr. DAWSON himself would probably have won larger fame, and occupied a more commanding position in the public eye, if his task had been more clearly defined and his position more restricted.

## THE HEROIC MEN.

The facts are all in print now about the masculine adherents of the woman suffragists who will march in the parade to-morrow. There will be 800 of them surely. They will represent every trade and profession except the clergy. This is clearly an oversight which should be rectified. There is no lack of clergymen ready to support the cause of votes for women. For the rest the list includes bankers, manufacturers, students, librarians, dentists, musicians, booksellers, journalists, as well as dancing teachers, egg inspectors, capitalists, watchmen, ladies' waistmakers—and authors. A lawyer will carry the banner, and a drum and fife corps will head the division.

This is important news and not to be trifled with. The men who have professed to believe in woman suffrage have always been numerous. But these men are going to do more than profess, they are going to march before the eyes of the more or less unsympathetic multitude. It is one thing to sit on the platform and smile at a woman's meeting, quite another to march behind a gaudy banner to the inspiration of the squeaking fife, in order to indicate one's belief in the right of women to the ballot. The men will be closely scanned, but they will not mind that. They will be called endearing names by small boys on the sidewalk. But doubtless they will study to preserve their gravity. They will not march as well as the women. Only trained soldiers can compete with the amazons in keeping step. There must be strong inducement to make men march in a woman's parade. Some may be looking for customers. We suspect the waistmakers and the dentists, for instance. But the majority must firmly believe in the righteousness of the cause, and also in the value to it of their public appearance in line. They are courageous fellows. The march of the 800 may be renowned. We hope they will all hold out from Thirteenth Street to Carnegie Hall, and we extend to all the 800 our sympathy and admiration.

## A TAFT VICTORY.

It is now evident that Mr. TAFT won a substantial victory in the Massachusetts primaries. Of much of the fruit of that victory he was robbed by the throwing out of ballots invalidated because of the culpable negligence of his managers in Massachusetts, and because of the carelessness of the voters in marking their ballots. In the preference vote Mr. TAFT had a majority over Mr. ROOSEVELT of 4,235. The Roosevelt delegates at large had a majority of some 7,080 over the Taft delegates. This declaration of the result was at once seen to be so contradictory and absurd that an explanation was required. The explanation was obvious, for it had been foreseen that many Taft ballots would be invalidated through the marking of nine names instead of eight. This, in fact, happened. The Boston Globe estimates that from twelve to fifteen thousand Taft ballots were thrown out because of the marking of nine names. Gen. CHAMPLIN puts the estimate of ballots thrown out as high as 20,000.

A test is furnished by the vote on Taft alternates, where only eight names appeared upon the ballot, thus affording no opportunity for mismarking. The Boston Globe publishes returns from 132 cities and towns which show that LONG, who headed the Taft group of alternates, had a majority over BURRILL, whose name headed the Roosevelt group, of 5,867. In Boston while the Taft delegates received only 10,079 votes to 10,913 for the Roosevelt delegates, the Taft alternates received 11,548 votes and the Roosevelt alternates 10,327. The Globe's returns from 256 cities and towns indicate 11,477 ballots rejected as invalid, and these figures are incomplete, and not yet officially verified. Though incomplete, they are enough, however, to show that if the will and intent of all the voters had not been baffled through the carelessness of some of them, Mr. ROOSEVELT's plurality of 7,980 on delegates at large would have been wiped out and a substantial majority for the Taft delegates would have been registered. There is no reason, therefore, why the supporters of Mr. TAFT should be discouraged by the Massachusetts results. A majority of the Republican voters of that State have made it plain that they desire his renomination.

MURRAY CRANE is no babe in politics, yet as a candidate for a place in the Taft delegation at large he permitted himself to go to defeat like an unresisting child. Gen. CHAMPLIN, the Taft manager in Massachusetts, has had some experience in politics, but he, too, must be held responsible for the frightful blunder that robbed Mr. TAFT of the declared majority. A Republican politician to whom the organization had refused a nomination as delegate got himself named by petition. Nine names, therefore, appeared on the ballot as Taft delegates, while only eight could be voted for. Notwithstanding the admonitions of the managers and the press, large numbers of Republicans, in some towns as many as 10 per cent., ignorantly or carelessly voted for the nine names, thus invalidating their ballots.

When SHERRILCH obstinately refused to let his name be taken off the ballot, Senator CRANE and Gen. CHAMPLIN should have seen to it that some other name was withdrawn, in order that only the proper number, eight, should remain. When a State goes about the business of nominating a candidate for the Presidency in such a way that the act of one spiteful or disgruntled person may change the result, perhaps determine a Presidential election and gravely affect the destinies of the country, it might without any departure from truth be said that the people of that State are not altogether fit to govern themselves.

This is a terrible showing up of the much-vaunted merits of the Massachusetts ballot, upon which, as used on Election Day, the names appear without party symbols and without circles in which a voter so disposed may with one cross vote an entire party ticket. The friends of ballot reform in this State have been much grieved because THE TIMES has always opposed the adoption of this form of ballot for New York. Our objection has been that rather more than nine-tenths of the voters vote a straight party ticket. Their convenience should be consulted rather than that of a small number of independent voters, who, anyway, are supposed to be intelligent enough to pick out the names of candidates for whom they desire to vote. In this State the Massachusetts ballot would disfranchise a very great number of voters who, though they enjoy the right of suffrage, are unable to read. Every voter in Massachusetts must know how to read; before he can get his name on the registry list he must draw from a box a card containing a passage from the Constitution and read it to the satisfaction of the Registry Clerk. But this primary has shown that even though the Massachusetts electorate be able to read, it is not able to vote intelligently and according to its wish when an absurd and stupidly arranged ballot is put into its hands.

## THE INSULT TO THE FLAG.

The ruffians who trampled on the American flag at the Socialist meeting in Union Square on Wednesday were either members of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World or allied with them in thought and feeling. We do not believe that the Socialists, generally speaking, would countenance any insult to the Stars and Stripes. But men are judged by the company they keep. An insult to our flag cannot be treated lightly. We know that some of the Socialists in the meeting protested vigorously against the insult, and that the flag was recovered from the ruffians. But their duty does not stop there. They know the men who tore down the flag and trampled upon it. Under the Penal Code those men are guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. The plain duty of the Socialists is to point out the culprits, and cause their arrest and imprisonment. Until they perform that duty the odium of the insult to the whole American people will rest upon the Socialists and their cause.

We are living in an era of confusion, and order must soon be restored or the Nation will be imperiled. The organizers of the recent labor strikes in Lawrence, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., proclaim themselves superior to all Government and defy all laws. The flag was torn down and trampled in Union Square by malcontents of that kind. They were marching with the Socialists, meeting with the Socialists, to protest against the law and the Government. The Socialists cannot escape blame for what they did until they are denounced and discarded. In the meantime, patriotic Americans will feel that the insult to the flag was a Socialistic insult and act accordingly. It cannot be tolerated or condoned. The freedom we accord in this country to all forms of political belief, the cheerfulness with which we permit the public utterance of all sorts of foolish doctrines, must not be misconstrued. All Americans are angered when our flag is slighted in foreign countries. An insult to it at home savors of treason.

## COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

When the coal strike was pending its leaders declared the orthodox doctrine regarding combinations of labor to effect their purpose. Said JOHN MITCHELL:

> What is the definition of a strike? In principle it is a method of bargaining, and we find it working out in all lines of business.

Said President WHITE:

> We demand the same right to combine that is exercised by capitalists, full recognition as an organization, and the right to bargain collectively for the sale of our labor.

But if labor may bargain collectively for the sale of labor why may not capital bargain collectively for the purchase of the same labor? Yet labor claims exemption from the laws against conspiracy in restraint of trade, and demands the prosecution and dissolution of capitalist trusts, despite an occasional recognition of the similarity of argument in the two cases.

What is now happening in Chicago illustrates the point. The Examiner had been employing a greater number of men than it needed, and ought to have been in good standing with the unions, because of such liberality toward labor. But the union's gratitude did not survive The Examiner's resolve, its individual agreement having expired, to abide by the collective agreement of the publishers with the union regarding the standard number of pressmen. The Examiner's pressmen thereupon struck, and the publishers declared the agreement abrogated because the union refused arbitration. The consequence is that Chicago is without newspapers. The two points to be noted are that the method of collective bargaining favored by labor drove the employers into a similar collective bargain, and that labor's engagement was declared worthless the moment labor chose to regard it as no longer useful to labor. Lawyers call such contracts unilateral, or one-sided, and they are frequently void for lack of consideration. It takes two to make a bargain, but labor too often thinks that a bargain binds only one. The employer may be sued on a bargain prejudicial to him, but there is no process against a union, which is a mere fortuitous aggregation of irresponsible atoms.

The incident is remarked not because it concerns alone the newspaper trade, but because it is characteristic of labor. A bargain of hire ought to benefit both parties, but labor thinks that because a bargain is about labor therefore it ought to benefit labor regardless of the effect upon the party of the other part. The "full crew" law, for example, is a law merely to compel the railways to employ unnecessary labor. It is a market for labor created by law at the expense of capital. The eight-hour law has a similar aspect, it being a form of leisure to be enjoyed at the expense of another. There is a sickening list of laws supported by cant in the name of uplift, but really operating to the prejudice of labor. How is it possible for unionists not to see that they are placing a premium upon the employment of non-unionists, who are glad to work and to earn their wages. If collective bargaining by labor would assure to worried employers both quantity and quality of service, and a loyal regard for mutual interests, the employers would be glad to co-operate in a spirit of good-will. But when collective bargaining means union for war on the one side it must mean the same thing on the other side. It is idle to expect that conditions can be established whereby there is one law for employer and another for employed. It is idle to speak of the oppression of labor when the unions boast of the triumphs of their campaign for their own interests at the expense of their paymasters.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Splendid Is What Splendid Does.**

To read what Senator SMITH said of THE TIMES and the way it presented the news about the loss of the Titanic was almost enough to make one refer for the 1,000,001st time to our tiresome old friend, Sir HUBERT, and his praise. But sarcasm would be suspected by some if that were done, and surely sarcasm would be brutal ingratitude if directed against a man kind and appreciative enough to say to one of our reporters: "I wish to congratulate your "paper on the splendid bit of enterprise "that brought you the wireless boys' "stories. Now, I want you clearly to understand that I have not sought to express one single word of criticism of "THE TIMES for obtaining those stories. "* * * I would have done just what "THE TIMES did had I been in your place "and had the opportunity."

There spoke a real newspaper man, which we understand the Senator is, in addition to his other Nation-guiding activities, but he forgot, apparently, that journalistic enterprise cannot be "splendid" if it involve the hiring, or in any way influencing anybody to do anything illegal, immoral, or otherwise against public interest. Had he not so forgotten, Senator SMITH could hardly have gone on to say that what he did object to was the possibility that the Marconi Company might make it a part of its official functions to market the stories of its operators.

But why object to a possibility which nothing that has happened turns into even a remote probability? Why, even by implication, say that "the wireless boys" did something they shouldn't have done and shouldn't do again? If THE TIMES's conduct was beyond criticism, so was theirs and that of their employers.

As a matter of fact, of course, every newspaper in the country, or in the world, that could afford to get the stories of those boys as THE TIMES got them would have made the acquisition with delight and printed them with pride. The papers that found fault with the achievement and "sicked" the Senator on to investigate it—Oh, well, one mustn't be too harsh! Everybody understands just why they did it.

**Sun Spots and the Weather.**

It has long been suspected by many meteorologists and believed by not a few that sun spots had something to do with our weather—had with it a relation in some way or degree causative and therefore might, after sufficient study, be made the basis of long-distance weather prophecy.

Twenty-five years ago or so an editorial writer on The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle became quite widely known as "the sun-spot man" because he put in his paper day after day articles insisting that this relation was extremely close, and proving it, as he thought, by calling attention to the contemporaneity of this or that spot with this or that tornado out in Minnesota or down in Louisiana. As tornadoes are numerous in their season, and as the sun is rarely spotless, the Rochester amateur of astronomy and meteorology didn't make many converts and had to stand a good deal of ridicule. Even then, however, serious scientists thought him on the right track, though mistaken as to detail, and ever since they have been pondering and observing, till now the existence of a bond between sun-spot cycles and terrestrial storm cycles is hardly doubted.

Among the firm believers in the sun-spot theory is Father PICARD of the Santa Clara College Observatory, and, as a dispatch we printed yesterday shows, he is so confident of its truth and practicability that he ventures weather predictions, not only for the whole of the current month, but for the month to come. What his record of hits and misses is we do not know. It must, of course, be long as well as good, to eliminate the element of luck, since one has even chances on a mere guess as between fair and foul, but as a professional astronomer Father PICARD speaks with some authority and is in a class wholly different from that of most of the long-distance weather prophets.

Their predictions are almost invariably based on "signs" of no relevancy whatever to the problem, and none of them ever makes a reputation for accuracy except with the obliging people who remember all his successes and forget all his misses. This the quack weather prophet helps the credulous public to do by carefully advertising the occasions when his guesses come true and letting kindly oblivion hide those that don't.

**Amusing Fears Revealed.**

Nothing seems to give the officers and Faculty of a college or university more dismay and pain than to have somebody start the report that theirs is an institution where most, or even many, of the students are the sons of rich men. No such story, even though it include no hint or accusation that these fortunate youth are there as the result of official efforts or desire, ever gains even limited currency without setting "Proxy" and his learned aids at the gathering of statistics with feverish haste, and it is their obvious assumption that if the figures collected didn't show an overwhelming majority of boys in circumstances straitened or but moderately comfortable something very terrible would happen to, or be proved against, that particular seat of learning.

Now, the wish to get credit for putting education within the reach of all is a highly commendable one, but isn't there something of snobbishness—of inverted snobbishness, perhaps, but snobbery is alike on both sides—in these frequently recurring demonstrations?

It is not exactly a crime to be a rich man's son, and, though Mr. CARNEGIE and other experts insist that it is a misfortune, no fond parent on that account ever refrained from acquiring wealth if he could. The college that has a clear conscience as to the way it treats rich boys and poor need not be frightened or even worried about the relative number of each for whom it is a mater truly alma. Youth is naturally democratic, and can usually be trusted to make distinctions along better lines than that of money.

**Vegetarianism Now Is in Order.**

With meat at its present prices, vegetarians have one argument on their side—that of economy. Vegetables, indeed, are by no means cheap, now that we think we have to have most kinds of them all the year round, and fresh at that, but it is a fact that whoever will can live on vegetable foods at comparatively small expense.

One can, too, do so well and safely, and perhaps to real advantage, for a time sufficiently long to cause woe to the butcher men and the cold storage people.

Of course permanent vegetarianism is reckless folly, sure to lead to racial degeneration and inferiority, but as "a change," if not kept up too long, it is not infrequently advantageous to the individual. The fact will always remain, however, that humanity is by nature and construction omnivorous—a quality which is far from the least of its superiority to animate rivals.

## CAPSIZED CANOE FLOATS TWO.

### Perhaps More Than Two, According to These Witnesses.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have handled canoes for the last eight years during the Summer months, and have never found a single instance where a capsized canoe would not support at least two and, in many cases, three persons, so therefore believe that I am justified, through my experience, in refuting J. F. Burrowes's statement that the ordinary canvas-covered cedar canoe, unless equipped with air chambers, will not support a single person when it is capsized.

Perhaps it is needless to say that I am thoroughly acquainted with all sports pertaining to watermanship, and firmly believe that a canoe is as safe as a rowboat, provided the occupants understand the art of canoeing.

A very good axiom for amateur canoeists to pay heed to should read as follows: "One who cannot swim should not venture in a canoe."

J. F. Burrowes's article, however, is well taken, and if heeded as a note of warning by more persons fewer needless disasters which often mar a Summer vacation would result.

Mount Arlington, N. J., May 1, 1912. H. B.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A canoe when upset will support at least four people, but some are under the impression that to be safe they must have most of their body out of the water; this is a mistake, as the head above water is sufficient.

Any one familiar with an ordinary canoe trick would be able to fill his canoe with water, and by pushing on the side of the boat would empty same, then climb in, and continue paddling to his destination.

FRED W. BALDWIN.

New York, May 1, 1912.

### Old Canal Street Terminal.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent Sylvester D. Haven states that he "did not remember any railroad having its terminal station at Broadway and Canal Street."

I distinctly remember when a boy, about 1850, taking a train for New Haven from a station at this place. The station was two doors from the southeast corner of Broadway and Canal Street. The cars drawn by horses left the station at the rear, cut into Canal Street. In returning from New Haven the cars did not enter the station, but stopped in Canal Street, a few feet from Broadway, where the passengers alighted. Later the station was removed to Fourth Avenue, corner Twenty-seventh, the present site of Madison Square Garden. H. H. B.

New York, May 1, 1912.

### Catholic Cabinet Members.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I notice in THE TIMES a dispatch from Rome headed, "Pope Watches Campaign," which states:

> It is asserted that some friends have recalled how the Roosevelt Administration was the most favorable to Catholics that ever existed, a Catholic being called for the first time to be a member of the Cabinet.

I recall that James Campbell of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General in President Pierce's Cabinet, as stated in Bigelow's Tilden Letters, volume 1, page 95, was "a member of the Catholic communion," and Justice McKenna, now of the United States Supreme Court, Attorney General in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, is also, I believe, a Catholic. ALBANIUS.

Albany, N. Y., May 2, 1912.

## RENEW THEATRE LICENSES.

### Houses Which Failed to Comply with Law Reinstated.

It was explained at Police Headquarters yesterday that most of the theatre licenses revoked by Commissioner Waldo on Wednesday will be restored as soon as the regulations have been complied with. Thirty amusement houses lost their licenses, most of them through neglect to make application for renewal on May 1.

The Metropolitan Opera House, which was included among them, has already complied with the regulations and received a renewal. The Police Department acts automatically in revoking licenses on information received from the Fire and the Tenement House Departments.

### Maud Malone's Comment.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Would you allow me space to present the following examples of the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt treated two of his questioners at recent political meetings? I do so in the hope that women voters in the six "free States" may take notice and act accordingly. Also the women of California at the primaries in May.

On Saturday Mr. Roosevelt spoke at Boston. According to reports, some men in the crowd shouted, "Where is Perkins?" in the middle of Mr. Roosevelt's speech. And the candidate calmly answered, "He's for me. You can't put a question to me that will embarrass me for a moment." Surely Mr. Roosevelt is short on memory if on nothing else. What about the suffrage question which embarrassed him in New York for fifteen minutes? The crowd yelled, "Throw him out." "Don't throw him out. I'm glad he came in," said Mr. Roosevelt. And the man was not put out and got his answer. On the contrary, the suffragette was first threatened with arrest and then dragged out by a policeman, Mr. Roosevelt calmly looking on all the while.

It will be interesting to watch the result in California. Will the suffrage women out there help their sisters in New York who are fighting for their political rights and rebuke this candidate who has one kind of square deal for the men and another for the women?

New York, May 1, 1912. MAUD MALONE.

### Rearing of Rhododendrons.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have read your articles on the rhododendrons in Central Park. The gentleman that wrote in the first place, evidently wrote in good faith, and he is right to an extent, but he loses sight entirely of one thing that has happened to these plants in the last two Winters. It is not the mulch at all that has occasioned the trouble he speaks of, and in justice to the Park Commissioner I must say a word. A warm day or two in the early Spring starts the sap in these delicate plants, and a cold day coming right after burns them up; also a fall of snow and bright Spring sunshine will do the same thing.

I have been nursing them for twenty years, 250 miles east and north of New York, and have some of my original plants now. I protect them every year by a heavy mulch of leaves, although I originally surrounded them with pine boughs, and a protection of low boards when they were young. They can be raised in this climate with proper care. They also need a sour soil, no lime or fertilizer at all. CHARLES RUSSELL HURD.

Milton, Mass., May 1, 1912.

### A Chance to Win Gratitude.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Why are the leading men of the leading political parties afraid, or ashamed, or too stupid to espouse the cause of woman suffrage and make it their own? The suffrage is bound to come, most of these same men admitting it in private, and why wait until the women compel acceptance of their propaganda?

Women are grateful creatures and the political party now advocating woman suffrage will have a future claim upon them which they will not forget, and which may some day mean so much to that party that the other party will gnash its teeth in disappointment and sorrow that its leaders in the past were so short-sighted. Ten or a dozen years ago the men might have been indifferent to the appeals of the women, but to-day the prospect has changed and now is the time for the wise party leaders to wake up and do something in self defense. W. J. L.

New York, May 1, 1912.

### Robert T. Lincoln for President.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

When the Republican Convention convenes in Chicago in June I would suggest that if President Taft has not a majority of the delegates absolutely to be trusted to stick to him that the name of Robert T. Lincoln be presented to the convention.

The placing in nomination of Mr. Lincoln will test and prove the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt as to whether his candidacy (Roosevelt's) is simply to defeat President Taft's renomination or an attempt on his part to Mexicanize this Government. He delights in comparing himself with Abraham Lincoln, and, knowing the magic of the name, and claiming to desire the success of the Republican Party, his advice to his delegates if Mr. Lincoln's name were presented to the convention would prove whether he is a patriot or a demagogue.

HENRY C. WEEKS.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 1, 1912.

### New Enemies of Elms.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

You are misinformed about the trees in the Harvard Yard, for you say that there was an inexpensive and well-known means of saving them.

Unfortunately the elms, old and young alike, were attacked and absolutely destroyed, not by the elm-leaf beetle, which is an old enemy that can be easily routed by a poisonous spray, but by the leopard moth and by the newly discovered elm-bark beetle, both of which work inside the bark where no poison can reach them, and against which, as is the case with the chestnut blight, there is no known remedy. GUY LOWELL.

New York, May 2, 1912.

### Don't Make Both Ends Meet.

A sixteen-year-old girl and her mother, the one earning $5 a week in a factory and the other the same amount as an office cleaner, cannot meet the expenses of their home. The father recently died of tuberculosis after a year's illness. There are three younger children who go to school, and when food and clothing have been provided for this family of five there is nothing left for the rent or a regular supply of good milk, which the children especially need. Their relatives are little better off than themselves and friends of the man have given what they can. The Charity Organization Society asks for $168 to provide the rent and milk during the coming twelve months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

M. S., $5; In Memory of P. S., $5; Mrs. Fordyce Barker, $5; William Harmon, $10; W. C. Meade, $1; E., $5; F. M. W., $2; S. S. S., $2; W. F. C., $5; Mrs. H. Elizabeth Oakley, $1; C. A., $1; J. C. De Sola, $1; H. D. Babcock, $10; Mrs. A. M. Kidder, $10; Anonymous, $5; E., $1; C. H. H., $2; Major Delamares Skerritt, $5; M. S., $3; R. E. Young, $10.

## UNIDENTIFIED.

A lady called on us to-day
And talked about her kid;
She told of all the lovely things
Her "Joey" said and did.

When she was gone I asked Mamma
Who 'twas she talked of so;
She said: "Your know him—Joseph Carr,
Your playmate, little Joe."

Emphatically I answered her,
With vigor and with vim:
"Oh, no, that's not the one! No, Sir!
It couldn't have been Him!"

HAMILTON FOYE GALT.

# JUSTICE PITNEY LOTOS CLUB GUEST

### New Member of Supreme Court Hears Justice Gummere Defend the Judiciary.

### PEOPLE MADE HIGHEST COURT

### They Created It and Their Pride in Its Traditions Made Its Record Possible, Its Newest Member Says.

Associate Justice Mahlon Pitney of the United States Supreme Court, was a guest of the Lotos Club at dinner last night. The feast, which was largely attended, was the first in New York at which Justice Pitney has been present since his elevation to the bench of the highest court in the Nation. In a brief speech he said that he accepted the honor with the realization that it was not a personal but an official compliment that was paid him.

In the course of the evening, Justice Pitney heard his old friend Chief Justice William S. Gummere of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, utter a vigorous defense of the judiciary both Federal and State, and he listened to, but did not join in, the hearty applause that followed the Chief Justice's remark that unless the people "trust the courts, there is no substantial foundation left for the Government under which we live."

Chief Justice Gummere said he deplored the attacks that have been made upon the courts, and he did not hesitate to say, he declared, that he was one Judge who resented those aspersions.

Andrew Carnegie, in a letter expressing his regret at not being able to be present, said that among the many fine features of President Taft's Administration had been the President's appointments to the Supreme Court. Ex-Senator Depew said it was a fortunate thing for the United States that the Justices of the Supreme Court are not subject as are Presidential candidates to the open primary system.

Frank B. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, was toastmaster. And at the table, in addition to Justice Pitney, Chief Justice Gummere, and Senator Depew, were William B. Hornblower, who was once nominated for the Supreme Court of the United States, but who failed of confirmation; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Col. Charles W. Fuller, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Henry D. Estabrook, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Meserve, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

In introducing Justice Pitney, Mr. Lawrence referred to the fact that he was the third citizen of New Jersey to be honored with an appointment to the Supreme Court bench.

"You know how sincerely I appreciate the honor of a Lotos Club dinner," said Justice Pitney in his address, "but I realize that the honor is given more to the office that I hold than to any personal esteem you may have for me. However, it is pleasant at times to get away from the haunts of the habeas corpus and the certiorari and indulge in Long Island squabs and other delightful dissipations that are characteristic of Lotos Club dinners."

Justice Pitney in a humorous vein said that New York had very few claims on him unless the fact that his name had been on the credit lists of nearly every merchant on Fifth Avenue could be considered a claim. He then referred to the fact that his maternal grandfather once owned the site on which the Drexel Building, at Wall and Broad Streets, now stands, and in which is the New York office of J. P. Morgan & Co. However, he added, that was a long time ago, and his good grandfather disposed of the property when land was as cheap in Wall Street as it is now in the remotest parts of the city.

Justice Pitney concluded with a tribute to the Supreme Court, and said that what made Marshall and other Judges of the past great was nothing more nor less than the simple greatness of the American people who had created the courts and who were proud of it and its traditions.

"The office," said Justice Pitney, "came to me unsolicited and unsought and without pledge of any sort except such pledge as is included in the oath of office, and my duties will be performed as God gives me strength to perform them."

Chief Justice Gummere followed Justice Pitney. He began with a reference to the long years of friendship that had existed between him and Justice Pitney and said that the new Justice was a man who had the courage of his convictions.

"A multitude of prominent men," said Justice Gummere, "are going about the country saying that this is no longer a Government of the people and that this Government is a failure, that it is a Government of the classes and not of the masses. They intimate that not only the Government itself but the courts as well are controlled by the classes, the latter in a way that is horrible to the people. They prefer to do away with a Government by representatives of the people to substitute for it a government direct by the people. It is even suggested that the people shall have a right to review judicial decisions.

"I am willing to believe that these people are sincere, but I doubt if the schemes that they propose will stand the test of a hundred years, as have those devised by our forefathers, under which we have lived and prospered for more than a century. Some of these gentlemen who propose these things have been legislators and executives, and can of course speak with more authority about those branches of government than I can. But I object to their attacks on the judiciary, for all the laws that come to the courts for interpretation are laws passed by Legislatures and approved by the Executive.

"The people must trust the courts, for unless you can trust the courts there is no substantial foundation for the Government under which we live. This talk of mine may be out of place, but I am among my friends. It is a poor satisfaction to know in your own heart that you are honest if everybody else thinks that you are not. It is only common sense to refute such an assertion when it is made."

"It is fortunate," said Senator Depew, "for the stability of our institutions and the preservation of our Union that the Justices of the Supreme Court are not subject, like our candidates for the Presidency, to an open primary. The necessity of this new system compels the President and an ex-President of the United States, Governors of States who are candidates, and all others who aspire to the great position to spend nearly every day of the months preceding the convention in living on sleeping cars by night and making rear-platform speeches to crowds at stations by day in order to impress upon the constituencies their several claims for the nomination of their party. While the candidates are criticised, it is not their fault, but it is the exigency of the new system which compels them to appear as far as possible in every locality and before all the people of our vast country."

# RECORD IN GENERAL SESSIONS

### Court Calendars Cleaned Two Days Before End of Term.

For the first time in the history of the Criminal Court Building, General Sessions, with the exception of Part I, and the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court have been closed two days before the end of the court term because there are no cases on their calendars to be tried until next month. Judge Foster is sitting in Part I., where pleadings and arraignments are held every day, but there are no cases on his calendar awaiting trial, and he is only holding court to take pleas and impose sentences.

There are at present 579 persons awaiting trial in General Sessions, against 970 a year ago, while of this number 294 are prisoners in the Tombs, against 546 last year and 560 two months ago.

The following cases were disposed of during the term in the various parts of General Sessions: Judge Foster, 330; Judge Mulqueen, 79; Judge Crain, 72; Judge Swann, 40; Judge Malone, 130, and Judge Rosalsky, 2. Justice Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, disposed of 7 cases.

Judge Rosalsky's total was low because two murder cases were tried before him, while Judge Swann failed to dispose of more cases owing to two days' illness and two trials which took two weeks each. The highest record ever made in one part of General Sessions for a month was four years ago, when Judge Mulqueen disposed of 300 cases in

# HOMER C. DAVENPORT, CARTOONIST, DIES

### Stricken Two Weeks Ago, After Making Drawings Depicting Horror of Titanic Disaster.

### IN CULT LEADER'S HOME

### Artist Believed with Mrs. Cochran in "Science of Numbers"—His Famous Works—Breeder of Arabian Horses.

Homer Calvin Davenport, who was one of the best known of newspaper cartoonists, died at 7 A. M. yesterday in the apartments of Mrs. William Cochran, 514 West 114th Street. He died from pneumonia after an illness of two weeks. Mrs. Cochran was an old friend of Mr. Davenport and on the night of April 19 he had an engagement to take her and a number of friends to the circus. His work had been unusually severe on that day, which was the one on which the Carpathia landed the survivors of the Titanic. He drew three cartoons for the American and he was in a highly nervous state when he left his office.

Arriving at Mrs. Cochran's he suffered a collapse. Believing he was suffering from nervous strain he called in a masseuse. By noon Friday his condition had become such that Dr. Gill Wylie and Dr. William Baner were called in. He continued to sink and at his death eight physicians were in attendance upon him. Death came after two weeks' illness and for at least a week of that time the cartoonist in his delirium was again working on drawings depicting the horror of the Titanic disaster.

Mr. Davenport's body was taken to the Stephen Merritt chapel at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. His wife, from whom he was separated, lives at 48 West Seventy-fourth Street. The artist lived at the Hotel Albert in University Place.

Mrs. Cochran, at whose home Mr. Davenport died, is known as Assonath Neypa in mediumistic circles. She is a teacher of the creed of the "science of numbers." She has explained her belief as life harmony which consists of adjusting the being to a number of vibrations which will give forth accord and not discord. This is obtained by having the vibration of your birth date in harmony with the letters of your name. Mr. Davenport, it was said, was a believer in the theory.

Homer Davenport, besides being a cartoonist, was also a pioneer in the breeding of Arabian horses in this country. In his early life he had also been a jockey, circus follower and railroad fireman. He was born in Silverton, Ore., on March 8, 1868. He never went to an art school. In 1892 Mr. Davenport went to the office of The Examiner in San Francisco with some of his sketches. They showed merit, and he was questioned. Davenport said he had just left the circus.

"I quit," explained the young man with captivating manner, "when they asked me to oil the elephant. It was too much out of a job. They gave me a bucket of linseed oil and a rough brush and put me up on top of the elephant, and said: 'Begin on that spot between his shoulders.' So I rubbed it in until the whole bucket was gone, and then looked at the spot. It wasn't even greasy. I put the brush down and did a little figuring, and found that at that rate it would take me 363 days, or one year to oil the whole elephant, and I struck. I thought it would take less time to draw pictures for The Examiner, so I'm looking for a job."

So began his career as a cartoonist. Perhaps his most famous work was his origination of the caricature of the late Senator Mark Hanna in his $-mark suit of clothes. In 1899 he made the giant figure of the trusts which, with his cartoon of Uncle Sam placing his hand on Roosevelt's shoulder, "He's good enough for me," was widely circulated. After three years on The Examiner W. R. Hearst brought Mr. Davenport to this city. He served for a time on The Evening Mail, and at the time of his death was on the staff of The American. It was his work that caused the attempt to pass an anti-cartoon bill in this State in 1907.

Mr. Davenport devoted much of his time of recent years to the stock farm he owned at Morris Plains, N. J., where he kept many Angora goats and geese and bred Arabian horses. At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago several thoroughbred Arabian horses were sold to satisfy a mortgage against the company which brought them over. Mr. Davenport, who had long wanted to obtain some of the breed, bought them. All but one of the mares died. Mr. Davenport sought to buy others through an agent at Beirut. The Sultan, angry, forbade the sale. After much negotiation Mr. Davenport obtained permission and went to the Arabian desert to escort Turkish soldiers to select the animals. Nejdran, one of the horses, was the property of an English army officer. He was exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905, and Mr. Davenport wrote to President Roosevelt asking that a cavalry man be allowed to ride the horse 3,000 miles from Portland, Ore., to Morris Plains. The test was successful. The cartoonist showed a number of entries at the Horse Show, but never succeeded in having a class established in which he could compete.

In 1897 Mr. Davenport went abroad, where he met and cartooned many public men, including Gladstone. He drew sketches of Dreyfus and scenes in the courtroom at his trial.

Mr. Davenport was the author of a number of animal stories and "The Bell of Silverton," "The Dollar or the Man," and "The Diary of a Country Boy."

Mrs. Davenport was Miss Daisy Mooars of San Francisco. In 1900 Mr. Davenport and his wife separated.

## MISS BOYD'S WEDDING PLANS.

### Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Boyd to Wed Dr. F. R. McCreery on May 15

The wedding of Miss Margaret Imlay Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Boyd of this city, formerly of Brookline, Mass., to Dr. Forbes Robert McCreery of New York, will take place on Wednesday noon, May 15, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Boyd's only attendant will be Miss Natalie Whiting of Boston. Dr. John A. McCreery, nephew of the bridegroom, is to be best man, and the ushers are to be John T. Boyd, Jr., and Francis T. Boyd, brothers of the bride, Ramsey Hoguet, and Louis J. de Milhau.

Following the ceremony a small wedding breakfast is to be given at the Hotel Gotham.

## CARLE-THORNE WEDDING.

### Miss Margaret Thorne to Wed Edward H. Carle in June.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Thorne, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Edward H. Carle, son of John F. Carle of this city, will take place the second week in June in New York, and will be followed by a reception at the Thorne town house.

Miss Thorne, who has not made her formal début, is a sister of Mrs. Birdseye B. Lewis, who was also married very recently. None of the details of the wedding will be arranged for several days. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne and their family have gone to their country estate, Thornedale, at Millbrook, N. Y., for a few days.

Mrs. Thorne returned recently on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and the engagement of Miss Thorne has just been announced.

### Miss Bonsy to Wed J. W. Chapman.

Mrs. Ashton Bonsy of 302 West 130th Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Aline Bonsy, to J. Wilbur Chapman, Jr., son of Dr. J. W. Chapman, the evangelist. The wedding is to take place the latter part of June at "Indiana," the home of Dr. Chapman, Jamaica, L. I.

### SCHULTZ—SPICER.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. C. Schultz of Newburgh, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Higginson Schultz, to William Arnold Spicer, Jr., of Providence, R. I.

### Christening of H. S. Cammann's Son.

The christening of the little son born in the Winter to Mr. and Mrs. H. Schuyler Cammann will take place on June 1 at Merrick, L. I., it being the silver wedding anniversary of the boy's maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax. The child will be named Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cammann are occupying their country place, Cradle, at Merrick.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon and the Misses Landon will open Shadowlawn, their country place at Oyster Bay, the first of next week.

The Gramercy Guild will give an entertainment, followed by dancing, at the Plaza to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. G. Gallard, who reside at the Hotel Gotham, are spending a month at the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., have closed their town house, and have gone to Georgian Court at Lakewood for a few weeks, when they will sail for Europe to spend the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cheney Wells of Southbridge, Mass., are at the Plaza for a visit.

Mrs. James Brown Potter, who is visiting in Richmond, Va., will return Monday, and will be at the St. Regis until she sails for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. P. Ambrose Clark are expected to arrive on Monday from abroad, and will spend a few days in town before going to their country place, at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert M. Thompson is booked to sail for Europe on May 23. Col. Thompson expects to join her abroad in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, (Miss Beatrice Quennell,) who were married on April 24, are now in Denver, Col., and will tour through California before returning to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vesey have just returned from Europe and will be at the Gotham a while before going to their country place, at Stockbridge, Mass.

## MATINEE OF DANCING.

### Violet Romer Provides a Charming Programme at the Knickerbocker.

Violet Romer, who has been providing a dancing divertissement in "Kismet," had the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre all to herself yesterday afternoon and proved herself worthy of it.

Youth, grace, charm, and prettiness are this dancer's assets, and it is apparent that she has devoted time and study to her art. The effort is occasionally uneven, and there is occasionally room for a development of seeming spontaneity in gesture, but on the whole her dancing was both beautiful and satisfying.

Clad in a loose flowing violet gown, with legs and arms bare, she danced to the Andante Cantabile of Tchaikowsky with an abundance of liquid grace. Here the movements of hands and arms were especially lovely.

Then, by way of contrast, in the first group of five dances, she did the Dance of the Young Hamadryad, a very frolicsome, joyous thing, filled with a suggestion of the spirit of youth. By request Mendelssohn's Spring Song followed and was charmingly accomplished. And there was great beauty and variety to her dancing in the "Psyche Myth" set to the music of Tchaikowsky, Grieg, Elgar, and Nerudda.

Nahan Franko and his orchestra provided the music for the dances and a number of selections independent of them.

The theatre was well filled, and the matinée was generally successful.

## 'NIGHT BIRDS' FOR NEW YORK.

### Shuberts to Bring Company and Production from London.

The Shuberts have arranged with Michael Faraday, manager of the Lyric Theatre, London, to bring his production and company in "The Night-birds" to America next Fall. When Mr. Shubert was in England a few months ago he obtained the American rights to the Gladys Unger version of the Strauss operetta, "Die Fledermaus," which is called "The Night-birds," but at that time he had no intention of taking over the London production of the piece. However, Mr. Shubert had obtained in Germany the English-speaking rights to a drama called "The Five Frankforters," that Mr. Faraday wished to present in London. This play deals with the rise of the house of Rothschilds and has been successful in Berlin and other cities on the Continent.

Arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Faraday sends his production to America and Mr. Shubert gives Mr. Faraday the British rights to "The Five Frankforters." Mr. Shubert said that he expected to present "The Night-birds" in New York early in August. Maurice Farkoa, who is known here, has the rôle of Gabor in the London production.

## THIRD HIPPODROME WEDDING.

### Latest Couple to Wed Are E. E. Martin and Marguerite Maier.

The third Hippodrome wedding of the season took place Wednesday morning and became public yesterday. The couple are Edward E. Martin, employed in the office of Manager John B. Fitzpatrick, and Marguerite Maier, daughter of Gottlieb Maier of Orange, N. J. Mr. Martin is 22 years old and the bride is 19. The ceremony was performed at the City Hall at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning by Alderman James J. Nugent. A telegram was sent to the bride's parents, asking for forgiveness.

Mr. Martin and his bride are living at 114 West Forty-fourth Street. They met for the first time six weeks ago, when the young woman called at the Hippodrome box office to exchange some tickets.

The other Hippodrome marriages this year were those of Miss Sidonia Meirovits, a stenographer, who left on March 30 to marry Jerome J. Feigenbaum and invited her parents to the wedding, and of Alfred Latell, who married May Vokes, of the chorus, on April 20.

### Weber & Fields's First Week's Tour.

Weber and Fields have completed the route of their first week's tour with the Jubilee company that is to start out a week from Monday. They will play "one night stands" throughout the tour, though in some cities there will be two performances. The company will travel in a special train and will make it their home during the four or five weeks of the tour. The first town will be Albany, and the route for the first week will include Utica, Springfield, Hartford, Waterbury, New Haven, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, with performances afternoon and evening in the latter city.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Following the engagement of Weber & Fields in "Hokey Pokey" at the Broadway Theatre next week, the Aborn English Grand Opera Company will begin a short season there on May 13 in an English version of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," with an alternating cast of principals and an augmented orchestra. There will be daily matinees.

Miss Juliam Beaubein, a member of "A Winsome Widow" company at the Moulin Rouge, was operated on for appendicitis yesterday at Alston Hospital, in West Sixty-first Street. The operation was successful, but she will be out of the cast for several weeks. Ella Walker is playing her role.

The dress rehearsal of the revival of "Patience" will be held at the Lyric Theatre Sunday, preparatory to the opening Monday night.

The last Sunday night concert of the season at the Columbia Theatre will be given next Sunday night with a specially selected bill.

Ida Adams, who has been out of the cast of "A Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge for several days on account of illness, returned to her place in the company last night.

One hundred and fifty members of the Fellowcraft Club of Alma Lodge, F. and A. M., will attend the performance of "The Greyhound" at the Astor Theatre to-night. After the theatre the club will have dinner at the Café des Beaux Arts.

William A. Brady stated last night that there will be no home for aged actors on the Edgemhurst property formerly owned by the late Frederick W. Bert, and recently acquired by Mr. Brady. Mr. Brady bought the property solely to protect the interests of the Bert estate.

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9 TO 9 WEST 30TH ST., N. Y.


# QUAKERS TO MARCH IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

### Men and Women of Stuyvesant Square Body Will Be Side by Side in Line.

### NEW LEADER FOR CAVALRY

### Mrs. Knoblauch to Lead Horse Cavalcade—Nonagenarian's Carriage To Have a Guard.

Quakers are going to march in the big Votes for Women Parade to-morrow. They will form the only group in which the men and women will march together. Part of the Quaker doctrine are equal rights for men and women, and the fine housekeeping qualities and gentleness of Quaker women have always been an unspoken answer to the reproach that equal rights would make women either masculine or unwomanly. The Quakers have practiced their belief, but have not discussed it outside their own society. They are now coming out to stand for all other women.

The Friends of the Meeting House in East Fifteenth Street, Stuyvesant Square, have decided to march in a body, men and women together, in the parade, and have sent invitations to different Societies of Friends in Brooklyn to join them. It is not known just how many will be in line at the present time, but it will be a representative body.

The Bronx will have one of the most inexpensive costumes in the parade. This will be that of Mrs. A. F. Fiske, leader of the Bronx. Her costume, white suit, hat, and gloves will cost $1.35, and they are all new for the occasion.

"I can't 'march,'" a self-supporting girl of the Bronx told Mrs. Fiske, "because I can't afford the clothes."

"Yes, you can," said Mrs. Fiske, "for in the first place you can march wearing any clothes that you have, but I think you could get white ones and not pay very much for them."

Then she went out and bought her own outfit to see what could be done. She went to an inexpensive shop and bought a last year's white suit, coat and skirt, for 80 cents. The coat was too long and she cut it to the proper length for this year. She bought a pair of white gloves for 25 cents and a hat for 50 cents.

The Bronx will not show all its strength in its own division, for a large number of the 10,000 registered women suffragists there is in business downtown and will march in the ranks of business women to which it belongs.

The gay transparencies of the Woman Suffrage Party automobile will be features of the out-door speechmaking of the Woman Suffrage Party part of the parade, which will wind up the day. The first part of the marchers, as many as can get in, will hold a big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, but the party members will continue to Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, where will be stationed an automobile, gayly decorated in suffrage colors with transparencies and lanterns. Down Broadway will be others, at Forty-fourth Street, Fortieth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-second, all with bright lights and many speakers. Among these will be Mrs. Raymond Forbes Peterson Hale, Miss Vida Sutton, Mrs. Ruth Litt, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Penfield, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. A. F. Fiske, and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, besides a number of men.

At the tail end of the procession will come the Woman Voter automobile. This will contain copies of the Woman Suffrage Party organ, which will be sold by sixteen young women carrying newspaper bags of bright yellow with "The Woman Voter" on them in black letters. The same words will be in yellow on white flags and white on yellow on the automobile with a number of Votes for Women flags. The editor of The Woman Voter, Mrs. Florence Woolston, and Miss C. L. Swinnerton, its sales agent, will ride in the auto. The sixteen young newswomen will be stationed in pairs in eight different places along Fifth Avenue, and will join the parade ahead of their automobile as the procession goes along.

Except the New Hampshire women, who are allowed to drive their own automobiles in the parade because they have made the entire trip from New Hampshire in them acting as their own chauffeurs, only octogenarians will be allowed to ride. One 80-year-old civil war nurse of Brooklyn, however, was elected to march on her own two feet. The mother of Harriet May Mills, Mrs. C. DeV. Mills, will ride in an auto decorated with buttercups, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, 94 years old, will also be in a flower-decked carriage with a guard of honor of young girls.

Mrs. Charles Edward Knoblauch will take the place of Miss Annie Tinker, who will be kept from leading the horseback cavalcade by an operation for appendicitis. Miss Tinker is recovering from the operation, and has said that she would take her place in the parade anyway, but she will not be allowed to do so. One of the horses in the parade which will add distinction to it will be Judy, an old race horse which belonged to the late ex-Mayor Hugh Grant. She will be ridden by Miss Wellona Martin. It is said that Judy has long whinnied for a vote.

The Men's League will form at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, which is the line of march for the parade, not Broadway. Jefferson Seligman, the banker, is one of the latest recruits.

Four young women wearing their parade suits and white parasols, on which were appropriate mottos, walked up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon getting recruits for the parade. They were Mrs. Irwin Tibbey, Miss Eleanor Brennan, Miss Dorothy Steele, and Miss Lucy Brown.

## MAY BE 2,000 MEN IN LINE.

### Other States to Send Male Paraders, Suffrage Meeting Is Told.

How woman's fight for suffrage is transforming her from a doll into a human being Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman for the Borough of Manhattan of the Woman Suffrage Party, explained to the members of the Equal Suffrage League and the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, which was its guest, at a meeting in the Hotel Astor last evening.

"We don't stop to think about being ladies or conventional," she said. "We do the next thing and a day's work. We began our public speaking in patriots, which we thought was quite respectable. Then we tried political conventions and began to wonder if it was quite proper to speak at men's leagues. Even suffragists have some feeling of timidity. Then we began speaking in the street.

"At first we did it from automobiles and we liked it better if it was a perfectly respectable private automobile. Then we didn't care if it was a public auto and then we didn't mind speaking from any old soap box and last Summer we held hundreds of meetings, speaking from anything we could. We trust the man and woman in the street, and are democratic and don't stop to think about being ladylike. It does not make you healthy to feel your pulse all the time and you don't get religion by thinking of saving your soul. Women who haven't had much soul or much fibre are getting both by being human creatures. That is what we must be first and let the womanly quality take care of itself."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay presided, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Belleda Rivera, Winter Russell and John S. Crosby were the other speakers. James Lees Laidlaw spoke for the Men's League and told of its arrangements for the parade. He said that a National organization is soon to be formed with 100,000 members to work for woman suffrage.

"There will be men from Harvard, Princeton and Yale marching on Saturday in the procession," he said, "and men's delegations from Connecticut and New Jersey. We are continually receiving new names of men who wish to march, and we shall certainly have 1,000 men in line and perhaps 2,000.

"There are three classes of men who stand in as many different attitudes toward woman suffrage. There is the man who believes in it, but won't come out for it until he can come out with the crowd. There is the man who takes it as a joke until he also has the crowd to give him courage to treat it seriously, and there is the man who won't come out for it at all. The only hope for him is that he will pass away."

A contribution was taken for the workers for woman suffrage in Ohio.

## IMPERILED PUPILS COOL.

### March Out of School in Good Order When Boiler Explodes.

Following the bursting of a boiler connected with a hot-water heating plant in the basement of Public School 1 of Long Island City, located at Jackson and Van Alst Avenues, yesterday morning, 1,637 pupils responded to the fire drill, and, with steam and ashes flying through the building, they marched out in good order. In three minutes following the explosion the building was emptied and the children were all out on the street. What caused the explosion will probably remain unknown, as the plant was entirely destroyed.

Prof. John J. Quigley, Principal of the school, was on the third floor when the shock came, and immediately sounded the fire alarm. When the police and firemen arrived at the building they found the children standing outside. An investigation showed that beyond the destruction of the plant and the breaking of the basement windows no damage was done to the building. The children then marched back into the building and the session was resumed.

## PLAYS FOR LITTLE THEATRE.

### Winthrop Ames's Plans Include a New Comedy by Arnold Bennett.

The plans of Winthrop Ames for the Little Theatre next season, besides the production of "Snow White" in dramatic form and of Arthur Schnitzler's comedy, "Anatol," include the presentation of a new drama by Edward Sheldon, author of "Salvation Nell," and "The Nigger"; a new comedy by Arnold Bennett, called "The Great Adventure," a dramatization of "Buried Alive"; three one-act plays by Maurice Maeterlinck, and several other pieces.

One of the two new theatres to be built by Mr. Ames and Lee Shubert on the plot of ground back of the Hotel Astor, formerly the site of The New Theatre, will be managed by Mr. Ames and will be ready for opening late in October.

## H. C. WARD, YACHTSMAN, DEAD

### Ex-Vice Commodore of New York Club Was 67 Years Old.

Henry C. Ward, the well-known yachtsman, died yesterday at his residence, 718 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Ward was a son of the late Sylvanus S. Ward, and he was born in this city in 1845. He had owned a number of yachts, the first being the sloop yacht Sagitta. He also owned the schooner yacht Clytie and an auxiliary boat. Mr. Ward was for several years Vice Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and was active on many of the club committees. He retired from active business many years ago, but he was a Director in the German-American Insurance Company and the German Alliance Insurance Company.

Mr. Ward was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Huguenot Society. He also belonged to the Ardsley, Turf and Field, Union, Union League, Country, Church, Metropolitan of Washington, New York Yacht, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. Mr. Ward was unmarried.

### Beryl Faber, English Actress, Dead.

Beryl Faber, the English actress, known in private life as Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton, died Wednesday in London of pneumonia. Her home was at South Sands, West Drayton, Middlesex. Beryl Faber made her first appearance on the stage as a member of the Brighton Green Room Amateur Dramatic Club. George Hawtrey saw her act in London and advised her to take up the stage as a profession. She appeared in many of Pinero's plays, and as Clarice in "The Masqueraders" she toured Australia for eighteen months. Miss Faber also appeared as Ellean in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mrs. Cortelvou in a revival of the same play, as Olive in "The Benefit of the Doubt," and in 1903 she created the part of Fanny Sylvanjan in "Iris" at the Garrick Theatre, London. The next year she took the Avenue Theatre to produce "All Fletcher's Thoughts." She won success in "His House in Order," in which she appeared in 1906. With her husband Miss Taber was the author of several plays.

### Pierre Loti, French Author, Coming.

Pierre Loti, the French author and dramatist, will make his first visit to America next Fall, according to the cablegrams received by Liebler & Co., from George C. Tyler yesterday. Mr. Loti is part author with Judith Gautier of "The Daughter of Heaven," a spectacular drama of modern China, that Liebler & Co. are to present at the Century Theatre next season. Mr. Tyler's cable included instructions for his general stage director, Hugh Ford, to sail for England on the Adriatic to-day instead of waiting for a later steamer, as was his intention.

### Mme. Ranke's Benefit Recital.

Mme. Ranke of 24 East Forty-eighth Street will give her benefit recital of poetry, song, and story in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, May 10. She will be assisted by the Manhattan State Hospital Orchestra. A part of the proceeds is to be donated to the Christ Chapel Building fund for Ward's Island.

## MUSIC NOTES.

The pupils of Miss Ogden Crane will give a concert in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening.

David Bispham will give an address on "The Use of the English Language in Singing" at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, Sunday afternoon at 4:30.


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## BELOVED 'FATHER JOHN' DEAD

### Rev. John McGuire Was Rector of St. Mary's Church for 33 Years.

The Rev. John McGuire, for the last thirty-three years rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Long Island City, died yesterday. "Father John," as he was affectionately known to thousands of Catholics in this and the Brooklyn Diocese, was born in County Longford, Ireland, on May 29, 1842. He was educated in St. Mel's College, Longford, and then entered All Hallows Seminary in Dublin. He was ordained a priest in that city by Bishop Whalen of Bombay, India, then visiting Ireland.

After his ordination Father McGuire came to this country and was assigned by Bishop Loughlin as a curate to assist the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn. He began his duties on Aug. 15, 1868. After eleven years of service there he was appointed to the rectorship of St. Mary's.

The church then was a small wooden building, and Father McGuire began work for the erection of a new church, which was dedicated in December, 1891. Two years later the church was destroyed by fire, and Father McGuire began work on another. This building was dedicated on Oct. 28, 1894. In 1893 Father McGuire took his first vacation and visited Ireland.

Father McGuire built up a parochial school, which is now considered the best in Brooklyn. He also established The Young Men's Lyceum, and he contributed largely to the success of St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

"Father John" was more than 6 feet tall and weighed 250 pounds. His death was indirectly the result of an accident four years ago, when he was seriously injured by a fall while ascending the steps of his home, and from which he never fully recovered. He leaves a number of relatives, among whom are the Rev. Thomas Barker of St. Michael's, the Rev. John Baxter of the Church of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. John Reynolds of the Church of the Holy Family, and the Rev. Hugh Lynch of St. Stephen's.

### James Rawle.

James Rawle, President of the J. G. Brill Car Company, died Tuesday night at his home, Castlefinn, Bryn Mawr, Penn. Mr. Rawle was 70 years old. Last June Mr. Rawle married Mrs. Emily Meredith, a friend of his first wife, and two hours after the wedding Francis William Rawle, a son of the bridegroom, died. Mr. Rawle was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and adopted the profession of civil engineer. In 1872 he became a partner with John G. and George M. Brill in the manufacture of street railway cars. In 1887 the firm was incorporated as the J. G. Brill Company, Mr. Rawle taking charge of the finances.

### Stephen Samuel Haight.

Stephen Samuel Haight, civil engineer and philanthropist, died Wednesday in St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Haight, who lived at 64 Buchanan Place, the Bronx, was well known along the Bowery, where he was active in charitable work. For years he was interested in missions. Mr. Haight was born in this city in 1837. In 1855 he entered the employ of Thomas C. Cornell, a civil engineer of Chappaqua, N. Y., and later became a member of the firm. Coming to this city he was appointed assistant civil engineer of the Park Department thirty years ago. He supervised the laying out of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in the Bronx. Mr. Haight was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He left a widow and two children.

### Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANN CORCORAN, mother-in-law of the late State Senator P. H. McCarren, died yesterday at the home of her son, William H. Morgan, 170 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg. She was born in New York City eighty years ago. Besides her son Mrs. Corcoran leaves a daughter.

RICHARD J. CAREY, an electrical engineer in the employ of the New York Central Railroad, died on Wednesday at the home of his mother, Mrs. M. E. Carey, 139 East Forty-fourth Street. He was 30 years old.

WILLIAM K. RANDALL, formerly in the piano business in East Orange and Montclair, died on Tuesday at his home in Montclair. He was 62 years old and leaves a widow and two sons.

EDWARD E. SLUMASKY, a silk merchant, for thirty-three years connected with the firm of J. Kridel, Sons & Co., died yesterday at his home, 312 Manhattan Avenue. Mr. Slumasky was born in this city 62 years ago. He was actively identified with the Temple Ansche Chesed.

CHARLES ENGLE, 45 years old, a theatrical manager, died suddenly at his residence, 14 East 104th Street, Wednesday night. Mr. Engle had been identified with several theatrical enterprises in Chicago. Mr. Engle was a brother of Marie Engle, the former grand opera star, who is now living in Brighton, England. Mr. Engle's wife is in Gothberg, Sweden.

GEORGE H. WATERS, President of George H. Waters & Co., dealers in structural steel, died suddenly on Wednesday night near Canadensi, Penn., where he had gone with a party of friends on a fishing trip. A cerebral hemorrhage caused death. He was standing knee deep in a trout stream when stricken.

PABOR C. PARKER, a retired builder and former owner of the championship ice yacht Imp, which was built in his shop, died yesterday in Red Bank, N. J., of heart disease, aged 71 years. He was a member of the North and South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Clubs and of the Riverside Gun Club.

PHILBRADY ALKER, son of the late Judge Henry Alker, is dead at his home, 204 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I. He was 81 years old and had long been in the export business in New Orleans. He left a widow.

WILLIAM C. DOSCHER, once noted as an oarsman, died on Wednesday at his home, 255 West 101st Street. He was 59 years old. Mr. Doscher joined the Atalanta Club of Newark in 1868, and from 1884 to 1886 and again in 1893 was captain of the crew. He served as President of the club in 1900.

JOHN MANNING, for twelve years custodian of the New Rochelle City Hall, died on Wednesday in his 72d year at his home in that town.

Miss CHRISTINE M. TRACY, well known in religious circles in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at Amsville, Ky. She was 70 years old and a daughter of the Rev. Dr. James E. Tracy of Madura, India. Miss Tracy was a missionary teacher in a school maintained by the Board of Domestic Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church of America.

JOHN F. KELLY, who served for many years as Chief Inspector of Highways, died on Tuesday at his home, 178 East 123d Street. For a number of years he had been a commercial traveler. Mr. Kelly was 60 years old and unmarried.

RICHARD J. EVERARD, a salesman, 42 years old, died on Wednesday of pneumonia at his home, 347 East Fifty-fifth Street.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WANGERIEN, known as one of the "fastest sending" telegraph operators in this part of the country, died on Sunday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I. He was well known in newspaper offices throughout the country. For the last year he had been employed at this end of the New Orleans wire in the Western Union Office in the Cotton Exchange. He leaves a widow known under the pen name of Katherine Dangerfield and two sons.

CHARLES A. EVANS, member of the firm of Robert Wicks Company, Treasurer of the Maxwell Knitting Company, and interested in other business enterprises, died on Wednesday in Utica, N. Y., where he resided. He was 54 years old and a native of Wales.

Mrs. MARGARET J. BISHOP, a native of Southold, L. I., died yesterday at her home, 43 Buckingham Road, Flatbush. She was 71 years old and the widow of Ernest Bishop.

ERNEST J. COATS, a real estate dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 462 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was 47 years old and Past Regent of Fulton Council, R. A., and a Past District Deputy of the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a widow.

JOHN E. MORAN, one of the most prominent bankers in Montana, is dead in Butte after a long illness.

JOHN MACKIE, for more than fifty years a resident of Astoria, died at his home, 629 Academy Street, Wednesday, aged 83 years. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country when 17 years old. Mr. Mackie served in the old Long Island City Board of Aldermen. He was also one of the founders of the Long Island City Building and Loan Association, and served as its Treasurer up to the time of his death.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Married.

### Brooklyn.

BEALS—WILSON.—April 30, Emily A. Wilson to Byron A. Beals.

DITMARS—VANDERVEER.—April 30, Marteuse Vanderveer to Harold E. Ditmars.

### Long Island.

GIBSON—SCHROEDER.—April 28, Astoria, Lillian Schroeder to Elmer Gibben.

MEEHAN—O'CONNOR.—April 30, Long Island City, Catherine O'Connor to Hugh J. Meehan.

## Died.

ASTOR.—At sea, on April 15, John Jacob Astor, in the 48th year of his age. Private funeral services at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BARTHOLD.—Margarita E. Miyares de Barthold, born in Santiago de Cuba, 1822, widow of Rafael R. Barthold, passed away at the residence of her son, 37 West 92d St., April 30. Funeral from Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Amsterdam Av., on Friday, May 3, at 9:15 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BABST.—On April 30, at her home in Crestline Ohio, Mrs. Jacob Babst, mother of Earl D. Babst of New York. Funeral at Crestline Saturday morning, May 4.

CLEVELAND.—Entered into rest on April 30, at 120 East 34th St., New York, De Lancey Cleveland, son of the late Samuel Caldwell Cleveland and Sarah Kearney Cleveland. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., on Friday morning, May 3d, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

COOPER.—On Tuesday, April 30, at his residence, Rye, N. Y., Henry Woodward Cooper, son of the late Henry Woodward and Margaret Ostrander Cooper. Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, Friday, May 3, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:18 P. M.

CUMINGS.—At Sea, April 15, John Bradley Cumings, in his 39th year, beloved husband of Florence Thayer Cumings, son of the late John W. and Abba Cumings.

CURRIE.—On Wednesday, May 1, at his late residence, Greenburg Farm, Ardsley, N. Y., Walter Jewett Currie, beloved husband of Minnie S. Currie. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Friday, May 3, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

CURRIE.—Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment Veterans.—With sorrow is announced the death of our esteemed comrade, Walter Jewett Currie. Members of the Veteran Company are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Friday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
MARTIN H. EARLY, Secretary.

CURRIE.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Walter Jewett Currie, (Sixth Company,) at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Friday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

CURRIER.—May 1, at the home of her nephew, Dr. Lang, in South Hadley, Mass. in her 80th year, Miss Mary Adams Currier, for many years Professor of Elocution at Wellesley College. Notice of funeral later. New York, Chicago, and New Hampshire papers please copy.

DANTZIGER.—On April 27, at Boerne, Texas, Alva Aaron, beloved wife of Clarence Tim Dantziger, and daughter of Emil and the late Dora Aaron. Services will be held at 43 5th Av. on Friday afternoon, May 3, at 3 o'clock.

DAVENPORT.—May 2, Homer Calvin Davenport, aged 45 years. Funeral at chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St. Notice of time later.

DEEMS.—On May 2, 1912, Josephine Deems, widow of the late Samuel M. Deems. Funeral Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M., from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clifton Wilson, 50 Linden Av., Ossining, N. Y. Interment Dale Cemetery.

FITTER.—May 2, 1912, at White Plains, N. Y., August W., son of Frederick Fitter, Sr., of Rockaway, L. I. Interment, Lutheran Cemetery. Funeral private.

HAIGHT.—On April 30, 1912, at St. Luke's Hospital, Stephen S. Haight of 64 Buchanan Place, University Heights, New York City. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua Village, Friday, May 3, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central at 12:49 P. M.

HOLVERSON.—Suddenly, on April 15, 1912, at sea, Alexander C., beloved husband of Mary Aline Holverson, aged 42 years. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn, at convenience of the family. Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and St. Paul, Minn., papers please copy.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, May 2, Sarah A. Jackson, widow of the late William H. Jackson, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Walter E. Woodford, 317 West 100th St., on Saturday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock. Interment Highstown, N. J

# PHILLIES GAINING IN STRENGTH AGAIN

## Regulars Coming Back, but the Giants Whip Them Again on the Home Lot.

THE SCORE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2—4 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB | R | H | BB | SO | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devore, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Doyle, 2b | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Snodgrass, cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Murray, rf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Becker, rf | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Merkle, 1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| Herzog, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Shafer, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Meyers, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tesreau, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 27 | 11 | 2 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | AB | R | H | BB | SO | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Knabe, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Titus, rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lobert, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Paskert, cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Oravath, lf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Luderus, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Doolan, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Graham, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Moore, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| *Downey | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 13 | 2 |

*Batted for Moore in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Titus, Cravath, Doyle. Three-base hits—Merkle, 2; Cravath. Home run—Titus. Sacrifice hit—Luderus. Sacrifice fly—Doolan. Stolen bases—Doyle, 3; Murray, Shafer, Titus, Knabe. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Moore, 3. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 4; off Moore, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush. Time of game—Two hours.

One more of the Phillies' invalids, Hans Lobert, got back into the game against the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and also Horace Fogel, the main spring of the Quaker works, took a rabbit's foot to the game, but even then the Phillies got the hungry end of a 6 to 4 score. To stem the Giants onrush, Earl Moore, the Utah hoodo, was sent in to pitch, but even he couldn't prevent the Giants from making it nine straight victories.

These Phils are improving all right. In the ninth inning they became startlingly active and with spunk and ambition crowded across two runs which just let the Giants know that there's a kick or two left in the crippled Dooin crowd. There were two out in the ninth, when Knabe waltzed up and cracked a single to centre field and then stole second base. Wilson not even trying to halt him.

Titus, by way of exercise, swung mightily and whaled a Frank Baker hit into the right field grand stand, pushing Knabe home ahead of him. Paskert tried to keep up the good work, but his rocket drizzled into Devore's hands in left field.

The Ozark bear hunter, Jeff Tesreau, pitched with neatness and dispatch, or something like that. He was very neat with runners on the bases and spun the ball over the plate in the pinched that nine of the Phillies were left stranded on the cushions, heart broken with disappointment. Tesreau's vaporous toss was working so well that when it left his hand it was hidden in a smoke-like mist.

Fred Merkle led the pole swingers with two sixty horse-power three baggers, which sung their course to deep centre field. Two three baggers, twice in the same place, perhaps is bad? He should worry! Not he.

There is a pang of regret in recording that Chief Meyers got only one hit. He was just about to get a second one when Umpire Klem called a strike on a ball that the Indian considered a bit too high in the upper story. Klem got up on his ear and sent Meyers to the club house. Wilson taking his place at the bat. The Redman don't kick often and when he does, he's mild about it.

It's a good thing for this man Klem that I isn't one of them tomahawk-waving Indians.

And you should have seen Larry Doyle execute three dashing Ty Cobb's on "Peaches" Graham. Doyle stole second base twice and third once. Murray and Shafer also raced around the sacks with speed. The team that beats these Giants while they are traveling at their present rate will have to leave an early call.

Tesreau pulled out of a bad fix in the first inning. Knabe singled to right, but kept on going toward second. Murray whipped the ball back and Knabe was nailed off the base. Titus smote a two-bagger to centre and tried to score on Lobert's single through second, but Snodgrass relayed the ball to Merkle, who got it to Meyers in time to pluck Titus aiding home. Devore fanned as a starter for New York. Doyle walked and stole second, scoring on a single by Snodgrass. Murray forced Snodgrass at second and then "Red" stole the middle sack, scoring on Merkle's three-bagger.

Cravath's double, a sacrifice by Luderus and Doolan's sacrifice fly gave the Phillies their first run in the second inning. New York tacked up three runs more in the third. Doyle walked and brazenly dashed to second, went to third on Snodgrass's out and scored on Murray's Texas Leaguer to centre. Murray sprung a "Charley-horse," dashing to first base and gave way to Becker. The latter scored on Merkle's second three-bagger. Herzog's single sent Merkle home.

Cravath, who led the American Association in batting last year, then smashed out a three-bagger and scored while Doyle was tossing out Doolan. Still another Giant count in the seventh. Doyle poled a two-bagger to centre, stole third and scored on Merkle's single.

Not so fast, the Phillies are not crushed yet. Ninth inning, two down. Everybody was rushing to the exits when Knabe hammered the ball to safe turf in centre. He stole second. Then Titus lost the ball in the grand stand and the Phillies defeat was not nearly so humiliating, but a defeat notwithstanding.

### Rede Give Cardinals a Trouncing.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Twelve hits off Bob Harmon in seven innings to-day gave Cincinnati 10 runs and a shutout victory. Beecher opened the game with a double, was advanced by Bates's safe bunt, and was scored by Mitchell after Hoblitzel had been hit by a pitched ball. From that time on the visitors had things their own way, Gaspar retiring his opponents in rapid fashion. Score:

| CINCINNATI. | AB | R | H | PO | A | ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beecher, lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Wilhoit, lf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Bates, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Miller, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mitchell, cf | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Oakes, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hoffman, 1b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Kirby, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Mitchell, rf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Wills, rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Egan, 2b | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Mowrey, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Phelps, 2b | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Smith, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Kane, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Wingo, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| McLean, ss | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Harmon, p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Gaspar, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Willis, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | *Ellis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 33 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | Total | 31 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 11 |

*Batted for Harmon in the seventh inning.

Errors—Higgins, Cravath, Smith, Wingo.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | —10 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Two-base hits—Beecher, Mitchell, Harmon, Hoblitzel. Stolen bases—Beecher 2. Double play—Huggins, Smith, and Konetchy. Hit by pitcher—Hoblitzel by Harmon, Wills by Gaspar. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 1; off Gaspar, 3. Struck out—By Gaspar, 4; by Harmon, 1; Wills. Off Harmon, 2 in seven innings; off Willis, 3 in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Baltimore.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 20 | 2 |
| Toronto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 1 |

Batteries—Shawkey and Kleinow; Rudolph, Casey, Cathers, and Wilson.

At Providence.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| Providence | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Beebe and Mitchell; Lafitte and Breckenfeld.

At Jersey City.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Montreal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

Batteries—Donohue and Wells; Carrol and Angermeir.

At Newark.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Newark | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Martin and Blair; Gaskill and Dugan.

# BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 7.
Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 6; Chicago, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 6; Washington, 5.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 16; Toronto, 3.
Buffalo, 5; Providence, 2.
Jersey City, 6; Montreal, 4.
Rochester, 7; Newark, 4.

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 12 | 3 | .800 |
| New York | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| Boston | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Chicago | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 8 | .384 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | 8 | .333 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 10 | .333 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 12 | 4 | .750 |
| Boston | 10 | 5 | .667 |
| Washington | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Cleveland | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 8 | .467 |
| Detroit | 7 | 10 | .412 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 10 | .333 |
| New York | 4 | 10 | .286 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 8 | 3 | .727 |
| Buffalo | 7 | 3 | .700 |
| Baltimore | 5 | 4 | .556 |
| Providence | 5 | 5 | .500 |
| Rochester | 5 | 5 | .500 |
| Newark | 4 | 6 | .400 |
| Toronto | 4 | 7 | .364 |
| Montreal | 2 | 7 | .222 |

### Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Baltimore.

# SUPERBAS' PITCHERS WEAK.

## Boston Braves Make It Warm for Three Brooklyn Boxmen.

BOSTON, May 2.—Boston batted two Brooklyn pitchers out of the box and hit another freely in the first two innings to-day, scoring ten runs, and won by a score of 11 to 7. Brooklyn hammered Brown from the box after scoring four runs in the third inning. The score:

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A | BROOKLYN. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sw'ney, 2b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | Moran, rf | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| C'pell, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | D'bert, 1b | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Smith, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Clarke, lf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | N'then, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Devlin, 1b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Daly, lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Spratt, ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | C'lah'n, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| McD'ld, 3b | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Tooley, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Gowdy, c | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | Erwin, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Brown, p | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | H'gins, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hogg, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Knetser, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Schardt, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 39 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 12 | Y'ngling, p | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Total | 33 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 12 |

Errors—Miller, Kirke, Spratt, Gowdy, Cutshaw, Tooley, Higgins.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | —11 | |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2— | 7 |

Two-base hits—Spratt, Gowdy, (2,) Smith. Hits—Off Knetzer, 2, (four at bat, none out, first inning;) off Schardt, 2 in one inning; off Yingling, 9 in seven innings; off Brown, 4 in two and two-thirds innings; off Hogg, 3 in six and one-third innings. Sacrifice fly—Northen. Stolen base—Smith. Double plays—Sweeney and Devlin; Northen and Daubert. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Knetzer, 1; off Schardt, 1; off Yingling, 2; off Brown, 4; off Hogg, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Schardt, 1; by Yingling, 3; by Hogg, 5. Passed ball—Higgins. Wild pitches—Hogg, Yingling. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

### O'Toole Scores a Shutout.

PITTSBURGH, May 2.—Chicago was shut out to-day by the splendid work of O'Toole and the good support given him by the Pittsburgh players. Only two Chicago runners reached third base. McIntire was succeeded in the box in the middle of the third inning by Reulbach. The score:

| PITTSBURGH. | AB | R | H | PO | A | CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Byrne, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Schr'd, lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Carey, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Schulte, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Leach, cf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Tinker, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Wagner, ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Hofman, cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Miller, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | Z'm'r'n, lb | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Wilson, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Evers, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| McC'thy, 2b | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Lennox, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gibson, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Archer, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| O'Toole, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | McIntire, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Reul'ch, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 11 | 27 | 12 | Total | 30 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 12 |

Errors—Byrne, Tinker.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | —3 | |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 0 |

Two-base hits—Wagner, O'Toole, Hofman. Three-base hit—Rivers. Stolen base—Leach. Sacrifice hit—Wagner. Double play—Wagner and Miller. First base on balls—Off O'Toole, 3; off McIntire, 1; off Reulbach, 1. Struck out—By O'Toole, 7; by Reulbach, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 1. Hits—Off McIntire, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Reulbach, 5 in 5 2-3 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennen and Owens.

## MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

### United States League.

At New York—Reading, 6; New York, 2.
At Cleveland—Pittsburgh, 6; Cleveland, 5.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 5.
At Richmond—Richmond, 6; Washington, 2.

### New England League.

At Haverhill—Haverhill, 4; Brockton, 2.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Lawrence, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 13; Worcester, 6.
At Fall River—Fall River, 6; Lynn, 5.

### New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Albany, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Scranton, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Syracuse—Troy, 3; Syracuse, 0.

### American Association.

At Minneapolis—Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 2. (Ten innings.)
At Kansas City—Toledo, 8; Kansas City, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Indianapolis, 4.
At Milwaukee—Columbus, 6; Milwaukee, 1.

### Tri-State League.

At Johnstown—Altoona, 5; Johnstown, 4.
At York—Harrisburg, 2; York, 0.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 6; Allentown, 1.
At Trenton—Wilmington, 2; Trenton, 1.

### Connecticut League.

At Springfield—New Britain, 8; Springfield, 6. (Twelve innings.)
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 5; Holyoke, 4.
At Hartford—New Haven, 5; Hartford, 2.

### Southern League.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 6; Mobile, 2.
At Nashville—Nashville, 6; Memphis, 3.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—New Orleans, 7; Birmingham, 6.

### Scores of Other Games.

At Brooklyn—Cathedral College, 6; St. Francis College, 2.
At Carnbridge—Harvard, 4; Bowdoin, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 5; Virginia, 4.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan, 8; Ohio Wesleyan, 2.
At Beloit, Wis.—Beloit, 4; Chinese Students of Hawaii, 3.
At Morristown, N. J.—Morristown School second team, 14; Morristown Academy second team, 6.

### Wall Street Baseball League.

The Wall Street Baseball League, representing the firms of J. G. White & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., S. H. P. Pell & Co., and Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., has elected the following officers: President, G. L. Langton; Secretary, J. A. Kavanagh; Secretary, J. Brennan; Treasurer, W. P. Nolan. A handsome pennant have been offered to the winning team, and all the firms expect to put strong organizations.

# YANKEES HUMBLE ATHLETICS AGAIN

## Generally Ragged Playing Marks New York's Second Victory in Philadelphia.

THE SCORE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0—11 | |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 5 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zinn, lf | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Martin, ss | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Simmons, 1b | 6 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Cree, rf | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hartsell, rf | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Coleman, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Gardner, 2b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Street, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Vaughn, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hoff, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn, p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| *Wolverton | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 11 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 4 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lord, lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Strunk, cf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Maisel, cf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Collins, 2b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baker, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Murphy, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McInnes, 1b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Barry, ss | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Derrick, ss | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas, c | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Egan, c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morgan, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Danforth, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 10 | 1 |

*Batted for Vaughn in fourth inning.

Two-base hits—Lord. Three-base hits—Collins, Thomas. Double play—Collins, Derrick, and McInnes. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Sacrifice flies—Hartzell, Street. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 hits and 14 times at bat in 3 innings; off Hoff, 2 hits and 5 times at bat in 1 inning; off Quinn, 8 hits and 18 times at bat in 5 innings; off Morgan, 4 hits and 17 times at bat in 4 innings, (none out in 5th;) off Danforth 8 hits and 21 times at bat in 7 innings. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Morgan, 3; off Danforth, 4; off Vaughn, 1; off Hoff, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Morgan, (Cree.) Struck out—By Morgan, 1; by Danforth, 1; by Vaughn, 1; by Quinn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 2.—Weird pitching errors and generally ragged work by the World's Champions gave the New York Americans their second consevutive victory at Shibe Park to-day by a score of 11 to 5. It was a long-drawn-out, poorly played, and tiresome contest which caused many of the spectators to leave the grounds before the finish.

Manager Mack used two pitchers, while Manager Wolverton tried three men in the box. Wolverton's third choice, Quinn, proved the best of the lot, and the Athletics were unable to score a run in the last five innings. Both teams gathered hits freely, but many of them were scratches. In the fourth inning the Yankees scored four runs without hitting the ball out of the infield, the only hits credited to them in this inning being two little rollers to Morgan.

It was not Cy's day for pitching. He did not look good at the start, but New York failed to hit him safely until the fourth inning. Then it was his weird attempts to locate the proper places to throw the ball when he had chances to retire runners that helped the Yankees to tie the champions' four-run lead. The Athletics forged ahead again in their half of the same inning, but Jack Quinn finally went to the mound and checked any further scoring. Danforth displaced Morgan in the fifth session, and was batted freely throughout the remainder of the game.

Oldring was out of the game and Strunk played centre field, having seven putouts to his credit in seven innings. "Birdie" Cree, who has been ill since the opening of the season, was in the game for the Yankees, which caused Manager Wolverton to shift his entire outfield for two innings.

The game furnished a well-contested pitchers' battle, which was featured by some pretty fielding plays. Baker and Barry were robbed of base hits in the second by fine stops by Martin and Gardner, and Strunk made a brilliant catch of Simmons's long drive in the first. After the second inning it was either team's game until New York clinched it by scoring four runs in the seventh.

Thomas's triple, Lord's double, a pass to Strunk, and Collins's three-bagger gave the champions three runs in the third. Collins scoring the fourth run on Hartzell's poor return throw. With this lead it looked all over, but the game was thrown away in the fourth inning. Martin walked and Eddie Collins muffed Barry's throw when Simmons rolled an easy grounder. Then Morgan picked up Cree's easy one and hurled to the bleachers, sending Martin and Simmons home and putting Cree on third base. Hartzell walked and Coleman beat out a bunt, scoring Cree. Gardner sacrificed. Thomas threw Street out, and then Harry Wolverton, who batted for Vaughan, beat out a hit, while Hartzell scored the tying run. Zinn rolled out to McInnis.

The Athletics bunched their hits with an error in their half, scoring one run off Hoff, a young left-hander, but the Yankees came right back in the fifth and tallied twice on two hits off Morgan, a sacrifice fly made off Danforth, who took Morgan's place, and an error by Strunk, who made a wild heave to the plate. Quinn replaced Hoff in the fifth, and the Athletics could do nothing with him. A couple of hits helped New York to a run in the sixth, and three hits, a pass, and a sacrifice fly tallied four more in the seventh. The visitors batted Danforth freely in the last two innings, but did not score again.

### Shakeup Improves Detroit Nine.

DETROIT, May 2.—Works, pitching his first game of the season, shut out St. Louis, 1 to 0. Bailey was wild and was displaced by Lake in the second inning. Jennings made a shift in his line-up, sending Louden to the bench, Moriarty to third, Vitt to second, and Delehanty to left field. Stanage was benched in favor of Onslow. Score:

| DETROIT. | AB | R | H | PO | A | ST. LOUIS. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Shotten, cf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Vitt, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | Austin, 3b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Cobb, cf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Stovall, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Orford, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Laporte, rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| D'hanty, lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Howard, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Gainer, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Pratt, 2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| M'arty, 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | Wallace, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Onslow, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | Krichell, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Works, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Bailey, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Lake, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 27 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 14 | Total | 29 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 13 |

Errors—Bush, Works, Krichell.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —1 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Hits—Off Bailey, 2 in one inning; off Lake, 4 in seven innings. Two-base hits—Cobb, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Gainer, Stovall. Stolen bases—Moriarty, (2.) Delehanty. Struck out—By Works, 3; by Lake, 2. Bases on balls—Off Works, 3; off Lake, 2. Double play—Moriarty, Vitt and Gainer. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Shotten. Wild pitch—Bailey. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

### White Sox Bunch Their Hits.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Chicago defeated Cleveland, 3 to 1, to-day. The game was a pitchers' battle between Walsh and Kahler. Three bunched hits, an error, and a sacrifice fly gave Chicago their scores, while a double and a triple saved the visitors a shutout. Score:

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A | CLEVELAND. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rath, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Graney, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Lord, 3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Olson, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Callan, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Olson, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bodie, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Lajoie, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Collins, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | East'ly, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Zeider, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | Ryan, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Weaver, ss | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Bell, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Block, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Bradley, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Walsh, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Kahler, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lange, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | *Birmingham | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 3 | 6 | 27 | 13 | Total | 34 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 11 |

*Batted for Kahler in ninth inning.

Errors—Collins, Weaver, Bradley.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —3 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0—1 |

Two-base hits—Lajoie, Graney. Three-base hits—Block, Bell. Hits—Off Walsh, 3 in six and one-third innings; off Lange, 2 in two and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice fly—Block. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 8. Bases on balls—Off Kahler, 1; off Walsh, 1; off Lange, 1. Struck out—By Kahler, 4; by Walsh, 2; by Lange, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Perrine.

### Red Sox Take Groome's Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Boston hit Groom hard and timely to-day, defeating Washington, 6 to 5. Sensational fielding plays were made by Lewis, Speaker, Knight, and Flynn. Score:

| BOSTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A | WASHINGTON. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper, rf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Moeller, rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Engle, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | Foster, 3b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Sp'ker, cf | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | Milan, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| F'dley, lb | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | Sch'fer, rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| G'dner, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Flynn, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Lewis, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Knight, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Wagner, ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | McB'de, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| N'm'k'r, c | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Henry, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Hall, p | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Groom, p | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | *Cashion | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 38 | 6 | 12 | 27 | 11 | Total | 34 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 14 |

*Batted for Groom in ninth inning.

Errors—Hall, Moeller, Schaefer, McBride.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0

# WIPE OUT DEFICIT IN HUDSON TUBES

### After Paying Fixed Charges This Year Net Income Earned Was $50,279.

### SHORT $41,890 LAST YEAR

### Carries 10,000,000 More Passengers —Much More Traffic Expected Now From New Jersey City Connection.

In the annual report of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 it appears that a net income of $50,279 was earned after deducting fixed charges applicable against that portion of the property employed in the company's present operations. For the preceding year the company had worked at a deficit of $41,890.

Gross income from all sources was $4,845,400, a considerable increase over the gross revenue for 1911, which was $4,-168,402, and there was a substantial decrease in the ratio of operating expenses. In 1911 this was 40.45 per cent. of the railroad revenue, but in 1912 it was only 37.91 per cent. There was an increase in the number of revenue car miles operated last year from 6,502,271 to 7,385,733, and the net railroad revenue per car mile rose from 24.35 cents in the year before to 27.25 cents.

A handsome profit was earned last year on the Hudson Terminal Building. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1911, the net income from the building was $861,024, and for the year ended March 31, 1912, $925,813. The ratio of the cost of operating the building to its net total operating revenue showed a slight decrease. In 1911 it was 28.99 per cent. and this year it was 28.76 per cent.

In his annual report, William G. McAdoo, the President, points out the extension of the company's service on Oct. 1 last year to the Manhattan Transfer, and on Nov. 26 the regular service to Park Place, Newark, was started. This was carrying out an agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad, on account of which the latter company has dispensed with many of its trains between Manhattan Transfer and its old Jersey City station.

Mr. McAdoo also speaks of the construction by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey of a terminal adjacent to the Summit Avenue, Jersey City, station of the McAdoo lines. It will operate a large number of its existing lines to this point, with the result that a new service will be provided between the residential districts of Jersey City and downtown and uptown New York which will place Summit Avenue within eight minutes of the Hudson Terminal and nineteen and a half minutes of Thirty-third Street and Broadway. The Newark Rapid Transit line now also provides a through service from Park Place, Newark, to the Hudson Terminal in twenty minutes.

"As additions and extensions are made to the lines of the company a larger proportion of interest on the company's debt is charged against income. Thus during the first three months of 1912 interest on $60,000,000 was charged in place of the interest on $50,000,000, charged during the same period of 1911, and since April 14, the date of the opening of the Summit Avenue, Jersey City, station, the interest on $65,000,000 of outstanding bonds has thus been met. In addition to these there are also outstanding $6,422,000 of first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, but by agreement with the Hudson Companies, the owner, no interest is to be paid on these till Feb. 1, 1914, after which date they will bear interest at 4½ per cent. to maturity and an additional 2 per cent. to Feb. 1, 1920, as far as this is earned.

The traffic returns for the road show during the year a total number of 57,-416,950 five-cent fares, and for three months and eight days the additional two-cent rate for the uptown service was discharged and 7,927,941 of these fares were collected. Reducing these to a five-cent basis, it appears that there were 60,588,-126 passengers accommodated, as against 50,926,980 in the preceding twelve months.

### Dedicate Horgan Church on May 30.

The new memorial Church of St. Denis, at Lowerre, a gift of Mrs. Denis Horgan in memory of her husband to the Archdiocese of New York, will be consecrated on Decoration Day, May 30. The solemn pontificial mass at 10 A. M. will be celebrated by Cardinal Farley. The rector, the Rev. Richard O. Hughes, formerly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has formed a committee of laymen who will take charge of the reception and dinner to the Cardinal at the Park Hill Inn, which will follow the dedication ceremonies.

### To Ask Wilson About Wireless Funds

Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson, ex-President of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, who was sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary, for having used the mails to defraud, was brought to town yesterday by a prison keeper. He will be examined to-day in bankruptcy proceedings by Commissioner Alexander and will be questioned particularly as to whether he sent $400,000 to Europe before the United Wireless Company went into bankruptcy. In his stay here he will be kept in the Tombs.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Friday; showers at night or Saturday in western portion; fair in eastern; light to moderate variable winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Local showers Friday, and probably Saturday; light to moderate winds, mostly easterly.

Florida—Showers Friday and Saturday; moderate easterly winds, except southeast and south over northwestern portion.

Alabama and Mississippi—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; moderate southeast and south winds.

Louisiana—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; cooler Saturday in western portion; moderate southeast and south winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Friday; cooler in interior Saturday; generally fair in western, showers and cooler in eastern portion; moderate southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Showers Friday, except fair in extreme western portion; cooler; Saturday fair.

Utah—Cloudy and slightly warmer Friday, Saturday fair, warmer.

Oklahoma—Thunder showers and cooler Friday afternoon or night. Warmer Saturday.

Arkansas—Showers and cooler Friday afternoon and probably Saturday.

Tennessee—Generally fair Friday. Showers and cooler at night or Saturday.

Kentucky—Fair Friday. Saturday showers and cooler.

Ohio—Fair Friday. Showers Saturday or Saturday night, with cooler in southern portion; moderate easterly winds.

Indiana—Fair Friday. Showers and cooler Saturday or Saturday night; moderate east winds.

Illinois—Fair Friday; thunder showers and cooler at night or Saturday.

Lower Michigan—Fair Friday. Saturday unsettled, probably showers in southern portion; moderate easterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Friday cooler in eastern portion; showers at night or Saturday; moderate to brisk easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Unsettled Friday; showers and cooler in afternoon or night. Saturday, generally fair; moderate to brisk shifting winds, becoming northerly.

Minnesota—Showers Friday; cooler in western and southern portions. Saturday, generally fair; moderate to brisk northeast and north winds.

Iowa—Showers and cooler Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday.

Missouri—Fair Friday. Saturday, showers and cooler.

North Dakota—Showers Friday; cooler in eastern and southern portions. Saturday fair. South Dakota—Showers and cooler Friday. Saturday, fair.

Nebraska—Showers and colder Friday or Friday night. Saturday, fair.

Kansas—Showers Friday in western and Friday or Friday night in eastern portion; cooler. Saturday, fair.

## SEES SOCIAL CHANGES.

### Sir Robert Perks Says Employers Must Alter Their Attitude Toward the Employed.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic was Sir Robert Perks, the British railroad financier and contractor, and temporal head of the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain. He had just returned from a trip through Canada to inspect some of his properties there, and said that the farmers in the western part of the Dominion did not feel that they were having their fair share of the profits, but that the manufacturer was getting the best of the matter.

"Those farmers," he said, "would have benefited by reciprocity with the United States, and are strongly inclined that way. They feel that the manufacturer is getting more from their work than they are, and this condition will some day have to be adjusted. It is to be a fight between the farmer of the West and the manufacturer of the East.

"In the United States I fell that you waste too much time on your elections. This waste of time is deplorable, and the money that is wasted should be spent in commerce and general trade. A lot of trouble could be averted by not spreading your elections over six months.

"And there is another thing I have observed, both here and in England and Germany. That is the necessity for a readjustment of our conception of the relationship between employer and employed. The working classes have become educated to the conditions, and they cannot much longer be deceived. They know that they are entitled to a fair share of the profits from the articles they make, and they are bound to get it. We must readjust our old-fashioned notions. We have got to grasp the fact that there is a new social condition arising, and we have got to meet that condition."

Mrs. N. Aubart, a young Frenchwoman, who was a survivor of the Titanic wreck, in which she lost everything she had, was a passenger on the Adriatic on her way back to Paris, accompanied by her maid. In her excitement owing to her nervous condition caused by the wreck Mrs. Aubart left her steamship tickets at 8 West Thirty-eighth Street, as well as her tickets from Liverpool to Paris. When the attention of Manager Jefferies of the line was called to the matter he instructed Purser Palmer to see that she received railroad tickets from the Liverpool office on her arrival.

## TO REGRADE MURRAY HILL.

### Board of Estimate to Hold Hearing on Fourth Avenue Project.

The Board of Estimate decided yesterday to hold a public hearing on June 13 on the plan submitted by Lloyd Collis, as engineer for the Fourth Avenue Improvement Association, providing for a change of grade in the vicinity of Fourth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

This plan would open Fourth Avenue to its entire width from Thirty-second Street to Thirty-fourth Street, and beyond this street the present unused portion of the avenue in front of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory being transformed into a carriageway and sidewalk. Thirty-third Street, which is now closed across Fourth Avenue, would become an open thoroughfare and the steep grade on Thirty-fourth Street, between Madison and Lexington Avenues, would be eliminated.

The plan also provides a means of locating the proposed moving platform on Thirty-fourth Street between the new street surface and the roof of the present Fourth Avenue Subway.

Mr. Collis said last night that the plan was the result of three years' work.

"There is a great demand from the property owners on Fourth Avenue and the cross-streets for the elimination of the obstacles presented by the present street conditions at this point," he said. "N. P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, has reported favorably on the project, and, with this indorsement, I am confident that before midsummer we shall see the dirt fly."

Some weeks ago Mr. Collis's plan for the opening of Forty-first Street across Park Avenue under the proposed Grand Central viaduct was approved, and the work of changing Thirty-fourth Street, if approved, will be carried out at the same time as the building of the viaduct.

### Women Complain of Dirty Streets.

At the regular April meeting of the Woman's Municipal League of this city resolutions were adopted yesterday, condemning the "unusually dirty" condition of the streets and public conveyances. Attention was called to advertising circulars slipped into newspapers by the newsdealers and thrown away by the readers. The police and Magistrates are asked to stop the nuisance.

## COURT CALENDARS.

### FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court Proceedings.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

243—Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, appellant, vs. The Mayor and Board of Public Works of the City of Hammond, Ind., et al. Continued per stipulation.

245—Jacob Oppenheimer, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California. Dismissed with costs.

1,076—Arthur Johnson, petitioner, vs. United States. Leave granted for Thomas M. Baker to appear specially for the petitioner. Argument concluded.

235—Charles D. Cresswill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Georgia et al. Argument commenced.

Day will be May 3: Nos. 236, 447, 238, 268, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, and 249.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Jury calendar, 307—Fox v. N Y, N H & H R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Motion calendar. 1—Bruce v. C, H & Dayton R R. 2—Standard Elec Works v. Man Elec Supply Works. 3—Munson S S Line v. Glasgow Adv Co. 4—Coca-Cola Co v. Williamsburg Stopper Co. 5—Same v. Wittemann Bros. 6—Bradley v. Ellis. 7—Toglieri v. C Heidt & Son. 8—Lackowitz v. Tekulsky. 11—N Y Bank Note Co v. Thomas. 12—Fitzpatrick v. Snow Lamplight. 13—Kelvin Eng Co v. Stevens. 14—C F Harris Co v. Steamtugs Golden Age and Eugene Moran. 15—McKenna v. O'Connell. 16—Barrett Mfg Co v. Marrone. 17—Gallagher v. Florida East Coast Ry. 18—Cantaluppo v. Lacarazza. 19—Hartford v. Hoyt & De Mallie. 20—Terry v. Bay Foundry. 21—Hoge v. Atwater. 22—U F S Morris & Cummings. 23—In re Fisher. 24—McKenna v. O'Connell. 25—McNamara v. Henkel. 26—Stromberg v. Fletcher. 27—Hoye v. Atwater. 28—Perfection Cooler Co v. Rose Mfg Co. 29—Goldberg v. Keener. 30—In re N Y & East River Ferry Co. 31—Tagliarini v. C Heidt & Son. 32—Auto Spring Repairer Co v. Grinberg.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Noyes, J.—Jury calendar. 182—U S Finance Co v. State Line Oil & Gas Co.

### STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court.—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott and Miller, J. J.—Court opens to-day at 10 A. M. Motions. Non-enumerated motions. 1—Fiske v. Union & Advertiser. 2—Hubert v. Kaiser. 3—Simon v. Frasse. 7—Matter of Emma L. Black. 8—Matter of Carroll F. Smith (in re R. Waller.) 9—Haytin v. Lake. 10—Leopold v. Kraus. 11—Apgar v. Connell. 12—Matter of Julia C. Lawrence. 13—Williams Elec & Cont Co v. City of N Y. 14—Silverman v. Ebin. 15—Mayer v. Madigan. 16—Moses v. Salomon. 17—Wilson v. Brecken. 18—Oppenheimer v. Van Raalte. 19—Eshad v. Colton. Dental Assn. 20—Lake v. Hamerschlag. 21—Hill Co v. Bureas Realty Co. 22—Hubert v. Kaiser. 23—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 24—Bycroft v. Pierce. 25—Moses v. Salomon. 26—Schwarzenbach v. Moran. 27—Roemer v. 85 Per Cent Auto Supply Co. 28—Brody, Adler, Koch & Co v. Hochstadter. 29—Brody, Adler, Koch & Co v. Hochstadter. 30—Gramercy Park Const Co v. Russo. 31—Olson v. Fogel. 32—Jacobsohn v. Semel. 33—Matter of Arthur Wilson v. Brachen. 34—Hubert v. Kaiser.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part I. Erlanger, J. Litigated Motions. 1—Robertson Sales Co. v. Spiegel. 2—Zadek v. Detranon. 3—Klosty v. Matager Suit Co. 4—Louis Amberg & Son v. Horsman Co. 5—Kopf v. Rose. 6—Matter of Johnson. 7—Greenbaum v. Baumann. 8—Falk v. Gluedaser. 9—Zatz v. Zatz. 10—Same v. same. 11—Vargas v. Manheim Co. 12—Matteson v. Jennings Braydon Co. 13—Anderson v. Brad Lumber Co. 14—Amarioli Streifi Svonski v. Bohemian Slavonian Realty Assn. 15—Brandt Const. Co. v. Rountree Realty Co. 16—Matter of stocks. 17—Ryan v. Tracey. 18—Silverstone v. Huppert. 19—Straus v. Hoch. 20—Hoes v. Hess. 21—Betts v. Brooks. 22—Ceamonolis v. Napoletano. 23—Coller v. Devrkind. 24—Dorsey v. Norton. 25—Apgar v. Ward. 26—Millett v. Seeckel. 27—Friedman v. Meyer. 28—Audubon Nat. Bank v. Shivers. 29—Hagen v. Reilly. 30—Matter of Universal Silk Mill. 31—People v. City Credit Co. 32—King v. Silberstein. 33—Raff v. Kaiser. 34—La Prela v. La Prela. 35—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 36—Quinn v. Peck. 37—Adams v. Wilner. 38—Slaughter v. Cortel. 39—Hall v. Tuttle. 40—Kramer v. Kramer. 41—Dempsey v. Glenden. 43—Post v. Thomas. 45—Same v. same. 46—Falk v. Chaderan. 45—Chard v. Ryan-Parry Const. Co. 46—Wolff v. Kessler Co. 47—Clemente v. Clemente. 48—Jones v. Goldstein. 49—Rothman v. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motions. George H. Orange, Ralph W. Hall, Henrietta Davis, William Gravel, Charles T. Yerkes, Francisco Galiato, Herbert A. Levenot, Ella Wollach, Ephraim Welswasser, William B. Scruby, Sabina Yost, Hudson Hoagland, Ann E. Schmalder, Alice Threet, William J. Sheehy, Lena Harris, Abraham Underhill, Alfred F. Battle, Douglas Gordon, Douglas Gordon, William Welsall, Angelo Boitano, Lucius H. Biglow, Martina J. Spring, Joseph W. Maloney, Mary Walther, Elizabeth Slee, Catherine Purdy, Sophia Schen, Jules R. Gimbarnat, Joseph A. Osborn, Richard A. Smith, Edwin S. Chapin, Richard S. Newcombe, Albert F. Ryan, Anna E. Grant, George A. Witt, Rebecca Peck, Lavis Bossie, Edward C. Hutchinson, Mary M. Gallagher, Frances Donnelly, Joseph Abb, Mary M. Page, Anna E. Grant, Joseph E. Simmons, William Carroll, James J. Higginson, Minnie F. C. Blossom, the estate of Wilhelmina C. Bonner, issue of fact; the estate of Mary Schaffer, issue of fact. Wills for probate: Etty Gaynor, Bridget McDonough, Charles Rosenthal, James B. Shannon, Mae R. Lefferts, George B. Place, Catherine Bazzoni, Charles Bruno.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Siebert v. Furlong-Tompkins Co—Jacob Levy, Hamburg v. Archer—Max S Levine. East Chester Sav Bank v. Edgley—Hal Bell. Athanase v. Louis—Herman Heyd. Long Acre Elec L & P Co v. Maguire—Phelan Beal U S Realty & Imp Co v. Brandt—Maurice B Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Dupuy v. Dupuy—E Stanwood Menken. Lane v. Abelman Const Co—Walter C McCarkle. Mundheim v. Vlau—Edward L Parris. Sternberger v. Straus—John H. Regan.

### Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. James S Merrill v. Arthur K Hill—Arthur K Hill. Lena Cohen v. May Lamensdorf—Lena Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. N Y Life Ins Co v. Whitman S Mead—Percival Wilde. Benjamin W B Brown v. Ida Abelman—William H Quinn. Jacob Granchited v. Yetta Gottlieb—Jacob Granchitried. State Bank v. Max Goldberg—George Frankenthaler. Jennie Ettinger v. Montefiore Bldg Co—Albert Sanders. John E Simcox v. Borough Cut Stone—Isaac Hart.

### Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. For motions: 1—City of N Y v. Appleton Co. 2—Smith v. Smith. 5—Siegel v. Frank. 6—Spiegel v. Frank. 6—Cohn v. McFarlin, Cohn & Co et al. 6—Matter of 12th Av. 7—Butchers v. Rubbo and ano. 8—Millman v. Millman. 9—Matter of Himmelstein, Arker & Co (Anenberg.) 10—Preston v. Tuck et al. 11—Landau v. Bishop. 12—Kiendl v. Abramowitz et al. 13—Geiger v. Britt et al. 14—Knaussmann v. Knaussmann. 15—Navrin v. Navrin. 16—Brenner v. Brenner. 17—London v. Wilmurt et al. 18—Matter of Del Duca (House of Good Shepherd.) 19—Schalkowitz v. Sadowsky. 20—Murphy v. Prudential Ins. Co. et al. 21—Dranofsky and ano v. Krohn. 22—Lo Re v. Federman and ano. 23—Domegan v. Thum. 24—Coleman v. Thum. 25—McGuinness v. Thum. 26—Fick v. Fick. 27—Grace v. Stevens et al. 28—Matter of Malley et al. 29—Lauser v. Lauser Realty Co. 30—Melwoda and ano v. Stevens. 31—Sea v. Werner et al. 32—Kaufman v. Kaufman. 33—City of N Y v. G & M Construction Co. 34—Matter of Ambrose of Dunnigan. 35—Matter of Mann. 36—Matter of Kemp. 37—Matter of Smith. 38—Matter of Thomas or Lawless. 39—Hamilton v. Bernier et al. 40—Thatcher v. Tilyou. 41—Groden v. People et al. 42—Tax Lien Co v. Henry et al.

### Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial of equity causes—Humphrey, J. Schneider v. Rath. Tisdale v. Droge. Wagner v. Butler.

## Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. P. Maloney, furnishing goods, gloves, and corsets; K. Walker.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. Walker, furnishing goods; 2 Walker. Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidel, ladies' hosiery; 2 Walker.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, bric-a-brac, china, and lamps; 454 Broome.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; A. H. McKenzie, wash goods and linens; 2 Walker.

Dickieson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods and general merchandise; Navarre.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss L. M. Beatty, hosiery; 214 Church.

Saltscher, J., Steubenville, Ohio; R. H. Marshall, carpets and rugs; 220 Church.

Espenhain D. G. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss M. F. Ward, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 18 E. 22d.

Steiger-Dudgeon Co., New Bedford, Mass.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks, suits, waists; 70 Franklin.

Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; F. J. Stanley, jewelry and house furn. goods; 55 White.

Lazynsky, S. L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. C. Meyerfield, cloaks, suits, skirts, and waists; 1,182 Broadway.

Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. M. Brice, dresses; 214 Church.

Boston D. G. Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. Sweeney, domestics; 72 Grand.

Specialty Cloak and Suit Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kleinheimer, Fall cloaks and suits; Room 1,000, 142 W. 24th.

Billstein & Klopper Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Billstein, jewelry, combs, novelties, (wholesale;) Manhattan Square.

Howlett, W. H., Kansas City, Mo., rugs; Hoffman.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; A. B. Baker, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; C. McLaren, notions, and leather goods; Miss Harold, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Nesbitt, carpets, rugs, and uph. goods; 115 Worth.

Alshuler, Dryer Co., Chicago, Ill.; Alshuler, woolens; Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, furs; 45 E. 17th.

Cahn, Coblens Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. L. Brice, dress goods and silks; New Grand.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; E. L. Merrill rugs; 214 Church; Breslin.

Wachusett Shirt Co., Leominster, Mass.; W. E. Bentley, shirtings; 576 B'way; Latham.

Reed Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. Emeaner, millinery; 621 B'way; Bronstel.

Rosenberg, A. P., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. P. Roesenberg, jobs in lingerie dresses; 52 Union Square.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; F. G. Brown, carpets, uph. goods, and blankets; 46 E. 17th; Woodward.

Bloom, M. L., Baltimore, Md.; piece goods; Wellington.

Steiger, A., Co., Springfield, Mass.; A Steiger, dry goods; 99 Franklin.

Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Symes, notions; 31 Union Square.

Hub Clothing Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. J. Barber, clothing and furn. goods; Hermitage.

Gates, H. S., Chicago, Ill.; furn. goods; Navarre.

Kahn, E., & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. F. Kahn, furs; H. B. Kahn, furs; Brostell.

Sterling & Welch Co., Cleveland, Ohio; R. F. Goulder, uph. goods; Brostell.

McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Eiser, carpets; Victoria.

Prince, Wolz & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Prince, clonkings; Hoffman.


Fine chiffons, silk, and cotton waists to close out cheap; also piece goods; stock of silks, chiffons, and laces. Shamrock Waist, 138 West 17th St. Telephone 2569 Chelsea.

To close out 1,000 assorted voile, pique, and linen Summer dresses cheap. Call at once, Globe Dress Co., 91 Bleecker St.

200 suits, assorted sizes and colors, cheap. Call at once, Kirshman's, 33 East 9th St.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS A. C. Bosselman & Co., 114 E. 16th St.

Sample line of tailor-made suits to close out. B. Metz, 29 West 17th St.

WANTED.—Jobs of suits and dresses for cash. T 114 Times.


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Leading hotels, magnificent situation. 250 Rooms, 100 Bathrooms. ROSSIGNOLL MANAGER.

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HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

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Atlantic Service

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Our steamers sailing to or from European ports will follow a course far South of all ice floes. The lifeboat capacity will be ample for all.

MAY SAILINGS

‡Pretoria .... 4th, 12 Noon
‡Victoria Luise. 7th, 10 A. M.
‡*Batavia .... 11th, 1 P. M.
Amerika .... 16th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant .. 18th, 10 A. M.
‡‖Pennsylvania. 23d, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati ... 25th, 1 P. M.
Kais'n Aug. Vic. 30th, 10 A.M.

JUNE SAILINGS

‡Victoria Luise. 6th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln. 8th, 11 A. M.
Amerika .... 13th, 9 A. M.
‡‖Pretoria .... 15th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland .... 20th, 10 A. M.
Hamburg .... 22d, 12 Noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic. 27th, 9 A.M.
Pres. Grant... 29th, 10 A. M.

JULY SAILINGS

Cincinnati .... 4th, 12 noon
‡‖Pennsylvania. 6th, 10 A.M.
Amerika ..... 11th, 2 P.M.
Pres. Lincoln.. 18th, 9 A.M.
Cleveland .... 25th, 9 A.M.

*Hamburg direct. ‡2d Cabin only. ‖Will call at Boulogne. ‡1st cabin only.

Mediterranean

Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa

S. S. Hamburg.. May 15, 9 A. M.
S.S. Moltke, May 29, July 6, 10 A.M.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

TWO IDEAL CRUISES

Around the World

Nov. 9, 1912. (From New York) | Feb. 27, 1913. (From San Fran.)

By the S.S. CLEVELAND 17,000 Tons.

DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP

including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.

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"Prinz" and other Steamers

To Panama $75 ROUND TRIP $142.50

25-DAY CRUISES, $140

allowing 2 to 3 days on Isthmus. Optional Shore Excursion.

—NEXT SAILINGS—

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May 4, 2 P. M.

Connecting with PERU-CHILE to and from PANAMA.

Write for booklet of any cruise

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200 ROOMS $1.50 UP.

HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER. PRIVATE APARTMENTS. WITH PRIVATE BATH.

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possessing every modern comfort. Central, open situation, artistic furnishings.

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New first-class house, near the Central Station. Running hot and cold water in each room. Rooms with private baths. Moderate Charges.

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Facing 3 Alster Lakes. Winter 1911 entirely rebuilt. Rooms with bath and running water. Every possible comfort. Moderate charges.

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First Class. Opp. Cathedral. AUTO GARAGE.

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### STEAMSHIPS.


CUNARD

The Captains of all steamers have been instructed to follow the new southerly courses, both eastbound and westbound, and will thus avoid the possibility of meeting ice in either direction. Every Steamer will be provided with Life Boats and Life Rafts sufficient to care for every person on board.

The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania — May 8 June 19 Aug. 28; May 29 July 10 Sept. 18; 1 A. M. Aug. 7 Oct. 9

Mauretania — May 22 July 3 Sept. 11; June 12 July 24 Oct. 2; 1 A.M. Aug. 21 Oct. 23

CARONIA — MAY 4, 10 A.M. June 29; June 1, 10 A. M. July 31

CARMANIA — May 18, 10 A.M. July 13; June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10

CAMPANIA — June 5, 1 A.M. July 17; June 26, 1 A.M. Aug. 14

The "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 8 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD

Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service

Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.

Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

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CARPATHIA — a June 4, a July 16
SAXONIA — June 12, Aug. 1
PANNONIA — a b June 20, a b Aug. 8

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours. Round the World Trips $600 and up. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, South Africa and South America.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

All steamers of the undermentioned lines will follow the NEW SOUTHERLY COURSE Eastbound and Westbound, thus avoiding all possibility of meeting ice, and each steamer will have BOAT AND LIFE RAFT capacity for every person on board, including both passengers and crew.

New 45,000 Ton OLYMPIC Sails from NEW YORK MAY 25 1:00 P.M.

JUNE 15 JULY 6 JULY 27 AUG. 17.

NEARBY SAILINGS

Minnetonka.. May 4, 10:30 A. M.
Finland..... May 4, 10:00 A. M.
Baltic..... May 9, 12:00 Noon
Philadelphia.. May 11, 9:30 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Philadelphia.....May 11 | New York.....May 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.

Minnetonka.May 4, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska.May 18
Minnehaha...May 11, 1 PM | Minneapolis.May 25

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp

Finland.....May 4 | Lapland.....May 18
Vaderland.....May 11 | Kroonland.....May 25

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

*Phila....May 11, 9:30 AM | Olympic (new)...May 25
Oceanic...May 15, noon | Majestic.....June 1
*American Line Steamer.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Baltic.....May 9, noon | Celtic.....May 22
Cedric.....May 16, noon | Adriatic.....May 30

FROM BOSTON To The MEDITERRANEAN

GRETIC, May 18, 11 AM. CANOPIC, June 6, 4 PM.

CANADIAN SERVICE.

LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

MONTREAL VIA QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL

MEGANTIC May 11, June 8, July 6
TEUTONIC May 18, June 15, July 13
LAURENTIC May 25, June 22, July 20
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A Few Hours Rail

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All points South and Southeast, via

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All Steamers Take the EXTREME SOUTHERN TRACK.

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FRENCH LINE

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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).

Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Provence.....May 9 | †Prince (new).....May 30
*La Savoie.....May 16 | La Provence.....June 6
*La Lorraine.....May 23 | *La Lorraine.....June 13

*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.

One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.

*La Touraine.....May 4

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Caledonia..May 4, 10 AM | California..May 18, 10 AM
Columbia..May 11, 3 PM | Cameronia..May 25, 2 PM

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.

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OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

CLARK'

# UNTERMYER ACCUSES THE NEW HAVEN ROAD

## Lawyer Tells Service Board That Company Is Already Taking Over the Rutland.

## NEW HEADS JUST APPOINTED

## Vermont Delegation, Headed by Gov. Mead, Favors Transfer of Road to Control of New Haven.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. John A. Mead, who declared that he was one of the largest shippers in Vermont, headed a delegation from that State favoring the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for permission to acquire control of the Rutland at a second hearing before the Public Service Commission here to-day.

To-day's hearing was at the request of the petitioners favorable to the proposed transfer, and there were more than 200 prominent residents of Vermont and Northern New York present. The only discordant note among the citizens and commercial bodies was from Burlington, Vt., where at first action was taken favoring the petition, and later the action was reversed.

Smith Henry, who appeared for the Merchants' Association, said that he gave way to the apparently overwhelming sentiment in favor of the application. Mayor George E. Van Kennan of Ogdensburg, together with former Mayors E. A. Newell and D. R. Lacy of that city, and Mayor F. M. Hugo of Watertown, headed the Northern New York delegation. Petitions from villages, boards of trade, labor organizations, shippers and citizens, containing several hundred signatures, from a score of cities and towns along the line of the Rutland in New York and Vermont, were presented by people from these localities, all favoring the granting of the New Haven application.

Samuel Untermyer, representing 17,000 shares of minority stock, made a vigorous protest to the reception of the petitions and personal statements, declaring that the New Haven road had acted in bad faith. He said further that notwithstanding the pending petition, the company had actually made arrangements to take control of the road, and that although five months had elapsed since the New Haven had bought one-half of the majority stock from the New York Central it had done nothing to undo the unlawful act in taking this stock. The commission held that the papers and statements should be received, and would be taken in the same way as were statements made by Mr. Untermyer.

It was the expressed belief of Percival W. Clement, Mayor of Rutland and President of the Rutland Railroad from 1888 to 1902, that the taking over of the Rutland by the New Haven would be highly desirable, as the New Haven was in a position, and it would be to its advantage, to give the Rutland a large volume of traffic. In answer to Mr. Untermyer he said he had no fault to find with the New York Central's control of the Rutland, as it had increased its gross earnings a million a year, but had paid no dividends because of the increased operating expenses and large amounts put in for improvements.

Answering a question by Commissioner Stokes as to Mayor Clement's belief that the New Haven control would undoubtedly mean an increase of traffic which ought to amount to $500,000 yearly. If so, the road ought to pay 4 or 5 per cent. yearly dividends.

Mr. Untermyer, stating that his motive was to show that Mr. Clement's testimony was biased, asked him if he had not acted as an accelerator in arranging public meetings. Mr. Clement denied this, but admitted that he had employed counsel to interview stockholders to induce them to attend the hearing and favor the New Haven's petition.

In the course of a controversy with Mr. Clement over suits now in the courts in regard to the Rutland property, which Chairman Stevens said had no place in the proceedings, Mr. Untermyer angrily remarked that minority stockholders had some rights which thus far had not been well regarded by the commission.

Mr. Untermyer insisted that fully 40 per cent. of the minority shareholders were opposed to the transfer. This was disputed by E. D. Robbins, general counsel. William H. Butler, representing Dr. W. Seward Webb and owners of 2,800 shares, said his clients favored the exchange.

Gov. Mead said he believed the proposed transfer would be greatly to the benefit of the State of Vermont; that it would provide competition which does not now exist.

Arthur S. Leland, owning 1,200 shares, objected to the granting of the application unless some plan satisfactory to the minority stockholders was adopted.

An acrimonious discussion arose between Mr. Untermyer and James B. Colgate of New York when in answer to a question Mr. Colgate said that he resented the insinuation of Mr. Untermyer that he had been purchasing Rutland stock for interests connected with the New Haven, and gave his opinion that the present opposition of minority stockholders was a hold-up.

Mr. Untermyer hotly objected to the charge of Mr. Colgate, and characterized the statement as infamous.

President Mellen, who sat near by, said that neither he nor any Director of the New Haven had taken or attempted to get a single share of the minority stock.

It is understood that 5,435 shares are willing to sell if the price paid is equal to that paid the Central, and 6,865 shares if 75 is paid.

In view of the assertion made by Mr. Untermyer that the New Haven had made arrangements already to take over the Rutland, changes in the Rutland's operation department announced to-day are interesting.

G. R. L. French, formerly Terminal Superintendent of the Boston & Maine at Boston, is appointed General Superintendent, and E. S. Colton, formerly General Superintendent at Rutland, is appointed Division Superintendent, both with headquarters in Rutland. S. R. Cramer, formerly trainmaster, is promoted to Division Superintendent, and A. F. Corrigan, formerly trainmaster on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, is also named Division Superintendent.

## JEWELRY SWINDLER TO CELL.

### Klein Gets 60 Days for Stamping 14-Karat Mark on Cheap Bracelet.

Frank Klein, a jeweler, at 27 Eldridge Street, was sentenced to sixty days in the City Prison and to pay a fine of $250 yesterday by the Justices of Special Sessions after he had been convicted of stamping a cheap gold bracelet with a 14-karat mark and selling it at a price much higher than its value.

Klein's case was brought to the attention of the authorities by the American Jewelers' Association, which says that men like Klein are demoralizing the jewelry business. Ludwig Nissen, President of the association, appeared in court yesterday, and urged a prison sentence, stating that Klein's action is not only a menace to the public but to all honest jewelers as well.

### Rhode Island Coal Co. Reorganizes.

BOSTON, May 2.—Bartlett H. Hayes, Robert Gould Shaw, Jr., and Robert T. Hays were appointed to-day as a reorganization committee of the Rhode Island Coal Company. Stockholders of the present company have until May 14 to deposit their stock. On May 14 the first instalment of 2 cents on subscription for shares of the new company is payable.

### Emil Boas Seriously Ill.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 2.—Emil Boas of New York, American representative of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, is seriously ill at his residence here. Three physicians are in constant consultation. Mr. Boas was just recovering from a severe attack of grip, when ptomaine poisoning developed. His condition has been critical since Monday.

## IGNORE TAP LINE INJUNCTION.

### Commerce Board Holds That Railroads Must Cancel Old Rates.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Tariffs filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission canceling allowances made by trunk lines with so-called tap lines must be observed by the trunk lines and shippers or they will face prosecution for criminal violation of the Inter-State Commerce Act and the Elkins Act.

This is the determination of the commission of a unique situation that has arisen as a result of its decision of the tap line case. The tariffs filed with the commission by the trunk lines cancelling the allowances made to the tap lines were to have become effective at midnight April 30. Four hours prior to that time, on application of some of the tap lines, the Circuit Court of Missouri—a State tribunal—granted an injunction to restrain the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and other Southwestern lines from cancelling their through rates and relations with the tap lines.

The commission holds, in effect, that no court can enjoin a thing already done. The tariffs complained of were filed with the commission to become effective at midnight, April 30, the legal notice of thirty days having been given. The commission had exhausted its time limit of suspension of the tariffs—ten months—and they had to go into effect automatically.

## $45,000,000 RUBBER CO.

### B. F. Goodrich Interests Consolidated —Pay Tax of $22,500.

ALBANY, May 2.—The B. F. Goodrich Company, a consolidation of the B. F. Goodrich Companies of New York and Ohio, with principal office in New York City, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $45,000,000 to deal in rubber goods. The Directors are William A. Means, Walter K. Meaths, Harold E. Joy, Frank H. Mason, Charles B. Raymond, Edwin C. Shaw, Howard H. Bryant, William A. Fuller, Albert T. Pelz, Bertram G. Work of Akron, Ohio, and David M. Goodrich of New York.

The capital is divided into $15,000,000 preferred cumulative and $30,000,000 common stock.

The new company takes over the two corporations for a consideration of $41,598,000 and allotment of certain shares of stock. The company paid a corporation tax of $22,500.

## INDICTED FOR REBATING.

### Liquor Broker and Freight Agent Named by Federal Grand Jury.

Indictments charging the giving and taking of rebates on railroad shipments were returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Learned Hand, against Harold R. Wakem of the customs brokerage firm of Wakem & McLoughlin of Chicago and William L. Dewey, General Freight Agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. It is charged that the rebates concerned shipments of alcoholic liquors in bottles and olive oils in barrels and boxes, which were sent from this city to Chicago over the Chesapeake & Ohio and its allied lines. Each indictment contains five counts, and concerns as many shipments between Jan. 4, 1911, and Oct. 31, 1911, which aggregated 207,059 pounds. The published tariff was 44 cents for 100 pounds.

According to the indictment, Wakem & McLoughlin, who are liquor dealers and forwarders as well as custom brokers, made an agreement with the railroad company, by which the latter was to pay the firm each month for six months a salary of $150. After that period the railroad company would be able to figure out what basis of commission it could afford on shipments, whether 5 or 10 per cent. In this way it is charged that the firm received on the five shipments rebates amounting to $700. The Government charges that Wakem & McLoughlin by acting as customs brokers as well as being in the liquor business for themselves were able to obtain a practical rebate on their own shipments in the form of a commission.

## SAY LAWYERS MISMANAGED.

### Mrs. Fannie Lawrence's Heirs Complain to Court.

The charge that a large part of the estate left by Mrs. Fannie E. Lawrence, a hotel proprietor of Saratoga Springs and this city, who died about three years ago, had been dissipated by bad management figured in proceedings before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday. Mrs. Lawrence owned the Columbian Hotel at Saratoga Springs and held long leases on the Alabama and Van Rensselaer Hotels in East Eleventh Street.

When Mrs. Lawrence died her only heirs were her sisters, Mrs. Mamie Van Loan and Mrs. Elizabeth Scott. They told the Surrogate yesterday that they knew nothing of the hotel business. They called in Harry M. C. Vedder of the General Audit Company to assist them as active manager. Vedder was made an executor of the estate.

Some time ago the sisters began to question Vedder's management. They said he had sold the Saratoga Springs hotel for much less than it was worth, and instituted proceedings to have him removed. They engaged as their lawyer Reno R. Billington. Mr. Billington negotiated with Vedder for a settlement and appeared for the sisters in lengthy accounting proceedings in the Surrogate's Court. He also took over much of the business management of the estate, it appeared yesterday. A corporation known as the Van Rensselaer Realty Company was formed to take over the two hotels in the Washington Square district of this city. According to the sisters, this enterprise did not prove successful.

Their next step, the sisters said, was to remove Mr. Billington. They engaged Wingate & Cullen to represent them. They signed an agreement to pay Mr. Billington $3,000 for consenting to the substitution. They declared they regarded this as fair compensation. He filed a claim for a larger amount and asserted his attorney's lien on the various papers in his possession.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order sending the case to a referee.

## WOULD ANNUL CROSSING LAW

### Gov. Wilson Acts on Bill Passed by Assembly Over His Veto.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Acting under a statute of 1873, which sets forth the procedure under which the chief executive of the State may seek the annulment of any law or joint resolution not duly passed by the Legislature, Gov. Wilson has directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings for the annulment of the grade crossing law.

This bill was vetoed by the Governor, and then filed with the Secretary of State as a law, although only the house of Assembly and not the Senate had passed the measure over his disapproval. A decree of annulment requires the votes of at least three of the members of the Supreme Court.

## FAILURES IN APRIL.

Both Dun's and Bradstreet's statistics of coffercial failures during April make favorable comparisons with preceding months, and in the case of Dun's figures with the same period in two preceding years. The figures of the two commercial agencies do not agree in detail, because of divergent sources of information. Dun's says:

Commercial failures in the United States during April, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., while large both in number and in amount of liabilities, compared favorably not only with the three preceding months of this year, but also with the corresponding periods in the two previous years. The 1,379 insolvencies that occurred last month were the smallest since December, while the $16,974,727 of indebtedness involved was slightly less than in April, 1911, and about $1,000,000 below 1910. In 1911 there also was a falling off in the April business mortality as compared with the preceding three months, but the reduction was not so marked as was the case this year. This fact indicates some betterment in the line of conditions. The insolvencies last month, twenty-seven were for $100,000 or more, aggregating in all $9,644,958, which sum is lighter than was similarly reported in 1908, 1909, and 1910, but heavier than in 1911 and other earlier years. There were 1,222 defaults for less than $100,000, the average for these small failures being $8,171, or a figure lower than in either 1911, 1909, or 1908.

Bradstreet's says:

There were 1,079 failures reported to Bradstreet's Journal for the month of April, a decrease of 3 per cent. from March, but an increase of 9 per cent. over April a year ago, or 23.4 per cent. over April, 1910, and of 8 per cent. over 1909, though compared with April, 1908, there is a decrease shown of 3.3 per cent. The liabilities for April this year aggregated $15,078,400, a decrease of 15 per cent. from March, but an increase of 13.8 per cent. over April a year ago, and with the like month of 1910 and 1909 are 32 per cent. smaller; the decrease from April, 1908, is 16 per cent., and the decrease from April, 1907, is 22 per cent.

# MOFFAT'S RAILROAD PASSES TO RECEIVERS

## Late Denver Banker Lost His Millions in It and Fought Hard to Get It Through.

## HOLDING COMPANY FAILS, TOO

## Great Project Reaches an Altitude of 11,600 Feet Crossing the Continental Divide—4-Mile Tunnel Needed.

Another attempt to build an independent railway line was stamped with failure yesterday, when the District Court at Denver, Col., appointed D. C. Dodge and S. H. Perry receivers for the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, popularly known as the Moffat Road. This action was taken on the initiative of Denver interests. The receivership came as a surprise to Hallgarten & Co., who have done some of the financing.

Along with the railroad the Denver Railway Securities Company, which was closely allied to the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, and which was formed a few months ago to take over the interests of the Moffat estate in the railroad, was also put into a receivership. It is expected that a considerable scaling down of the outstanding securities will have to be effected before the property can meet its interest charges.

Like Henry H. Rogers's Virginian Railway, the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific was a one-man project. The late David H. Moffat conceived the line when he was President of the Denver & Rio Grande, and he undertook its construction largely through local patriotism to enhance the importance of Denver by putting that city on the main line of a transcontinental railway. The new road was to give the short route between Denver and Salt Lake City. It has been completed and put into operation as far as Steamboat Springs, Col., a distance of 216 miles, but the tremendous grades over which the line runs have made its operating costs very heavy. The road crosses the continental divide at an elevation of 11,600 feet, the highest altitude of any standard gauge road in the world. For twenty-six miles the line has a 4 per cent. grade, and it was built at a much greater cost than other transcontinental lines owing to the numerous tunnels along its line. Mr. Moffat had planned to cut a four-mile tunnel through the mountains to get rid of the worst grades, but died before he could finance the project.

Mr. Moffat was President of the First National Bank of Denver at the time of his death, and his estate was found to be deeply involved in the railroad's affairs. He started in business with nothing, and after accumulating a fortune of nearly $20,000,000 left very little property at his death, which occurred in this city about a year ago. He started the Moffat road in 1902, against the advice of many of his friends, who predicted that it would break him. At one time he had $10,000,000 of his own money tied up in the work, but at his death it was said that about $6,000,000 was represented by his holdings of 90 per cent. of the new road's stock. He was jealous of allowing any Eastern financial interests to become identified with the road and tried to raise local capital to complete the line, but without success. The people of Colorado are to vote next Fall on a proposition to spend $5,000,000 for the construction of a Moffat tunnel through the continental divide, which would shorten the line by sixteen and a half miles. It is proposed to make the tunnel available for any road, but with a provision allowing the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific to buy it from the State.

The Colorado-Utah Construction Company, which built the Moffat road, had outstanding $4,000,000 of 6 per cent. two-year notes, personally guaranteed by Mr. Moffat, matured on May 1, 1911. At that time $500,000 was paid off and the balance extended for one year. Efforts to arrange for another extension failed. Bankers in this city said yesterday that the notes are amply secured by $8,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds, which are deposited behind them as collateral.

After Mr. Moffat's death, early in 1911, efforts were made to sell the new road to the Denver & Rio Grande and other established systems, but without success. W. G. Evans, President of the Denver City Tramways and Vice President of the Moffat road, announced at that time that control would remain in Denver and that local money would be forthcoming to complete the line. As projected, it would have been 575 miles in length, running about midway between the Rio Grande on the south and the Union Pacific on the north.

Steps were taken in New York yesterday to form a protective committee for the noteholders, and the names will shortly be announced. An associate of the late Mr. Moffat says that the company earned its interest charges up to the first of this year, but has since been running behind. The road suffered severely from snow last Winter, and it is necessary to spend a large sum for snowsheds this year. Shortage of equipment has prevented the company from realizing its traffic possibilities. There are large coal deposits in Routt County, which was one of the objective points when the road was projected.

## FIGHTS FOR HIS HOTEL STOCK

### Former Manager of Cumberland Says He Was Deprived of It by Fraud.

Richard J. Bingham, formerly manager and director of the Hotel Cumberland, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday an application enjoining the Northern Bank of New York, James M. Gifford, and others, from selling 180 shares of the hotel's stock which belong to him and of which he declares he has been fraudulently deprived. Implicated in the suit is Joseph G. Robin, who, like Bingham, alleges that he has been victimized by the bank and the hotel of which he was formerly a director. In addition to the application for an injunction, Bingham demands $30,000 as due him from the Hotel Cumberland and its owners, James M. Gifford and Harry P. Stimson.

In his complaint Bingham states that at the suggestion of Robin, Gifford, and Stimson he was induced to buy ninety shares of common and ninety of preferred hotel stock for $10,000. As an inducement Robin gave him a note for $5,000 on the Northern Bank of New York, which was then the Riverside Bank, and Bingham deposited 140 of his shares as collateral.

Bingham says he never received any dividends on his shares after the first year despite the fact that the hotel company was always a profit-making corporation. In 1910, moreover, George Sanborn offered $75,000 for the complete purchase of the hotel. Both Robin and Bingham declared that in their opinion the hotel was worth $150,000. Moreover, Gifford wrote from Europe that he would himself pay Robin and Bingham $200 a share if they would not sell to Sanborn.

The promise of Gifford, however, never materialized. Robin, in the meantime, was indicted by the Grand Jury for grand larceny. Gifford and Stimson thereupon, according to Bingham, made threats that they would see to it that the District Attorney treated him as he had Robin if he did not resign as director and manager of the Hotel Cumberland. Bingham declares that he was frightened, although quite guiltless, and did as he was told under duress.

Soon afterward the Northern Bank closed its doors, and an advertisement appeared offering Bingham's shares for sale.

### Close Winnebago City Bank.

WINNEBAGO CITY, Minn., May 2.—The Bank of Commerce of this city was closed to-day by the State Bank Examiner. H. W. Parker, Vice President of the institution, is said to have left the city on Friday, after cashing a Bank of Commerce draft of $2,000 at another bank here. Until the accountants report it will not be known whether a shortage exists. The bank is capitalized at $20,000, and has deposits of $210,000.

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## DAY SEES PROSPERITY NEAR.

### Equitable President Points to Busy Factories and Mills.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 2.—The Nation is rapidly approaching a period of unparalleled prosperity in the opinion of Judge William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, who is making a tour of the entire country and arrived here this morning.

"Barring some of the uncertainty caused by the Presidential campaign," he said, "I believe that the business of the country is assuming such shape that we will soon enjoy one of the most prosperous conditions in the history of the Nation.

"I think there are signs of great prosperity in every section of the country not recently visited by some big catastrophe. I have in mind the big floods in the Mississippi at the present time.

"I believe that the first impetus toward the coming period of prosperity was the result of the gigantic cotton crop of last year. That bumper yield did not prove to be a calamity, as some people feared it would be.

"The supply of all kinds of products is small, and the manufactories are getting busier every day in supplying the demand. Take the steel mills in Pittsburgh and vicinity. They are almost running to their capacity. The railroads have allowed their roadbeds and rolling stock to get into bad shape, and big orders for improvement work are being awarded every day."

Judge Day stated that his company was not a heavy loser by the Titanic disaster.

"Our losses from the wreck amounted to only $85,000," he said. "We had over $300,000 in policies among the passengers, however. In addition to that passengers on the Titanic had application for over $300,000 more insurance with our company, but for some reason or other the policies had not been written.

"We had a narrow escape from being deeply interested in the wreck of the New York Central Limited last Winter. We had over $1,000,000 in force among the passengers on that train."

## HEAVY WHITE GOODS TRADING

### Seasonable Weather Gives Local Market a Much Needed Stimulus.

The appearance of seasonable weather has given spot trading in wash and white goods in the New York market a much needed stimulus. Buying in these lines has been very active in the past two days, and prospects for excellent business for the remainder of the season are said to be unusually bright. Following a prolonged period of inactivity in these lines on the part of retailers, trading is unusually heavy, and Wednesday's sales in one of the largest jobbing departments in the city exceeding the best previous May 1 by close to $5,000.

The Spring season on the heavier lines of dress goods is about over, and very little wholesale business is expected after May 15. Shipments of these lines are still going forward on a small scale, however, and are dominated by serges and whipcords. Reports on Fall business from the road are very encouraging, and in several instances sales to date have greatly exceeded those of last year. This leads to a general belief that when the Fall spot buying season opens about July 1 some excellent business will be done.

## SILK IMPORTS FALL OFF.

### Less by 25 Per Cent. Than for the Same Period Last Year.

A report issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America, covering the dutiable silk imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, and San Francisco, for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1911, shows a decrease in importations of more than 25 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The aggregate value of imports is given as $6,123,604, against $7,808,326 in 1910. Duty collected totaled $3,155,670, and the average ad valorem duty was 51 per cent. In 1910 the duty collected during the same period amounted to $4,117,709, and the average ad valorem per cent. was 53.

Of the aggregate value of imports given, $1,629,851 represents the value of fabrics woven in the piece, $542,237 covers the value of plushes, velvets, or other pile fabrics entered, and $1,287,363 is the value of spun silk or schappe yarns. Artificial silk entered totaled $487,327.

## WARNING TO GOLD MINERS.

### Told to Beware of False Reports of Rich Strikes in Bolivia.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—American miners, especially those in the western section of the country, are warned against false reports of enormously rich gold discoveries in Bolivia, which already have sent a number of American fortune hunters into Bolivia with disastrous results.

The American Legation at La Paz today cabled the State Department that many of these miners were now returning from Tipuani bringing unfavorable reports, and that although the Bolivian Government had been assisting in their search, so far no discoveries of gold warranting a trip to Bolivia had been made.

## FOR LOWER SUGAR DUTIES.

### Wholesale Grocers Issue Bulletin Urging Reductions in Present Tariff.

A committee of wholesale grocers, organized to assist in obtaining cheaper sugar for consumers through reduction of the present duties on raw and refined sugars, has just issued a bulletin through Secretary F. C. Lowry, 135 Front Street, presenting reasons why the present tariff should be reduced. It says in part:

A material reduction in the tariff on sugar would reduce the price. It, therefore, would be to the advantage of consumers, manufacturers, and dealers of sugar. A few independent cane sugar refiners have declared themselves in favor of lower duties. A reduction in the price of sugar would result in increased consumption and increased business. When the tariff on sugar was removed in 1891, the consumption increased 23 per cent. in one year. Such an increase would be double last year's production of beet sugar in the United States. Consider the advantage this increase in business would mean to jobbers, retailers, manufacturers, refiners, and transportation companies.

The United States, because of its proximity to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, as well as on the fact that beet sugar can be produced in the Western States at a very low cost, should have cheaper sugar than any nation in the world. From these sources, with their natural advantages, an ample supply is assured, which can be obtained at a minimum cost under favorable tariff conditions. Are the people to receive the benefit of the country's natural advantages, or are they to be exploited for the benefit of the promoters of our domestic beet and cane sugar industry? The present high tariff means the latter.

The committee proposes a reduction of the present duty on refined sugar from 1.90 cents per pound to .624 cents, and on raw sugar, 96 degrees test, from 1.685 cents per pound to .60 cents. Under the reciprocity treaty importations of Cuban sugar are recommended to pay 20 per cent. less in both cases.

### New Directors for Highway Society.

Frederic R. Coudert, Edwin Gould, and Frederick Townsend Davies were elected to the Board of Trustees at a meeting yesterday of the National Highways Protective Society, at 46 East Twenty-ninth Street. An increase of the Board of Trustees by six members was authorized at a meeting of the society on April 22. Three trustees are still to be elected.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

A quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America will be held May 8 in the rooms of the association, 487 Broadway.

The advent of warmer weather has had a stimulating effect on the hosiery business. Retailers are said to have been very active in the last day or two. Active buying in silk, lisle, and other lightweight hosiery in black, tan, and white, was much in evidence. Stocks of white hosiery for immediate delivery are said to be hard to find.

It was learned yesterday that plans for the organizing of a lace and embroidery school, similar to the Merchants' Club, of St. Gall, Switzerland, have been temporarily abandoned because of the lack of interest shown in the movement.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Goose Skins with Down On Are Held Dutiable as Dressed Furs.

Importers of goose skins with the down on have won a victory before the Board of United States General Appraisers. It appears that the goose skins not only had the down on, but were dressed, cleaned, and plucked. Collector Loeb returned the merchandise as birds' skins advanced by manufacturer, duty being assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. on the value under the Tariff act of 1897, or at 60 per cent. under the act of 1909. The board decides that the Collector erred, and that the skins are dutiable by similitude as furs dressed on the skin, at 20 per cent. under both of the Tariff acts named. The claims are, accordingly, sustained. The importers in the case include James G. Johnson & Co., Groos, Engel & Co., and Fischlowitz, Konigsberg & Loon.

Edwards & Rierdan were unsuccessful in their claim for lower duty on natural grasses dyed and prepared and artificial flowers composed of various materials suitable and used for ornamental or millinery purposes. Duty was assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. under Paragraph 438 of the present tariff, whereas the importers ask free entry under Paragraphs 578 and 630, or that duty should have been assessed at the rate of 35 per cent. under Paragraph 483. The Collector is affirmed.

The board decided that marble and alabaster columns, pedestals, cups, &c., which were assessed as manufactures of marble under the act of 1909, are not in any sense sculptures, as claimed by F. Bing & Co., George Borgfeldt & Co., Lazarus & Rosenfeld, John Wanamaker, Devies, Turner & Co., and Corsi, Zumstee & Co. As sculptures the merchandise would pay a lower duty than that assessed.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL RUBIN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Joseph J. Corn receiver, with bond of $500, for Samuel Rubin, 25 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., dealer in dry goods.

L. S. WILSON & CO.—A meeting of creditors of L. S. Wilson & Co., stock brokers, of 60 Wall Street, was held yesterday at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, at 82 Beaver Street, and Charles L. Bishop was elected Trustee; bond, $5,000. The schedules show liabilities of $118,826 and nominal assets of $49,281.

BRADY BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Joseph F. Brady, trading as Brady Brothers of 519 West Forty-first Street, engaged in trucking, by the following creditors: John E. Connolly & Co., $1,120; Liberty Wagon Works, $254, and estate of John Morris, $320. The liabilities are said to exceed $5,000, with assets of $250.

BENJAMIN BLOOM of 215 East 117th Street, formerly engaged in the liquor business, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $10,840 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, $3,500, and Steinhardt Brothers & Co., $1,500.

LOUIS KOPELSOHN, formerly engaged in the jewelry business at 42 Rivington Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $9,726, and assets of $6,030.

SIGMUND ORNSTEIN, a butcher, at 1,570 First Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $5,524 and assest consisting of debts due on open accounts, $1,922; machinery, $600; stock, $303, and unliquidated claims, $129.

BERNARD KREEGER.—A petition has been filed against Bernard Kreeger, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits, at 159 West Twenty-fifth Street, by the following creditors: Joseph Millstein, $800; Louis Rapp, $250, and Frederick R. A. Stelffel, $300. The liabilities are said to be $15,000.

MEGIBOVSKY BROTHERS.—David and Louis Megibovsky, formerly engaged in business as Megibovsky Brothers, at 195 Chrystie Street, have filed schedules, with liabilities of $12,240, and assets of $5,000. Among the larger creditors are Philadelphia Hair Cloth Company, $1,306; Charles Feldstein Company, $736, and Jacob Lunits Sons, $627.

### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, May 2.—Disclosing liabilities of $10,746.06, with no assets, Frank A. Sherwin, a civil engineer of Springfield, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Of his liabilities $2,000 is unsecured.

Wesley W. Gove, a teamster of Somerville, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are given as $11,019.36 and assets $2,750. Of his debts $9,780.32 are unsecured.

### JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor:

Anderson, Hjalmar, and Nels Strom—C. B. Bentz, $382.

Bruck, Wilhelmina—L. Boecher, Sr., et al., $167.

Bloodgood, Harry L.—F. Thorn, $203.

Burke, Patrick J.—Blue Ribbon Auto and Carriage Co., $862.

Cocia, Eugene—L. E. Widler, $159.

Denniston, Edward—S. G. King, $4,770.

Dorb, Henry, and Leopold Neustadt—E. Moses, $2,108.

Dorb, Henry, and Leopold Neustadt—E. Moses, $1,053.

Ernhout, Leslie or Emory L.—S. Schettland et al., $1,122.

Emdes, Victor C.—M. Weiss, $105.

Gainsberg, B. L.—Westchester Avenue Realty Co., $329.

Gore, Florella—Tinsley Brothers, $182.

Gross, Joseph C.—T. Nugent, $120.

Gattegno, Isaac—Stechen Lithographing Co., $196.

Hock, Charles—Meaker's Union Foundry Corp., $267.

Hendrick, Frances C.—J. Kerstein et al., $182.

Holtzberg, Isadore, and Herman Greenberg—I. Meltzer et al., $180.

Huskell, Herman—Burnet Co., $286.

Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—W. Steel, $16,102.

Knepper, Herman—J. Starobin, $114.

Kane, Margaret A.—Stern Bros., $1,902.

Kleinschmidt, Louis—Sonn's Bros. Co., $876.

Lackcom, Joseph B.—L. S. Murray, $139.

Luttinger, Paul—S. F. Catlin, $111.

Malain, Leas, or Lane Malain, or Lens or Lane Bryant—Graham Home for Old Ladies, $214.

McCord, Ira L.—L. S. Murray, $643.

Millikan, A. J.—W. H. Bauer, $159.

Miller, Reuben—A. Straus, $116.

Mayer, Alexander F.—J. Cipelis, costs, $114.

Matthews, Robert H.—W. H. D. North, $356.

Norris, Margaret—Farmers' Bank and Trust Co., $2,740.

Oppenheim, Myron H.—S. Allen, adm., costs, $154.

Offenberg, Adolph and Oscar—S. Fink, $784.

Powers, Richard—Harold L. Bond Co., $1,755.

Rosello, Antonio—M. Caragol & Son, $224.

Rosen, Mendel—A. Strauss, $160.

Rusiello, Giovanni—S. Cevoli, $538.

Rosenheimer, Louise—J. J. Vance, $8,350.

Riegel, Paul—J. Rupport, $2,540.

Schaefer, Rudolph A.—United States & Co., $231.

Silverman, Nathan—S. Carbulsky, $157.

Seelig, Levini—R. Waldo, costs, $104.

Santi, Basilo, and Raeffaelo Sirico—People, &c., $500.

Sullinsky, Frank—L. Maher, et al., $137.

Schwarz, Solomon—B. K. Bartlett, costs, $104.

Shea, Edward L.—Coney Island Construction and Supply Company, $338.

Thompson, John E.—F. Hildebrandt, $102.

Wintercr, Louise—Singer Sewing Machine Company, $162.

Watting, J. Duncan—J. Fenning, $384.

Wilbour, William F.—J. O. Whitemack, $228.

Weinstein, Hyman—A. Berkinson, $148.

Advance Trucking and Express Company—Beeman Company, $126.

Bonnet Automobile Company—New York Telephone Company, $126.

Fairview Construction Company and Ferdinand Marx—W. H. McCord and others, $2,248.

Hasbrouck Piano Company, George Hasbrouck and Grand Union Company—L. Max, $404.

Knickerbocker Stable Company—B. Hocombe, $624.

Kitchen Improvement Company—John A. Philbrick & Brother, $168.

Mandel Building Company—North Sand Company, $229.

Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company—N. L. McCready, $4,901.

National Knitting Mills Company—Guerin Spinning Company, $267.

Sterling Smelting Company—H. J. Greenbaum, $342.

Sams—Same, $903.

Steel and Masonry Contracting Company—G. Muench, $3,113.

Sanderson Company, Inc.—G. J. Asratt, $1,547.

Steel Cushion Tire Company—Universal Electric Welding Company, $3,805.

### Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Angrazioplene, Tony—M. Freed, Jan. 9, 1907, $179.

Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co.—J. Kamptsky, April 24, 1912, $15,144.

Conovitch, Theodore and Anna—J. Kovacs, Jan. 10, 1912, $423.

Greenberg, Harris—E. Kostower, Dec. 12, 1903, $226.

Hahn, Henrietta—K. Kranz, March 6, 1908, $1,062.

Gulliard, George—L. McKee, April 1, 1911, $1,136.

Gillespie, Henry G.—J. Forsythe, Dec. 30, 1911, $178.

Hussey, Charles W.—O. Wagner et al., Jan. 27, 1912, $15,863.

Hagenkotter, Herman—A. Birkie, April 6, 1911, $5,124.

Mochrke Minnie N.—F. Mahto, April 13, 1912, $148.

Reich, Jacob—City of New York, March 18, 1912, (vacated.) $264.

Same—Same, March 13, 1912, (vacated.) $264.

Brown, George—V. A. De Carlo, Jan. 27, 1912, (vacated.) $327.

Goldman, Kalman—Peter Wannemacher Co., Feb. 1, 1909, (canceled.) $511.

Same—M. Klein, Jan. 13, 1909, (canceled.) $1,016.

## FOR NEW POST OFFICE SITE.

### Board of Estimate Empowers Mayor to Send Committee to Congress.

The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday proposed by Borough President McAneny for the appointment by the Mayor of a committee to go to Washington to support the O'Gorman bill for the appropriation of $5,000,000 for sites for a new Post Office and Federal Court House.

The bill is now before a sub-committee of the Senate, and it is regarded as very important that it should be passed by Congress before it adjourns. It would enable the carrying out of the entire civic centre plan as outlined by Mr. McAneny and the removal of the present Federal Building from City Hall Park.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,678. REPRESENTATION IN ARGENTINA.—An American Consular officer in Argentina reports that a resident of his district has just left for the United States with a view to conferring with manufacturers and others who might desire to establish sales connections in that country. He states that he has had long experience in Argentina and wishes to hear from all firms that are interested in this proposition. His itinerary will include all the leading cities of the United States, which will give interested persons an opportunity to interview him personally.

8,679. DRY DOCK.—The American Consul-elect at Ottawa, Ontario, reports that the Dominion Government is calling for tenders for the construction of a dry dock in the vicinity of Quebec. Tenders will be received until July 2. The construction of this dock is to be provided for under an act, copy of which was forwarded by the Consul General.

8,680. WOOL.—A business firm in the Levant informs an American Consul that it desires to be put in communication with American buyers of wool. No commission house is desired. Samples furnished on request by responsible firms with satisfactory references.

8,681. COPPER SHEETS AND COTTON GOODS.—An American Consul in the Near East reports that a firm in his district desires to make connections with American exporters for the representation of the following: Round copper sheets also cotton goods, consisting of T cloths, cabots, sheetings, prints, &c., and remnants. Samples should be forwarded with prices and discounts.

8,682. AXLE OIL FOR COACHING STOCK.—The American Consulate at Karachi, India, has forwarded a notice calling for tenders for the supply of 540 tons of high-grade axle oil for lubricating axles of coaching stock for twelve months, from Aug. 1. Tenders must reach the manager, Northwestern Railway, Naulakha, by June 11. Samples should be dispatched to the chief storekeeper, Northwestern Railway, Naulakha, Lahor, by the same date. Specifications, &c., from Bureau of Manufactures.

8,683. COAL.—A business organization in the Near East advises that the present seems a favorable time for the introduction of American coal. It is believed that a great business can be done in this line. A satisfactory arrangements can be

# BANKS PUZZLED BY 'MONEY TRUST' QUERY

## Not Certain Whether Some of Pujo Committee's Questions Need Be Answered.

## TO GUARD PRIVATE AFFAIRS

### State Banking Department Leaves Decision to Institutions—Object to Naming Stockholders.

Several State banks and trust companies telephoned yesterday to the State Banking Department for advice as to whether they should answer all the questions put to them by the Pujo Committee, which is preparing to investigate the so-called Money Trust. They were told that the matter was one in which the department was not concerned and was entirely between the financial institutions and the committee.

The department has been ignored in the inquiry up to this time, and it was decided that it was not called on to take any attitude as to the propriety of the questions. If the committee applies later on to the Banking Department for information, it is felt that that will be time enough for it to consider what its attitude shall be as to the private affairs of the customers of the banks and trust companies.

The National banks in this city received their blanks from the committee yesterday afternoon. These were received by the State institutions on Monday, and there had been some speculation as to whether the committee had decided to hold back their inquiries from the National banks until it had had time to examine into the contention that they are protected, under the banking law, from investigation by anybody except the Controller of the Currency or by order of the courts. It was said, however, that the failure of the National banks to receive their blanks was simply due to the fact that all could not be sent out at one time and that the names of the State institutions happened to be reached first by the committee's mailing force.

In the meantime counsel for the National banks as well as for the trust companies have been studying the question of the committee's power to compel answers to the questions. Counsel for one of the big trust companies said yesterday that whether or not there was any merit in the contentions that had been raised, this was an age in which investigating committees generally got what they were after sooner or later, and that the institution he represented would interpose no objections to giving the information sought.

**Attitude of the Courts.**

Counsel for another bank, who has made a thorough study of the decisions of the courts as to the powers of investigating committees, said the strongest ground on which the matter could be contested was to question the power of any investigating committee to dig into private business matters merely as an aid to legislation. The Federal courts, he said, had never held that they had such power, and some of their decisions hinted that they had not, where legislation was the purpose.

Where the power had been upheld in the State courts, he said, it was in every case in connection with the investigation of a Governmental department or a public official. He was not much impressed by any of the specific points that had been brought up in the discussion of the authority of the Pujo Committee in this particular investigation. His advice, however, to the institution he represented had been to answer the questions embraced in the blanks.

In the further study of the Pujo blanks that was in progress yesterday it was discovered that the committee had not asked for the names of borrowers who had used bank stock as collateral, as was at first supposed. Schedule C is headed, "Loans to financial institutions and to individuals secured in whole or in part by stocks of financial institutions," and it was thought at first that this would reveal the private operations of all individuals who had made loans with bank stock as collateral. The columns under the heading, it was found, called only for the name of the institution whose stock is pledged, date and amount of loan, market value of stock, and number of shares held as collateral. There is no column for the name of the borrower.

In the case of stockholders in the bank, however, the case is entirely different. Schedule G calls for the names of the officers, Directors, and stockholders. The practice of the banks has been to guard the names of their stockholders jealously, and every precaution has been taken to prevent them from becoming public. The schedule also calls for the particulars of any loans made not only to officers and Directors, but also to stockholders, so that the stockholders have no such protection in regard to their private affairs as is apparently extended to other borrowers.

Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for the Pujo Committee, is to be in Washington to-day for further conferences with regard to the plan and scope of the investigation.

**Would Be Breach of Confidence.**

The point most insisted upon is that in supplying the committee with the information for which it has asked the banks would be violating the confidence which they owe to their customers in respect to their private affairs. This view is emphasized in this statement regarding the investigation made yesterday by the President of one of the largest of the banks in the financial district:

"The investigation by the Banking and Currency Committee promises, in the light of the methods indicated by the effort which the committee is now making by a circular to all the banks of the country to obtain information regarding their affairs, to do no good and possibly do a good deal of harm. The harm will come, if the committee is successful in its efforts, through the parading in public of the private and confidential affairs of many customers of the banks, many of whom are in no way whatsoever related to the matters which would properly fall within the purview of the Congressional inquiry.

"For my part, if I were convinced that this was to be a business-like investigation prompted by sincere desire to work out some constructive result, I should not for a moment hesitate, providing proper assurances that the information would be treated with becoming confidence were given, to lay before the committee any and every transaction in which this institution has been or may be at present engaged. The fact is, however, that the investigation is being undertaken by a political committee, with the help of astute counsel, and it is more than likely that if the endeavor of the committee is allowed to run its full course much inconvenience will be caused to the customers of the banks with some resulting harm to them, but without the acquisition of any information really valuable as an aid to any banking legislation which may be undertaken.

"It is certain that it is only as a means of enabling it to properly frame new laws, or to modify those already on the statute books, that Congress has any right to investigate banking affairs, and the committee entering upon this inquiry is doing so in about the poorest way, if really valuable results are desired.

"Any information desired for the purposes of reaching general conclusions regarding the banking situation could have been had through the Controller of the Currency, and with the co-operation of the State Banking Departments, supplemented, if necessary, by specific inquiry into such points as might need further elaboration and which might fall within the matters on which the public is entitled to information. It is not entitled to information dealing exclusively with the private affairs of individuals, for whatever may be the technical view of the matter, it is an invasion of private rights, guaranteed as sacred under the Constitution, to reveal private business in a way to harm the individuals affected.

**No Secrecy About Loans.**

"To go over the books of the banks and to inquire into their other operations as the Controller does, putting into his public reports only general information, while private transactions are regarded as strictly confidential, would do no harm and would accomplish all the good that is to be accomplished through an inquiry into the banks.

"To make all this inquiry public, or so much of it as the committee and its counsel might desire, would not only accomplish no good, but would be seriously embarassing to many customers of the banks. It leaves the way open to serious abuses, for under such a procedure it would be within the powers of those guiding the investigation to use it to the detriment of those whose affairs they might chose to make public while passing over others.

"I am aware, of course, that such an attitude as this can very easily be distorted into an effort to conceal facts on account of some fear of having the public know the class of business in which the banks are engaged. That criticism is entirely unfair as any fair-minded man can see if he stops to consider the facts. But even if such criticism is aroused, my own feeling is that a bank owes it to its customers to keep unbroken the confidence which they have imposed in it. It is really the rights of the public at large which are being invaded in this matter, for there are few who have neither a bank account or borrow funds from banks. If you invade the private affairs of any private bank depositor you have an equal right to invade those of all.

"This is a matter which concerns the small banks all over the country fully as much as it does those here in New York, and I shall be surprised if it is not soon made evident to the committee that in the steps which they are taking to expose the private affairs of bank customers to the general public they will arouse opposition from many unexpected sources."

# COAL RATE ORDER HELD UP.

## Inter-State Commerce Board Acts on Southern Tariff Complication.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A freight tariff of the Southern Railway canceling joint rates with the Louisville & Nashville on bituminous coal shipped by the Stony Fork (Va.) Coal Company to destinations in Georgia, South Carolina, and other points in the Southeastern territory was suspended to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission until Sept. 3.

The effect of the cancellation would be to increase materially the rates on coal destined to the Southeast. The Southern Railway and the Louisville & Nashville could not agree as to which should furnish the equipment to carry the traffic. The Commerce Court recently decided that the obligation to supply the coal cars rested equally with both roads.

Thereupon, the Southern Railway canceled its joint rate arrangement with the Louisville & Nashville on the traffic in question. The commission will investigate the cancellations before permitting them to become effective.

# THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

## Advances General, with Large Volume of Trading on the Curb.

Many of the curb issues made substantial gains yesterday, and trading was in increased volume. The coppers were especially strong, with notable gains in British Columbia and Giroux. Mareom stock had another sensational rise. After opening at 160, it sold up to 200, which is a new high record. The new stock sold up to 11¾. Rights to the new stock were quoted at 135@140, selling at 135.

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Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | *Allied Sec. Co... | 87 | 86 | 87 | 80 |
| 6,000 | Am. Writ. Paper pf. | 4⅝ | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5 |
| 3,500 | Brit.-Am. Tob. | 23⅝ | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 |
| 200 | B. F. G'rich Co.. | 82 | 82 | 81½ | 81½ |
| 500 | B. F. G. Co. pf. | 107¼ | 107¼ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 100 | Hous. Oil..... | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 200 | Int. Rub. tr. cfs. | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 50 | Int. Salt Co. pf. | 104 | 104 | 102½ | 103¼ |
| 220 | Leh. Val. Coal Sales Co..... | 246 | 250 | 245 | 250 |
| 1,000 | Man. Transit... | 1⅛ | 12 | 1⅛ | 2 |
| 441 | M. Rumely Co.. | 101 | 101⅛ | 101 | 101⅛ |
| 10 | Stan. Oil of N. J. | 382 | 386 | 382 | 386 |
| 1,000 | U. S. L. & H. new, pf. | 80 | 83 | 80 | 83 |
| 200 | U. S. L. & H., pf., new..... | 80 | 83 | 80 | 83 |

RAILROAD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Am. Lt. & Tr. | 297 | 297 | 297 | 297 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | Big Four..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 2,000 | Braden Copper.. | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| 920 | Brit.-Col. Cop.. | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 15/16 | 5⅜ |
| 1,000 | *C. O. D. Cons.. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 600 | Con. Ariz. Sm... | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Davis-Daly Cop. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1,000 | Dia. Blk. Butte. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,000 | Dia. Field Daisy. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | *El Paso Con... | 80 | 80 | 79 | 79 |
| 4,000 | Giroux Mining.. | 5⅞ | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| 20 | Guggen. Exp.... | 227 | 227 | 227 | 227 |
| 200 | Insp. Cons. w. i. | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 50 | Int. S. & R.... | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 200 | Kerr Lake..... | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 110 | La Rose Con.... | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3 11-16 | 3 11-16 |
| 200 | Nevada Hills .... | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 200 | Nipissing M. Co. | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 200 | Ohio Copper.... | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 |
| 100 | Silver King C.... | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 15 | Tonopah Mining. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1,250 | Tonopah Ext.... | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 4,200 | Tuolumne Cop.. | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3 2-16 | 3⅜ |
| 5,000 | *Wettlaut. S. M. | 67 | 67 | 64 | 64 |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Chic Pl. Sa.. | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mason Val. 6s. | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |

Odd lots, †Sell cents per share.
Note.—Not reported yesterday, 400 Kerr Lake at 2⅞@2 13-16.

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| | May 2. | | May 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| A., G. & W. I..... | 7⅛ | 8¼ | 7⅛ | 8¼ |
| A., G. & W. I. pf..... | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| Am. Light & Trac.. | 297 | 300 | 295 | 300 |
| Am. Writ. Trac. pf | 107 | 109 | 107 | 109 |
| Borden's Cond. Milk. | 127 | 128 | 126 | 127⅛ |
| Bord. Cond. Milk pf. | 109½ | 110½ | 109 | 110 |
| Braden Copper ..... | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| British Col. Cop..... | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| Con. Rubber Tire..... | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅝ |
| Con. Rubber Tire pf.. | 40 | 50 | 40 | 50 |
| Davis-Daly ..... | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| F. W. Woolworth..... | 78½ | 79 | 78½ | 79 |
| F. W. Woolworth pf.. | 112½ | 113½ | 112½ | 113 |
| First National Copper. | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| Giroux Mining ..... | 6 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| Greene-Cananea ..... | 8⅝ | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 |
| Guggenheim Explor.. | 226 | 228 | 224 | 230 |
| Inter. Rubber cfts.... | 17 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18⅛ |
| J. Kayser ..... | 78 | .. | 78 | .. |
| J. Kayser pf..... | 107¼ | .. | 107½ | .. |
| Kerr Lake ..... | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 |
| La Rose Con..... | 3⅝ | 3 11-16 | 3⅝ | 3 11-16 |
| Lehigh V. S. Co., w. i. | 248 | 251 | 245 | 247 |
| M. Rumely Co..... | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 100¼ | 102 |
| Mason Valley ..... | 12¼ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ |
| Nipissing ..... | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| Ray Central ..... | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| Studebaker Co ..... | 38 | 40 | 37⅛ | 39 |
| Studebaker Co. pf.... | 97 | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Tonopah Mining ..... | 7 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| United Cigar Mfrs.... | 58 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| United Cigar Stores.... | 193 | 196 | 194 | 195 |
| U. S. L. & H., new.. | 15 | 17 | .. | .. |
| U. S. L. & H., new, pf. | 80 | 83 | 78 | 82 |
| West. Pacific Sa.... | 87¾ | 88 | 87¾ | 88 |
| Yukon Gold Mines.... | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3½ |

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| Capital. | Company. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000,000 | Anglo-American Oil..... | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 5,000,000 | Atlantic Refining ..... | 405 | 420 |
| 2,000,000 | Borne & Scrymser..... | 190 | 200 |
| 10,000,000 | Buckeye Pipe Line..... | 152 | 156 |
| 500,000 | Chesbrough Mfg. ..... | 500 | 670 |
| 250,000 | Colonial Oil ..... | 128 | 150 |
| 300,000 | Continental Oil ..... | 225 | 925 |
| 5,000,000 | Eureka Pipe Line..... | 295 | 300 |
| 12,000,000 | Galena Signal Oil pf.... | 135 | 142 |
| 3,000,000 | Galena Signal Oil ..... | 230 | 240 |
| 5,000,000 | Indiana Pipe Line..... | 100 | 110 |
| 12,737,625 | National Transit ..... | 39 | 40 |
| 5,000,000 | New York Transit ..... | 290 | 300 |
| 4,000,000 | Northern Pipe Line..... | 117 | 123 |
| 3,000,000 | Ohio Oil ..... | 104 | 106 |
| 18,000,000 | Prairie Oil and Gas..... | 275 | 285 |
| 500,000 | Solar Refining ..... | 575 | 625 |
| 10,000,000 | Southern Pipe Line..... | 207 | 213 |
| 2,500,000 | South. Penn. Oil..... | 500 | 600 |
| 3,500,000 | S. W. Penn. Pipe Line.. | 140 | 155 |
| 25,000,000 | Standard Oil, (Cal.).... | 170 | 180 |
| 30,000,000 | Stand. Oil, (Ind.) w. i. | 215 | 220 |
| 1,000,000 | Standard Oil, (Kan.).... | 190 | 215 |
| 1,000,000 | Standard Oil, (Ky.)..... | 350 | 450 |
| 600,000 | *Standard Oil, (Neb.).... | 180 | 220 |
| 98,835,200 | Standard Oil, (N. J.).... | 332 | 337 |
| ——— | †Standard Oil subsid.... | 480 | 485 |
| 15,000,000 | Standard Oil, (N. Y.).... | 400 | 410 |
| 5,500,000 | Standard Oil, (Ohio)..... | 190 | 215 |
| 100,000 | Swan & Finch..... | 500 | 700 |
| 12,500,000 | Union Tank Lines..... | 52 | 57 |
| 10,500,000 | Vacuum Oil, ex rights.. | 145 | 155 |
| ——— | Vacuum Oil warrants... | 45 | 50 |
| ——— | Vacuum Oil, w. i..... | 145 | 155 |
| 400,000 | Waters-Pierce ..... | 1,300 | 1,700 |

*Ex dividend. †Ex Standard Oil of Indiana stock dividend. ‡Ex Standard Oil of Nebraska stock dividend. §Ex Vacuum warrants.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

| | May 2. | | May 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bid. | Asked. | Bid. | Asked. |
| British-American ..... | 23⅝ | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 |
| Conley Foil ..... | 295 | 296 | 295 | 296 |
| Johnson Tinfoil & Met. | 170 | 175 | 170 | 180 |
| J. S. Young..... | 170 | 174 | 170 | 175 |
| MacAndrews & Forbes. | 190 | 198 | 190 | 190 |
| Porto Rico-American.. | 235 | 240 | 240 | 250 |
| P. Ronsdale..... | 210 | 213 | 210 | 215 |
| United Cigar Stores... | 195 | 196 | 195 | 196 |

# COMMODITY MARKETS.

## Grains and Coffee Lower—Cotton and Provisions Firm.

Wheat was lower on more favorable hard Winter wheat reports and favorable weather. Corn declined on larger receipts and quiet cash demand. Oats were lower on favorable weather conditions. Provisions were quiet and about steady. Cotton displayed an improved undertone after early liquidation. The weather map was favorable, but private accounts of rains in parts of the Eastern belt incited a buying movement. Cottonseed oil continues firm, with crude offerings light and the pressure of actual oil unimportant. Coffee reacts slightly. Monthly statistics were less bullish than had been expected.

## WHEAT.

Wheat lower, closing at a net decline, although at a good rally from the low point. The net loss varied from ¼c to ⅞c, the greatest declines being in the distant deliveries. The news was more favorable as far as the weather was concerned. A report on the Winter wheat crop by a Western statistician was bullish, but did not have a great deal of effect, as it was in line with previous predictions from the same authority. This report made a loss in area of 16.3 per cent., or 5,893,000 acres, leaving 29,330,000 acres for harvest, which showed an average condition of 75.9 per cent., against 91.2 per cent. last month. This was figured as indicating a possible crop of 358,900,000 bushels, against 430,000,000 bushels final a year ago. The condition in Ohio was given at 67, Indiana 40, and Illinois 45. He also reported Kansas at 74. The Kansas State report, however, made the condition 82, with 8,065,000 acres for harvest. This would make about 94,000,000 bushels if present condition is maintained. The weather conditions were favorable in Winter wheat States and also in the Northwest, where seeding is rapidly nearing completion at a date, if anything, a little earlier than the average for the completion. Estimates as to possible decrease in area new range from 1,000,000 acres decrease to practically nothing if weather is favorable for another week or ten days. Reports from the Canadian Northwest were also favorable as to seeding. Cables were lower, particularly the English cables. The indications for the Argentine exports were for 4,800,000 bushels. No export trade was reported. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red $1.22¾ free on board; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.24½; No. 1 Northern, opening of navigation, $1.24½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.14.

## OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was dull and heavy, closing a little up from the low point. Selling was credited to cash houses owing to larger receipts. The Western movement has doubled in four days, compared with last week. Cash corn was quiet. Weather conditions were reported favorable for Spring plowing. The estimated Argentine exports for the week were 1,700,000 bushels, against none last year. Spot corn was nominal at 86¼c, free on board.

OATS.—Trading was quiet, with the prices showing some strength early, but declined about ¼c, and closed at unchanged to ⅛c net decline. Weather conditions were excellent for work in the northern section, while the advices indicated excellent appearance of the oats already sown. Demand for cash oats continues slow, particularly through the East, where the competition of Canadian oats is proving a material factor. Standards No. 2 and No. 3 whites were quoted at 60c, nominal, elevator.

## PROVISIONS.

A much quieter market developed in hog products with narrow changes but a steady close. The statement of product stocks at Chicago showed a total about as looked for. Pork lost 1,000 barrels, during the month lard gained 11,000 tierces, while ribs lost 1,750,000 pounds. The total stock of meats is 164,000,000 pounds, or 4,000,000 pounds less than last month, but 37,000,000 pounds more than last year. The world's stock of lard was given at 322,000 tierces, against 350,000 tierces last month, and 214,000 tierces last year. Hog receipts West, were 126,000, with hog prices, 5 to 20c. lower.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May..... | | | $1.22 | $1.22 |
| July..... | 1.16¾ | 1.15⅝ | $1.17 | $1.16⅝ |
| September..... | | | 1.13 | 1.13 |

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May..... | $1.14⅝ | $1.13⅝ | $1.14⅜ | $1.14⅛ |
| July..... | $1.10⅜ | $1.09⅜ | $1.11⅛ | $1.11 1-16 |
| September..... | 1.07½ | 1.06⅝ | 1.08⅜ | 1.07 13-16 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May..... | .80⅛ | .79⅜ | .80¼ | .80 1-16 |
| July..... | .77 | .77¼ | .78⅜ | .77⅝ |
| September..... | .76 1-16 | .75¾ | .76⅝ | .76 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May..... | .57½ | .56¾ | .56⅝ | .56⅝ |
| July..... | .54⅝ | .53⅞ | .54¾ | .54⅝ |
| September..... | .45 7-16 | .44⅝ | .44⅝ | .45⅛ |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May..... | 10.92 | 10.95 | 10.87 | 10.90 |
| July..... | 11.12 | 11.02 | 11.07 | 11.10 |
| September..... | 11.35 | 11.22 | 11.27 | 11.30 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| May..... | | | 10.15 | 10.22 |
| July..... | 10.47 | 10.37 | 10.37½ | 10 |
| September..... | 10.72 | 10.60 | 10.57½ | 10.67 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| May..... | | | 18.95 | 18.90 |
| July..... | 19.22 | 19.10 | 19.27 | 19.22 |
| September..... | 19.52 | 19.35 | 19.70 | 19.50 |

## COTTONSEED OIL.

The market continued its upward tendency yesterday, but the advance was more orderly. Offerings were limited, and it was apparent to many that timid holders had evened up their contracts to some extent. The early weakness in cotton, reflecting another day of favorable weather through the South and hesitancy in the lard market, failed to inspire much selling of oil, with aggressiveness among bears at a minimum. Crude was firmer, and it was reported by some authorities that sales had been made on a higher basis, although undoubtedly the volume of business passing is small. Official crude values were about unchanged, with the market quoted at 6c to 6.13c all sections. A further slackening in the consuming demand was noted, but the light crude offerings and well-controlled stocks adequately explain the firm spot situation. Attention was attracted by the higher prices for "off oil," which was quoted at 6.91c to 7.05c, against 6.85c to 6.90c the previous day. There were sales of a few lots on the upturn, with the demand brought about by the abnormally large differences prevailing hitherto.

| | High. | Low. | Closing Prev. Bid. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot ..... | | | 7.29 | 7.20 |
| May ..... | 7.35 | 2.25 | 7.23 | 7.16 |
| June ..... | | | 7.20 | 7.14 |
| July ..... | 7.27 | 7.20 | 7.25 | 7.17 |
| August ..... | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.30 | 7.24 |
| September ..... | 7.35 | 7.25 | 7.32 | 7.27 |
| October ..... | 7.30 | 7.26 | 7.32 | 7.25 |
| November ..... | 7.50 | 6.79 | 6.78 | 6.70 |
| December ..... | .. | .. | 6.69 | .. |

## COTTON.

Scattered liquidation, which in the aggregate was quite heavy, served to keep the undertone to the market heavy during the early part of yesterday's session and small declines ruled. Rallies were feeble for awhile, and the tendency of offerings to assume large proportions on the small upturns made it apparent that there was more or less cotton still overhanging the market. As the day progressed, however, selling pressure relaxed, and under the stimulus of buying by spot interests of the near positions, the list gradually recovered. Buying by shorts and some demand on the theory that a reaction upward was only natural following the recent decline occurred in the late dealings with the movement aided by the reports of rains through Alabama. At the best the list exhibited gains of about 20 points from the low with sentiment very much confused at the finale and the market still sensitive to climatic changes.

The advices of precipitation falling in parts of the eastern belt were not anticipated, inasmuch as the forecasts for those sections were for generally fair weather. Unsettled and showery weather, however, was predicted for the West. Memphis wired that it was cloudy there, with the outlook for rain and with the numerous claims of delayed planting, particularly in the Central and Eastern States, heavy precipitation at this time will not benefit the soil condition. The Journal of Commerce advices pertaining to the entire belt were in confirmation of recent correspondence, it being claimed that the plant is from two to three weeks backward as an average; that the soil was hurriedly prepared or neglected and that the outlook was for a lessened use of fertilizer and a small r acreage in all States excepting possibly Louisiana. In Texas little change was suggested.

Apprehension as to the situation in the lower Mississippi Valley was not great as the explicit information to the effect that recent breaks in the levels had inundated only sugar lands, was sufficient to allay fears of motion shorts. Comment was made on the indisposition on the part of Southern holders to grant concessions as a comparison of values discloses only a partial response to the weakness of the future market during the last few days. Most noticeable are the demand over the South is quiet but holders undoubtedly firm and weather conditions have not continued favorable for a long enough period to have them alter their views materially. Yesterday's Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c lower and New York spot cotton unchanged with middlings 11.40c. At several important spot centres through the South middlings are quoted at 11¼c. At Liverpool spot business is fairly large, yesterday's sales amounting to 12,000 bales. The foreign future market was partly instrumental in our early weakness and it was privately cabled that there were fears of renewal of liquidation there by Wednesday's sellers. Manchester reported yarns and cloths quiet but firm. Exports to date total 2,740,000 bales against 6,912,000 last year.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May ..... | 11.06 | 10.96 | 11.06@10.07 | 10.94 |
| June ..... | 11.05 | 11.05 | 11.06@10.06 | 10.96 |
| July ..... | 11.13 | 10.93 | 11.16@11.18 | 11.04 |
| August ..... | 11.20 | 11.00 | 11.19@11.20 | 11.06 |
| September ..... | 11.06 | 10.98 | 11.14@11.15 | 11.05 |
| October ..... | 11.24 | 11.02 | 11.23@11.24 | 11.11 |
| November ..... | 11.05 | 11.05 | 11.24@11.26 | 11.12 |
| December ..... | 11.35 | 11.10 | 11.32@11.34 | 11.20 |
| January ..... | 11.28 | 11.06 | 11.27@11.29 | 11.13 |
| February ..... | | | 11.27@11.29 | 11.13 |
| March ..... | 11.15 | 11.14 | 11.35@ .. | 11.20 |

## COFFEE.

Coffee was inactive early, opening at a decline of 2 to 6 points. Values then declined 6 to 10 points from the previous close. Late in the day a steadier feeling prevailed, and the close was not unchanged to 7 points lower on total sales of 73,250 bags. The world's visible supply showed a decrease during April of 408,552 bags, bringing the total to 11,831,903 bags, compared with 12,516,312 last year, when the decrease for the month was 412,416 bags.

Havre declined 1¼ francs, and Hamburg was ½ pfennig lower. Rio was closed, and Santos declined 50 reis. Receipts were again quite liberal.

Spot coffee, 14½c for Rio 7. Contract prices follow.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May ..... | 13.45 | 13.45 | 13.50@13.53 | 13.57 |
| June ..... | | | 13.60@13.62 | 13.67 |
| July ..... | 13.68 | 13.60 | 13.67@13.68 | 13.75 |
| August ..... | | | 13.76@13.78 | 13.81 |
| September ..... | 13.82 | 13.74 | 13.82@13.84 | 13.87 |
| October ..... | 13.81 | 13.81 | 13.82@13.84 | 13.85 |
| November ..... | | | 13.82@13.82 | 13.86 |
| December ..... | 13.82 | 13.73 | 13.81@13.82 | 13.84 |
| January ..... | | | 13.80@13.82 | 13.82 |
| February ..... | | | 13.79@13.82 | 13.79 |
| March ..... | 13.83 | 13.75 | 13.82@13.83 | 13.87 |
| April ..... | | | 13.82@13.84 | 13.88 |

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN report, as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for March—

| | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage ..... | 958.00 | 930.00 | 28.51 |
| Freight rev..... | 2,237,949 | 2,058,139 | 179,809 |
| Passenger rev... | 515,675 | 572,776 | *57,101 |
| Other tran. rev.. | 165,443 | 164,912 | 530 |
| Non-tran. rev... | 13,378 | 12,354 | 1,024 |
| Total op. rev.... | 2,932,445 | 2,806,183 | 124,261 |
| Mt. way & str.. | 250,704 | 189,543 | 61,161 |
| Mt. of equipm't. | 567,766 | 495,141 | 72,625 |
| Traffic exp..... | 63,377 | 59,558 | 3,818 |
| Transp. exp..... | 970,520 | 921,874 | 48,646 |
| General exp..... | 59,059 | 60,958 | *1,298 |
| Total op. exp... | 1,912,026 | 1,727,076 | 184,951 |
| Net op. rev..... | 1,020,417 | 1,081,106 | *60,689 |
| O'side op. net.... | 59,648 | 12,218 | 47,429 |
| Total net rev.... | 1,080,063 | 1,093,325 | *13,261 |
| Taxes ..... | 168,940 | 138,028 | 30,912 |
| Op. income..... | 911,123 | 955,297 | *44,173 |
| July 1 to March 31: | | | |
| Freight rev..... | 20,267,212 | 19,361,283 | 905,928 |
| Passenger rev... | 5,698,292 | 5,669,673 | 28,514 |
| Other trans..... | 1,592,260 | 1,527,789 | 64,470 |
| Non-tran. rev... | 135,540 | 139,341 | *3,800 |
| Total op. rev.... | 27,693,410 | 26,698,292 | 995,118 |
| Mt. way & str.. | 3,020,549 | 2,771,698 | 248,850 |
| Mt. of equipm't. | 4,916,247 | 3,815,991 | 600,255 |
| Traffic exp..... | 585,577 | 553,405 | 32,166 |
| Transport. exp... | 8,421,628 | 8,133,824 | 287,803 |
| General exp..... | 581,018 | 535,070 | 45,948 |
| Total op. exp... | 17,135,015 | 15,889,991 | 1,245,024 |
| Net op. rev..... | 10,558,394 | 10,808,300 | *249,905 |
| O'side op., net.. | 3116,509 | 175,229 | 141,280 |
| Total net rev.... | 10,675,554 | 10,981,000 | *105,046 |
| Taxes ..... | 1,507,820 | 1,221,108 | 286,711 |
| Op. income..... | 9,865,734 | 9,760,491 | *391,757 |

*Decrease.

ERIE for March—

| | 1912. | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 4,777,051 | 4,640,892 | 4,818,697 |
| Net after taxes. | 1,085,197 | 1,861,223 | 1,580,053 |
| 9 mos. gross.... | 43,404,213 | 42,505,706 | 41,406,491 |
| Net after taxes. | 11,861,870 | 11,781,130 | 11,711,510 |

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for the year ended March 31—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev., all roads ..... | 4,845,491 | 4,168,492 | 3,051,486 |
| Op. exp. & taxes. | 2,066,017 | 1,850,440 | 1,464,222 |
| Gross income .... | 2,749,474 | 2,318,052 | 1,587,263 |
| Net on bonds out. | 2,951,437 | 2,918,007 | 2,464,811 |
| Less int. chg to construction ... | 535,684 | 819,192 | 1,076,981 |
| Balance interest. | 2,415,443 | 2,098,815 | 1,387,829 |
| Other charges... | 286,751 | 258,126 | 122,045 |
| *Total ded. from income ..... | 2,699,194 | 2,356,942 | 1,509,875 |
| Surplus ..... | 50,279 | †41,890 | 77,388 |

*Being fixed charges applicable against that portion of the property employed in present operations. †Deficit.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for March—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mileage ..... | 4,705 | 4,591 | 4,595 |
| Gross ..... | 4,998,229 | 4,674,674 | 4,790,530 |
| Net after taxes. | 1,241,645 | 1,440,043 | 1,481,631 |
| 9 mos. gross.... | 42,485,057 | 41,479,865 | 39,276,989 |
| Net after taxes. | 11,897,327 | 11,187,321 | 12,341,717 |

MISSOURI PACIFIC for March—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 4,289,100 | 4,346,652 | 4,840,870 |
| Net ..... | 1,160,564 | 1,257,425 | 1,445,897 |
| 9 mos. gross.... | 41,449,442 | 40,270,219 | 40,202,522 |
| 9 mos. net..... | 9,600,520 | 9,089,300 | 11,998,067 |

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for March—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 333,638 | 332,412 | 329,990 |
| Net after taxes. | 97,948 | 141 561 | 122,442 |
| 9 mos. gross.... | 2,950,863 | 2,868,665 | 2,619,779 |
| Net after taxes. | 916,777 | 949,190 | 762,270 |

RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—for the year ended Dec. 31—

| | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev..... | 12,952,317 | 10,960,180 | 7,627,350 |
| Operating exp.. | 6,185,289 | 5,567,088 | 4,459,252 |
| Net rev..... | 6,767,028 | 5,393,092 | 3,068,307 |
| Other income.... | 13,979 | 40,494 | 870,188 |
| Total income ... | 6,781,907 | 5,453,576 | 3,438,495 |
| Int., general and legal expenses, taxes, &c..... | 3,072,412 | 3,006,488 | 2,288,887 |
| Surplus ..... | 3,708,595 | 2,837,143 | 1,149,608 |

**Miscellaneous Earnings.**

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES for the quarter ended March 31—

| | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Net earnings.. | 198,660 | 65,524 | 133,132 |
| Other income ... | 7,655 | 14,676 | *6,761 |
| Total income .. | 196,511 | 80,190 | 126,351 |
| Cs. sks. fd. dep. &c | 167,184 | 169,077 | 18,107 |
| Net profit ..... | 9,327 | †88,017 | 98,244 |

*Decrease.
†Deficit.
‡After deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative, and other expenses.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY for the three months ended March 31—

| | 1912. | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings.. | 1,142,727 | 1,177,578 | 1,169,179 |
| Net aft tax .... | 583,037 | 610,013 | 556,648 |
| Depreciation .... | 47,440 | 63,456 | 51,206 |
| Balance ..... | 535,616 | 546,556 | 505,3 8 |
| Int. and pf. div.. | 288,767 | 281,919 | 280,303 |
| Surplus ..... | 231,849 | 264,637 | 225,035 |


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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Irregular Movement in Prices, with Recovery in Steel and Some Sharp Advances.

Although price changes yesterday showed much irregularity, the day's record seemed to indicate that there was not much pressure upon the market. This was perhaps shown most clearly by the net gain of a point in United States Steel after the decline which occurred in that stock on Wednesday because of the small earnings reported for the first quarter. Some of the larger advances of the day, however, seemed clearly due to the operations of a group whose activity is regarded as responsible for some of the most pronounced of the recent upward movements. To this extent the market lacked spontaneity, and greater weight should perhaps, therefore, be given in gauging the market to the reactions in other parts of the list. So far as the movement in Steel is concerned it helped to emphasize the view that Tuesday's poor earnings statement is to be accepted rather as a measure of the stress of recent competition than as an indication of current or near-by future earnings.

Toward the end of the day it was made known that the firemen on the Eastern railways, following the course previously pursued by the locomotive engineers, had presented demands upon the railways, including an increase in wages. This hardly comes as a surprise, because the representatives of the railroads all through the recent negotiations emphasized the point that success on the part of the railroad engineers in obtaining an increase in wages would inevitably lead to similar demands from other classes of railway employes. It is perhaps fortunate that the firemen's demands should come just at this time, for it may serve to impress upon the arbitrators the view of the railroads that in passing upon the demands of the engineers count must be taken of the cost of granting similar increases to other classes of labor. Indeed, from the railroad point of view, it would seem to be desirable that a single Board of Arbitration should pass not only upon the demands of the engineers, but upon such demands as other employes may make, as the firemen have now made, for then there would come before the arbitrators at one time the full scope of the wage increase demands which the railroads are facing.

The Bank of England maintained its rate at 3½ per cent. yesterday, contrary to the expectation which had been formed that a reduction would be made at this time. In the open market discounts rose a fraction in London, emphasizing the fact that had the rate been reduced to 3 per cent., many bills would have gone to the Bank on the slightest advance in the open market rate. As was natural under the circumstances, sterling exchange rates rose here though there were indications that the exchange market was still affected by withdrawals of American money from the European markets.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for three, four, and five months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for eight to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for prime four to six months maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $474,795,398; balances, $28,363,726; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $701,885.

The local banks lost $2,645,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 per cent. for short bills and 3@3 1-16 per cent. for three months bills; Paris, 3½ per cent., and Berlin, 3¾ per cent. The money rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. in London, and 4½@5 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 23c, and the Berlin check rate on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

| | Sight. | Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| London | 4.86 | 4.86 |
| Paris | 5.17½ | 5.17½ |
| Switzerland | 5.18¾ | 5.19 |
| Holland | 40.33 | 40.35 |
| Belgium | 5.20½ | 5.20¾ |

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

| | 60 days. | 90 days. |
|---|---|---|
| London—Bankers' | $4.8415 | $4.8395 |
| London—Commercial | 4.84 | 4.83 |
| Paris—Bankers' | 5.20¾ | 5.21¼ |
| Paris—Commercial | 5.21¼ | 5.22½ |
| Berlin—Bankers' | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| Berlin—Commercial | 94 7-16 | 94⅜ |

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 40c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 15c premium.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 1-16d lower in London, at 28⅛d per ounce, and ¼c lower in New York, at 61c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

### NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s March, 1962 f'chg. | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 4½s Sept., 1960 f'chg. | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 4½s March, 30-60 f'chg. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 4½s Nov., 1957 f'chg. | 107 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ |
| 4½s May, 1957 f'chg. | 107 | 107¼ | 107 | 107¼ |
| 4½s Nov., 1917 f'chg. | 101⅜ | 102½ | 101⅜ | 102½ |
| 4½s May, 1917 f'chg. | 101⅜ | | 101⅜ | |
| 4s May, 1959 f'chg. | 99½ | | 99½ | 99⅝ |
| 4s Nov., 1958 f'chg. | 99¼ | | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| 4s May, 1957 f'chg. | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99½ | 100 |
| 4s Nov., 1935-6 reg. | 98¾ | | 98¼ | 99¼ |
| 4s Nov., 1936 reg. | 99⅜ | 99¾ | 98¾ | 99⅜ |
| 3½s Nov., 1954 f'chg. | 86¾ | 87¼ | 86½ | 87 |
| 3½s May, 1954 coup. | 86¾ | 87 | 86¼ | 87 |
| 6½s 1950-54 reg. | 86½ | 87 | 86½ | 87 |
| 3½s Nov., 1941 reg. | 88 | 89 | 88 | 89 |

### THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

| | May 1. | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rcts., customs | $1,172,551 | $1,172,551 | $259,62 ; 787 |
| Internal revenue | 686,023 | 686,023 | 242,491,143 |
| Corporation tax | 13,048 | 13,048 | 3,334,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 115,249 | 115,249 | 44,051,811 |
| Total receipts | 1,987,567 | 1,987,567 | 530,000,773 |
| Expenditures | 2,191,988 | 2,191,988 | 562,785,629 |
| Deficit | 204,420 | 204,420 | 12,784,855 |

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $63,586,209; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $32,480,508.

The total balance in general fund was $125,257,957.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

### METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday a generally weak tone was shown, with more activity. Copper was down about ⅛c for all deliveries, 100 tons of September selling at 15.55c and 50 tons at 15.625c. Tin was weak, at a recession of ⅛c in the bid and ¼c in the asking price; 5 tons of May sold at 45.75c, 5 at 45.70c, 5 at 45.62½c, 5 at 44.90c, 5 tons of July at 44.90c, 25 tons at 44.75c, and 50 tons of August at 44.50c. Spelter was down 10 points. Lead was unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Wednesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard copper | 15.40 | 15.60 | 15.50 | 15.75 |
| May | 15.40 | 15.60 | 15.50 | 15.75 |
| June | 15.40 | 15.60 | 15.50 | 15.70 |
| July | 15.40 | 15.60 | 15.55 | 15.60 |
| August | 15.50 | 15.57½ | 15.62½ | 15.87½ |
| Lead | 4.15 | 4.20 | 4.15 | 4.20 |
| Spelter | 6.80 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 7.00 |
| Tin | 45.85 | 46.00 | 46.00 | 46.37½ |

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of prices was registered for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These closing prices compare with Wednesday's closing quotations:

| | Yesterday. £ s. d. | Wednesday. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 69 7 6 | 70 2 6 |
| Copper, futures | 70 2 6 | 71 0 0 |
| Tin, spot | 214 10 0 | 215 10 0 |
| Pig tin, futures | 206 10 0 | 208 15 0 |

The market finished weak. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £16 10s., spelter at £25 15s., and Cleveland warrants were up 1½d., at 54s 1½d.

# TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

**Costly Railroad Country.**

Building a railroad through the Rocky Mountain country is expensive pioneering. Barring the Great Northern, all of the important United States lines crossing the continental divide have had to go through a receivership and reorganization before they were able to pay interest on their first cost. The Moffat road proved a heavier burden than its promoter could carry, and it is doubtful if the receivership could have been avoided much longer even if he had lived.

***

**St. Paul's Slow Recovery.**

A preliminary estimate of St. Paul's earnings for April did not make a very favorable showing yesterday. For the old system it is expected that gross will exhibit an increase of $62,000, with an advance of $393,000 in expenses, making a net loss of $331,000. The Puget Sound suffered a decrease in gross and an increase in expenses, so that its net for the month was smaller by about $112,000.

***

**Trading and the Stock Market.**

April receipts by the State from the tax of 2 cents per $100 of par value on all stock sold or transferred within the State amounted to $422,824. Assuming that every $100 of par represented a single share, which is, of course, far from the case, since even on the Stock Exchange a large proportion of the trading is in shares of $50 and $25 par and under, these receipts indicate a total of 21,141,200 shares traded in during the month. On the same basis, that is without taking account of the fact that much of the April business on the Stock Exchange was in shares of less than $100 par value, the total trading on the board was 15,986,827 shares. There seems to be no conclusions but that, roughly speaking, little more than two-thirds of the stock sales of the State take place on the Stock Exchange. The next largest market is the Curb, but there are several local Exchanges up the State, and the over-the-counter business is no doubt larger in the aggregate than is generally recognized.

***

**Record April Financing.**

According to the compilation made by The Wall Street Journal, financing actually accomplished by the railroad, industrial, and public utility companies of the country in April totaled $220,000,000 and made a record. The figures are $2,000,000 greater than January's, the previous high record month, and $92,000,000 in excess of the corporate financing of April last year. Although 1911 had made a record for the volume of financing accomplished, the four months to the end of April exceeded the record of the period of last year up to that date by $168,000,000.

***

**Stock Market Averages.**

The twenty-five typical railroad stocks and twenty-five industrials yesterday averaged both a bit higher during the day's trading, although the railroads were just a shade lower at highest than on Wednesday. The close for both railroads and industrials was about a fifth of a point higher. The averages follow:

**1912.**

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wed., May 1 | 93.53 | 94.00 | 93.06 | 94.99 |
| Thurs., May 2 | 95.47 | 94.92 | 95.21 | 95.20 |

| | Open. Jan. 2 | High. Apr. 26. | Low. Feb. 1. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Year's range | 91.43 | 96.34 | 88.74 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wed., May 1 | 70.87 | 70.27 | 70.57 | 70.40 |
| Thurs., May 2 | 70.88 | 70.23 | 70.56 | 70.54 |

| | Open. Jan. 2 | High. Apr. 26. | Low Feb. 1* |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Year's range | 64.00 | 71.18 | 61.47 |

*Also on Feb. 27.

**1911.**

RAILROADS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wed., May 3 | 95.01 | 93.91 | 94.46 | 94.85 |
| Thurs., May 4 | 94.72 | 93.77 | 94.24 | 93.82 |

| | Open. Jan. 3. | High. Feb. 9. | Low. Apr. 24. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Year's range | 91.79 | 97.49 | 91.47 |

INDUSTRIALS.

| | High. | Low. | Mean. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wed., May 3 | 66.47 | 65.58 | 66.03 | 66.32 |
| Thurs., May 4 | 66.56 | 65.73 | 66.15 | 66.01 |

| | Open. Jan. 3. | High. Feb. 9. | Low. Apr. 24. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Year's range | 62.95 | 67.17 | 62.94 |

| | High. | Low. |
|---|---|---|
| Full year's range, 1911. | June 10. | Sept. 25. |
| Railroads | 99.20 | 84.40 |
| Industrials | 63.97 | 54.74 |

†To date.

### SHORT TERM NOTES.

| | Maturity | Bid. | Ask. | Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 5 Apr. 1,'13 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.25 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 4½ June 1,'13 | 100¼ | 100½ | 4.91 |
| Beth. Steel Co. | 6 Nov. 1,'14 | 103½ | 103⅝ | 4.36 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 4½ June 1,'14 | 99¾ | 99½ | 4.74 |
| C. H. & D., purchase money | 4 July 1,'13 | 99⅜ | 99½ | 4.11 |
| Chi. & Alton | 5 Mar. 15,'13 | 99½ | 99½ | 5.64 |
| Chi. El. Rys. | 5 July 1,'14 | 98½ | 98⅝ | 5.60 |
| Erie | 6 Apr. 8,'14 | 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 5.24 |
| Erie | 5 Oct. 1,'13 | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 5.17 |
| Erie | 6 Apr. 1,'15 | 99 | 99¼ | 5.23 |
| Gen. Motors | 6 Oct. 1,'15 | 99¾ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Gen. Rubber | 4½ July 1, | 97⅜ | 97⅝ | 5.28 |
| Hudson Co. | 6 Feb. 1,'13 | 99¾ | 100 | 6.00 |
| Int. & Gt. N. | 5 Aug. 1,'14 | 98½ | 98⅝ | 5.07 |
| Int. Harv. Co. | 5 Feb. 15,'15 | 100¼ | 100½ | 4.70 |
| Mo., K. & T. | 5 May 1,'13 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 5.12 |
| Mo. Pacific | 5 June 1,'14 | 95¾ | 96 | 7.00 |
| M. C. of Mex. | 4½ Sep. 1,'13 | 97¼ | 98¼ | 6.04 |
| N. Rys. of M. | 4½ June 1,'13 | 97½ | 98½ | 6.04 |
| N. Y. Central | 4½ Mar. 1,'14 | 100¼ | 100½ | 4.21 |
| Pas. R. T. & T. | 5 Jan. 5,'13 | 100¼ | 100½ | 4.19 |
| St. L. & S. F. | Called | 100 | 100½ | |
| St. L. & S. F. | 5 June 1,'13 | 99½ | 99¾ | 5.12 |
| Southern Ry. | 5 Feb. 1,'13 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 3.93 |
| U. S. Rubber | 6 Dec. 1,'13 | 104⅝ | 104⅞ | 5.14 |
| Westinghouse | 6 Aug. 1,'13 | 101¼ | 101½ | 4.70 |

Accrued interest is to be added to the above.

# TRUST CONNECTION COSTLY.

## Waters-Pierce Paid $3,197,673 for Standard Oil Domination.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—Domination of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of St. Louis by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has cost the St. Louis corporation $3,197,673 in fines, attorneys' fees, and other legal expenses during the last six years, according to its annual report made public to-day.

The company was fined $50,000 in Missouri, $1,675,000 in Texas, and $50,000 in both Arkansas and Oklahoma. Its attorneys' fees during the litigation, according to the report, aggregated $200,000.

# FINANCING IRON MOUNTAIN.

## Refunding Mortgage Issue to be $200,000,000 for All Needs.

Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway decided yesterday to make the amount of the new refunding mortgage, which is designed to care for all financing needs for a long period to come, $200,000,000. A special stockholders' meeting to authorize the new issue has been called for July 9 at St. Louis.

President Bush said after the meeting that the bonds issued under the new mortgage would be sufficient for the refunding of outstanding obligations and the provision of extensions, additions, betterments, and equipment. With the existing Missouri Pacific mortgage, the new indenture will take care of all financing now contemplated.

# MORTGAGE CANADA SOUTHERN

## Bonds for $40,000,000 Authorized by Michigan Central Stockholders.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—At the annual meeting here to-day of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railway, a new Canada Southern mortgage for a total issue of $40,000,000, and to run for fifty years, was authorized. It was decided that the Michigan Central should guarantee the new mortgage bonds, it being the lessee of the Canada Southern road.

The Board of Directors was re-elected.

# STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

## Chicago Market Broad and Stronger—Other Centres Less Active and Irregular.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday was without consistent tendency in either direction, but Chicago's market was broad and stronger, according to the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

Traders in Boston appeared reluctant to take on a line of standard coppers in view of the prevailing belief that the Copper Producers' Association statement Wednesday will show a fair-sized increase in the domestic visible supply of the metal. The result was that minor issues, with a relatively greater speculative following, were brought into prominence. In a few of these the price movement was broad, but activity was scattered.

Hancock was active on the advance to 86, reports being current that a rich vein had been cut at the bottom of No. 2 shaft. Indiana rose past 21 on advices of favorable underground developments, and Algomah went above 8 for a similar reason. Giroux was a little stronger and North Butte moved up a fraction. Massachusetts Gas common sold off to just above the lowest point of the year on talk of poor earnings from the coal end of its business. The industrials were firm, with Steel and United Fruit about a point higher. Butte & Superior, a zinc stock, stopped just short of 37, compared with a quotation of 34⅝ at Wednesday's close.

On the Chicago Exchange the features of a broad and stronger market were the swift upturn of around 4 points in the price of Sears, Roebuck common, followed by a small reaction, the sharp rise of more than three points made by Pneumatic Tool shares, and the new high record of 40½ set by American Can common. Union Carbide sold up a point. The subscription rights were unchanged. Diamond Match and Commonwealth Edison gained ½ each. There were fractional advances in the Booth Fisheries, Swifts, and Boxboard. Public Service common dropped 1½ points, furnishing the principal decline. Business in bonds was confined to a few issues, and prices ruled steady all around.

There was a better tone to Philadelphia stocks, and recessions were mostly made up during the morning dealings, although with but few exceptions the volume of transactions was disappointingly light. Activity developed at the outset in Philadelphia Electric, and the price recovered to 18⅛. United Gas Improvement was less active, but also rallied, and this was true of Philadelphia Rapid Transit. Northern Central was not affected by the announcement that the minority stockholders who have been fighting the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad had secured a partial victory in the United States Circuit Court's decision sustaining the motion of the complainants to strike out the plea of the defendants for the dismissal of the suit.

High Grade Oil preferred, which has been steadily rising in Pittsburgh on small sales, rose ½ higher yesterday, to 88½. Pittsburgh Brewing common was easy and dropped from 9⅝ to 9, while the preferred was steady at 39¾ bid, and the bonds unchanged at 90. Independent Brewing was a shade easier at 4¼. Crucible Steel preferred rallied ½, to 84, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass ⅝, to 104½.

### BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Baltimore Trust | 166 | 166 | 166 |
| 30 | Cons. Coal | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 15 | Cons. Power pf. | 112¾ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 365 | G. B. S. Brewing | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 500 | Houston Oil com. fres | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1,035 | Houston O. com. t. c. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 230 | Houston O. pf. t. c. | 66 | 65¾ | 66 |
| 200 | Int. & Gt. N. corp. | 52⅜ | 52 | 52 |
| 5 | Maryland T. pf. | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 150 | Penn. Water & P. | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 20 | Seaboard A. L. pf. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 800 | United Ry. | 23½ | 22¾ | 23 |
| 180 | Western Bank | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Atl. C. L. con. 4s | 95¼ | 93¾ | 95¼ |
| 3,000 | A. C. L. conv. deb. 4s | 103⅝ | 103¼ | 103⅝ |
| 3,000 | Atlanta Con. St. Ry. | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4,000 | Balt. Elec. 5s | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| 1,000 | Balt. & A. S. L. 6s | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 11,000 | Cotton Duck 5s | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75½ |
| 1,000 | City 3½s, 1930 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 4,000 | Con. Power 4½s | 90¼ | 90 | 90¼ |
| 1,000 | Con. Gas 5s | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1,000 | Chicago Ry. 5s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2,000 | Fairmont & C. T. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 20,000 | G. B. S. Brew. 4s | 57½ | 57 | 57 |
| 40,000 | G. B. S. Brew. income | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| 2,000 | Ga. & Alabama | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| 1,000 | Houston Oil div. ctfs. | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1,000 | Maryland Elec. 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2,000 | N. O. M. & C. 1st 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1,000 | Sparrows Pt. 4½s | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5,000 | Seaboard adj. 5s | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 18,000 | United Rys. 4s | 85¼ | 85 | 85 |
| 2,000 | United Rys. fdg. 5s | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¾ |
| 2,000 | United Rys. income | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66¾ |

### BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Atchison | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 6 | Boston & Albany | 218 | 217 | 218 |
| 175 | Boston Elevated | 129 | 128¾ | 129 |
| 2 | Boston & Lowell | 212 | 210 | 212 |
| 62 | Boston & Maine | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | Boston & Worc. pf. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 18 | Fitchburg pf. | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| 10 | Mass. Elec. pf. sts. | 81½ | 81¼ | 81½ |
| 873 | Mass. Elec. frac. war. | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| 61 | N. Y., N. H. & H. | 137¾ | 137 | 137¾ |
| 65 | Union Pacific | 173 | 172¾ | 173 |
| 15 | West End St. R. R. | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |

TELEPHONES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 695 | American | 146⅞ | 146⅝ | 146⅞ |
| 182 | New England | 153 | 153 | 153 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 61 | 60¾ | 61 |
| 70 | Am. Ag. Chem. pf. | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100⅜ |
| 60 | Amoskeag | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 10 | Amoskeag pf. | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 870 | Am. Pneu. Service | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 20 | Am. Pneu. Serv. pf. | 15½ | 15 | 15½ |
| 125 | Am. Sugar | 130¾ | 130 | 130 |
| 104 | Am. Sugar pf. | 122¾ | 122¼ | 122¾ |
| 10 | Am. Woolen pf. | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 100 | East Boston Land | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 27 | Ga. Ry. & Electric | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 30 | Ga. Ry. & El. pf. | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 25 | General Electric | 169¾ | 169 | 169¾ |
| 306 | Mass. Gas | 90 | 89¾ | 90 |
| 10 | Mass. Gas pf. | 97½ | 97 | 97½ |
| 5 | Mergenthaler | 218¾ | 218 | 218 |
| 1 | N. E. Cotton Yarn | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | N. E. Cot. Yarn pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 37 | Pullman | 160¾ | 160¾ | 160½ |
| 30 | Swift & Co. | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 385 | Torrington | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ |
| 235 | Torrington rights | 1.05 | 1.00 | 1.05 |
| 184 | United Fruit | 190 | 189¾ | 190 |
| 26 | United Shoe Mach. | 51 | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 1,832 | U. S. Steel | 71¼ | 70¾ | 71¼ |
| 25 | U. S. Steel pf. | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |

MINING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 890 | Adventure | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| 3,565 | Algomah | 8¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 65 | Allouez | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 630 | Amal. Copper | 83½ | 82¾ | 83 |
| 1,322 | Am. Zinc | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 821 | Arizona Com'l | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| 200 | Arnold | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 175 | Boston & Corbin | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 400 | Butte & Balakalan | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 4,065 | Butte & Superior | 36¾ | 34¼ | 36¾ |
| 2,782 | Butte & Sup. rights | 1.50 | 1.05 | 1.25 |
| 423 | Calumet & Arizona | 72½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 6 | Calumet & Hecla | 490 | 490 | 490 |
| 140 | Stennital | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| 500 | Chino | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ |
| 881 | Copper Range | 61⅝ | 60½ | 61 |
| 950 | East Butte | 13¾ | 13 | 13 |
| 425 | Franklin | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 10,195 | Giroux | 6¼ | 5⅝ | 0 1-16 |
| 1,817 | Granby | 58¾ | 57 | 58 |
| 465 | Greene-Cananea | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 5,075 | Hancock | 36⅜ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 2,515 | Indiana | 22¼ | 20⅜ | 21⅝ |
| 18 | Island Creek | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 42 | Island Creek pf. | 88¼ | 88 | 88 |
| 245 | Inland Royale | 27½ | 27 | 27½ |
| 808 | Kerr Lake | 7 | 15-16 | 2 15-16 |
| 255 | Lake | 44¼ | 43½ | 44¼ |
| 855 | La Salle | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 30 | Mass Con. | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 400 | Mayflower | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 25 | Miami | 25⅜ | 25 | 25 |
| 70 | Mohawk | 63¾ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 2,174 | Nevada Con. | 23 | 22½ | 22½ |
| 250 | New Arc. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 50 | Nipissing | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 1,120 | North Butte | 29¼ | 28½ | 29¾ |
| 900 | North Lake | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 240 | Ojibway | 5 | 4¾ | 5 |
| 870 | Old Colony | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12½ |
| 50 | Old Dominion | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 110 | Quincy | 90 | 89 | 90 |
| 416 | Ray Con. | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 100 | Santa Fe | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 810 | Shannon | 14¾ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 600 | South Utah | 95c. | 90c. | 90c. |
| 90 | St. Mary's Land | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 167 | Sup. & Boston | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 40 | Superior Cop. | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 10 | Tamarack | 43¾ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 53 | Trinity | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 800 | Tuolumne | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 590 | Union Land | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| 82 | U. S. Smelters | 37½ | 37 | 37 |
| 210 | Union Smeltens pf. | 46 | 46½ | 48½ |
| 100 | Utah Apex | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 55 | Utah Con. | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 200 | Utah Copper | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 20 | Victoria | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 5 | Wilpena | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 2 | Wolverine | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 63 | Wyandotte | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | Am. T. & T. col. 4s | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 5,000 | C., M. & St. P. 4s | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |

# BOURSES OF EUROPE

## Bank of England Rate Not Reduced, Owing to the Weakness of Foreign Exchanges.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 3.—The Times in its City article this morning says:

"Money was in fair demand in the morning, but although the supply was somewhat reduced owing to calls in connection with the monthly bank balance sheet preparations, there was no pressure and the terms for day-to-day advances and short fixtures remained as on Wednesday. The India Council renewed a fair amount for about a month at 2¾ per cent.

"The discount market was at first rather weak, buyers of bills being inclined to work at sellers' rates, which were under 3 per cent., but the amount of business done at the reduced level was not great, the promptness with which the Bank of England arrived at a decision to maintain the official minimum checking the buying.

"On the appearance of the bank return, which seems to have caused some disappointment, most houses ceased to take bills and raised their quotations once more to Wednesday's level.

"The stock markets opened quietly after the holiday. Business was inactive all day in most departments, but except as regards shipping securities, which were flat, the tone on the whole was fairly satisfactory. The market in gilt-edged securities remained steady and in the home railway market prices closed higher on balance, although not at the highest points reached.

"American shares opened well above the lower parity level, cabled from New York, but after being fairly firm the tone became easier toward the close.

"Canadian Pacific shares were in keen demand on Continental account, but the chief feature of the markets was the heavy fall of Peninsula & Oriental deferred on the official announcement that no proposal for amalgamation with any other company had ever been made to the Directors.

"Marconi shares recovered from Tuesday's fall."

PARIS, May 2.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 55c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

Private rate of discount, 3⅛ per cent.

BERLIN, May 2.—The reopening of the Dardanelles caused a better feeling on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific was firm and higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 5 per cent.

Private rate of discount, 3¾ per cent.

### LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

| | London. | N. Y. Equiv. | N. Y. Close. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consols, money | 78 3-16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Consols, account | 78⅝ | ... | ... | ... |
| Anaconda | 43 | 42⅝ | 42½ | + ⅛ |
| Atchison | 110¼ | 107½ | 107½ | ... |
| Can. Pacific | 262¼ | 255½ | 253½ | + 2 |
| St. Paul | 112⅜ | 110 | 109⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Erie | 37⅝ | 36⅝ | 36½ | + ⅛ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 58⅜ | 55⅞ | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 133 | 129⅝ | 129½ | + ¼ |
| Louis & Nash. | 164 | 160 | 158¾ | + 1¼ |
| N. Y. Central | 122¼ | 119½ | 119 | + ½ |
| Pennsylvania | 64¾ | 125½ | 125½ | ... |
| Reading | 90 | 175¼ | 175½ | — ¼ |
| South. Pacific | 115⅝ | 112½ | 112¼ | — ⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 177½ | 

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50 Nat. Light, H. P. Com.
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5M Am. La France Fire Eng. 6%

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6 Standard Oil (Ohio)

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## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, May 2, 1912.

Total sales May 2, 1912..... 519,062
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 49,375,052
Same period last year..... 34,366,530

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅞ | 1 | 500 | Allis-Chalmers | 1 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 5 | 5½ | 20 | Allis-Chalmers pf | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 82⅞ | 83 | 16,900 | Amalgamated Copper | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 82⅞ | 83⅛ | — ½ |
| 60½ | 61¼ | 100 | Am. Agricul. Chem. | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | — ½ |
| 69⅝ | 70 | 5,000 | Am. Beet Sugar | 69⅝ | 70⅛ | 69¼ | 69¾ | + ⅝ |
| 99⅝ | 99⅞ | 100 | Am. Beet Sugar pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 135 | 136½ | 106 | Am. Brake S. & F. pf | 135¾ | 135¾ | 135¾ | 136¾ | + ¼ |
| 40¼ | 40⅝ | 46,700 | Am. Can | 38¾ | 41 | 38¾ | 40¾ | + 1½ |
| 115½ | 116 | 5,100 | Am. Can pf | 115 | 116⅜ | 115 | 116 | + ⅝ |
| 90⅝ | 90¾ | 700 | Am. Car & Foundry | 90¼ | 90⅞ | 90¼ | 90⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 55⅝ | 55⅞ | 5,650 | Am. Cotton Oil | 54½ | 55⅝ | 54½ | 55⅝ | + 1½ |
| 5 | 5½ | 200 | Am. Hide & Leather | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 23¾ | 24⅛ | 800 | Am. Ice Securities | 23¼ | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 15¼ | 300 | Am. Linseed | 15 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 38⅜ | 100 | Am. Linseed pf | 38¼ | 38¼ | 35½ | 35½ | + ⅜ |
| 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 1,820 | Am. Locomotive | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44¼ | 44⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 12⅛ | 200 | Am. Malt | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 55 | 56 | 234 | Am. Malt pf | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| 86⅝ | 87¼ | 19,806 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 88 | 88¼ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 106 | 106½ | 200 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf | 107⅝ | 108 | 107⅝ | 108 | + ⅜ |
| 89 | 89¾ | 1,000 | Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B | 87¾ | 89 | 87¾ | 89 | + 1¾ |
| 128 | 131 | 100 | Am. Snuff | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | — 3 |
| 130 | 130¼ | 4,600 | Am. Sugar Refining | 130 | 130⅝ | 129¼ | 129¾ | — ¼ |
| 140⅝ | 140¾ | 600 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 140⅜ | 141⅝ | 140⅝ | 140⅝ | + ¼ |
| 248½ | 250 | 1,000 | Am. Tobacco | 249 | 249 | 245 | 245½ | + ½ |
| 104½ | 105 | 900 | Am. Tobacco pf | 104½ | 104⅝ | 104½ | 104⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 102½ | 102¾ | 700 | Am. Tobacco pf. new | 101⅞ | 102⅛ | 101⅞ | 102⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 106⅜ | 107 | 700 | Am. Tob. pf tr. rcts. | 105 | 105⅞ | 105 | 105⅞ | |
| 90½ | 91¾ | 100 | Am. Woolen pf | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 80⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40¾ | 41 | 5,350 | Am. Writing Paper pf | 41 | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 42⅞ | 42⅝ | 1,500 | Anaconda Cop. Min | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 107½ | 2,600 | Atch., Top. & S. F. | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 103½ | 103⅝ | 100 | Atch., Top. & S. F. pf | 103¼ | 103⅝ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 140⅝ | 141 | 100 | Atlantic Coast Line | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | |
| 111¾ | 111⅝ | 3,600 | Baltimore & Ohio | 111⅛ | 111⅝ | 111 | 111¼ | — ⅛ |
| 2 | 2¼ | 200 | Batopilas Mining | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 88⅜ | 89 | 2,900 | Bethlehem Steel | 89 | 89⅝ | 88½ | 88⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 73⅞ | 74 | 3,800 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 73 | 74½ | 72¾ | 73⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 83⅝ | 84 | 4,700 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 83⅝ | 84⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 144⅜ | 146 | 200 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 145 | 145 | 145 | 146 | + 1 |
| 255⅝ | 255¾ | 2,600 | Canadian Pacific | 256¼ | 256½ | 254⅜ | 255⅝ | + 1½ |
| 26½ | 27 | 700 | Central Leather Co | 27 | 27 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 94¼ | 94⅝ | 100 | Cent. Leather Co. pf | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | — ⅛ |
| 79½ | 79⅞ | 700 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 79½ | 79⅝ | 79½ | 79⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 19⅝ | 100 | Chicago Gt. Western | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 109¾ | 110 | 1,600 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 110 | 110¼ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | — ⅛ |
| | | 4,084 | Chi., M. & St. P. Rgts | 15-32 | 15-32 | 7-16 | 7-16 | — 1-32 |
| 142½ | 144 | 100 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | |
| 142 | 142¾ | 500 | Chi. & Northwestern | 141⅜ | 142 | 141⅜ | 142 | |
| 190 | 194 | 156 | Chi., & Northwest. pf | 194 | 194¼ | 194 | 194¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 1,200 | Chino Copper | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 145¼ | 145⅞ | 12,250 | Consolidated Gas | 144⅞ | 145⅝ | 144⅞ | 145⅝ | + 1⅛ |
| 16½ | 16⅝ | 800 | Corn Products Ref | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 84⅜ | 84⅞ | 100 | Corn Products Ref. pf | 84⅜ | 84⅝ | 84⅜ | 84⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 41½ | 800 | Den. & Rio Grande pf | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 69⅝ | 70 | 160 | Detroit United Ry | 69⅝ | 69½ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 33 | 400 | Distillers' Securities | 32⅝ | 33 | 32⅝ | 33 | + ⅛ |
| 96⅜ | 96⅝ | 2,500 | Erie | 96⅜ | 96⅝ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 200 | Erie 1st pf | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 107½ | 108 | 100 | General Chemical pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ⅛ |
| 169 | 169⅜ | 1,400 | General Electric | 169⅛ | 170 | 169¼ | 169⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 83⅞ | 84⅜ | 800 | General Motors | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | — 1 |
| 70⅜ | 70⅝ | 500 | General Motors pf | 71 | 71¼ | 71 | 71 | — 1 |
| 150 | 165 | 100 | Geo. W. Heime Co | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | — 10 |
| 4⅛ | 4¼ | 1,000 | Goldfield Consol | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 132½ | 132⅝ | 1,700 | Gt. Northern pf | 132⅝ | 132⅝ | 132¼ | 132⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40 | 41 | 800 | Gt. N. certs. ore prop | 40 | 40¾ | 40 | 40¾ | + ⅛ |
| 129¼ | 130 | 200 | Illinois Central | 129½ | 129½ | 129¼ | 129½ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 19⅝ | 800 | Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 57⅝ | 58 | 1,525 | Inter.-Met. pf | 57⅝ | 58¼ | 57⅝ | 58¼ | + ⅛ |
| 116⅝ | 116⅞ | 900 | Int. Harvester | 117 | 117 | 116¼ | 116⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 15¼ | 8,200 | Int. Paper | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 57½ | 58 | 800 | Int. Paper pf | 57¼ | 58¼ | 57¼ | 58 | + ⅛ |
| 80⅜ | 81 | 3,650 | Int. Steam Pump | 81½ | 81⅞ | 80½ | 81 | + ⅛ |
| 82⅝ | 83½ | 200 | Int. Steam Pump pf | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | + 1 |
| 12½ | 13 | 40 | Iowa Central | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 25½ | 25⅝ | 200 | Kansas City South. | 25½ | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | + ⅛ |
| 60½ | 61 | 100 | Kan. City South. pf | 60¾ | 60⅞ | 60¾ | 60¾ | + ⅛ |
| 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 450 | Laclede Gas | 106⅝ | 107 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 169⅜ | 169½ | 11,600 | Lehigh Valley | 169½ | 170⅛ | 169 | 169½ | + 1 |
| 183 | 187 | 1,200 | Liggett & Myers | 181 | 185 | 180 | 185 | |
| 110⅜ | 111 | 400 | Liggett & Myers pf | 110 | 110⅜ | 110 | 110⅜ | + 1¼ |
| 159⅜ | 160 | 1,600 | Louisville & Nash | 159⅜ | 160¼ | 159⅜ | 160¼ | + 1⅛ |
| 136 | 136½ | 870 | Manhattan Elevated | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | — 1 |
| 78 | 80 | 400 | May Dept. Stores | 80 | 80⅜ | 78⅜ | 78½ | — 1⅜ |
| 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 400 | Mercantile Marine pf | 19 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 68⅝ | 69 | 7,600 | Mexican Petroleum | 68½ | 69 | 68¼ | 68⅝ | + ½ |
| 24⅝ | 25 | 1,000 | Miami Copper | 24⅞ | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| 26 | 26¼ | 625 | Minn. & St. Louis | 25⅞ | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 26¼ | + ⅜ |
| 49¼ | 49½ | 225 | Minn. & St. Louis pf | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| 140 | 141 | 825 | M., St. P. & S. M. | 140⅝ | 141 | 140⅝ | 140⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 42⅞ | 9,400 | Missouri Pacific | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 158 | 158⅜ | 700 | Nat. Biscuit Co. | 158⅜ | 158⅜ | 157½ | 158⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 129 | 130 | 100 | Nat. Biscuit Co. pf | 129½ | 129½ | 129¼ | 129¼ | + ⅛ |
| 58 | 58¼ | 2,700 | Nat. Lead Co. | 58 | 58⅜ | 58 | 58⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 22¼ | 22⅜ | 10,600 | Nev. Consol. Copper | 22⅛ | 23 | 22⅛ | 22⅞ | |
| 119⅝ | 120⅛ | 7,500 | New York Central | 119⅝ | 120⅜ | 119⅝ | 119⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 137½ | 139 | 100 | N. Y., N. H. & Hart. | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | + ⅜ |
| 92½ | 93 | 188 | N. Y. State Railways | 92¼ | 92¾ | 92¼ | 92¾ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅞ | 53 | 1,600 | Norfolk & Southern | 52 | 53 | 52 | 52½ | + 1½ |
| 118½ | 118⅝ | 1,700 | Norfolk & Western | 118¼ | 118¾ | 118 | 118 | + ⅛ |
| 83¼ | 84 | 800 | North American | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 83¼ | 83¼ | — ⅛ |
| 121 | 121¼ | 1,830 | Northern Pacific | 121½ | 121⅝ | 121 | 121 | — ⅛ |
| 33½ | 33⅝ | 800 | Pacific Mail | 33½ | 33⅝ | 33½ | 33⅝ | + 1 |
| 52⅝ | 53⅞ | 1,800 | Pacific Tel. & Tel | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | + 1 |
| 126 | 126⅞ | 13,600 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 125⅞ | 126⅞ | 125⅞ | 126 | + ⅛ |
| 111 | 111¼ | 400 | People's Gas, Chi. | 111¼ | 111¾ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 180 | 182 | 600 | P. Lorillard | 180 | 180 | 178 | 180 | + 2 |
| 109½ | 110¼ | 200 | P. Lorillard pf | 109⅝ | 109⅞ | 109⅝ | 109¾ | + ¼ |
| 107⅝ | 107½ | 1,900 | P. C. C. & St. Louis | 107⅜ | 108 | 107⅛ | 107½ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 22⅜ | 700 | Pittsburgh Coal | 22⅛ | 22¾ | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 89 | 90 | 600 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 90 | 90¼ | 89½ | 89½ | |
| 85⅝ | 86 | 100 | Pressed Steel Car | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | — ⅛ |
| 101 | 102 | 100 | Pressed Steel Car pf | 102½ | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ | + ⅛ |
| 110½ | 111¼ | 100 | Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J. | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 7¾ | 700 | Quicksilver | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11 | 11⅜ | 400 | Quicksilver pf | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 8,800 | Ray Consol. Copper | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 900 | R'way Steel Spring | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 176⅜ | 176⅞ | 91,700 | Reading | 175⅛ | 177⅜ | 175⅜ | 176⅜ | + 1⅞ |
| 24 | 24⅛ | 300 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 24 | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 80⅝ | 210 | Rep. Iron & Steel pf | 80½ | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 29⅛ | 2,500 | Rock Island Co. | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| 56⅞ | 57¼ | 600 | Rock Island Co. pf | 57 | 57⅜ | 57 | 57 | + ⅛ |
| 39½ | 40 | 825 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 39 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39⅞ | + 1½ |
| 52⅝ | 52⅞ | 900 | Seaboard Air Line pf | 53 | 53⅛ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 174½ | 174⅝ | 1,100 | Sears, Roebuck & Co | 173¼ | 176 | 173¼ | 174½ | + 2¼ |
| 52 | 53 | 900 | Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron | 49⅝ | 51¼ | 49⅝ | 51½ | + 2¼ |
| 112¼ | 112⅝ | 2,200 | Southern Pacific | 112¼ | 113⅜ | 112 | 112 | — ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 29½ | 870 | Southern R'way pf | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | |
| 74⅜ | 74⅞ | 600 | South. R'way pf., ext | 74⅜ | 74⅞ | 74⅜ | 74⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 25⅛ | 100 | Standard Milling | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| 44¼ | 45 | 2,200 | Tennessee Copper | 45 | 45 | 44¼ | 44¾ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 100 | Tol., St. L. & West | 12⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 33⅝ | 34⅞ | 400 | Tol., St. L. & W. pf | 34½ | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 105⅝ | 107 | 100 | Twin City R. Transit | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅛ |
| 103⅞ | 106¼ | 8,200 | Underw'd Typewriter | 105 | 107 | 105 | 107 | + 2 |
| 104⅞ | 105 | 1,000 | Union Bag & Paper | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 172⅜ | 172⅝ | 16,200 | Union Pacific | 172⅜ | 173⅞ | 172⅜ | 172⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 91 | 91⅜ | 280 | Union Pacific pf | 91⅛ | 91⅞ | 91⅛ | 91⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 105⅜ | 106 | 100 | United Dry Goods pf | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 84 | 84⅝ | 400 | United Rys. Inv. | 84 | 84¾ | 84 | 84¾ | + ⅝ |
| 62¼ | 63 | 600 | United Rys. Inv. pf | 62 | 63 | 62 | 63 | |
| 17⅞ | 18¼ | 200 | U. S. Cast Iron Pipe | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 75 | 75¼ | 100 | U. S. Realty & Imp. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 101 | 105 | 50 | U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | |
| 2¼ | 3 | 100 | U. S. Red. & Ref. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 58⅝ | 59 | 1,000 | U. S. Rubber | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59 | 59 | — ⅛ |
| 114 | 114½ | 200 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | |
| 79½ | 80 | 200 | U. S. Rubber 2d pf | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + ⅜ |
| 71½ | 71⅝ | 110,400 | U. S. Steel | 71 | 72 | 70⅝ | 71½ | + 1 |
| 112⅜ | 113 | 1,100 | U. S. Steel pf | 113 | 113½ | 112⅜ | 113 | + ½ |
| 63½ | 63¾ | 1,210 | Utah Copper | 63¼ | 63⅝ | 63¼ | 63¾ | + ⅛ |
| 51⅞ | 52 | 2,740 | Va.-Caro. Chemical | 51⅝ | 52⅜ | 51⅝ | 52 | + ⅛ |
| 118 | 119 | 100 | Va.-Caro. Chem. pf | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | |
| 61 | 64 | 100 | Va. Iron, Coal & C. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | — 3 |
| 8¼ | 8¾ | 10 | Wabash | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ | |
| 20⅞ | 21 | 400 | Wabash pf | 20⅝ | 21 | 20⅝ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 61 | 63 | 800 | Western Maryland | 63 | 63 | 61 | 61 | — ⅝ |
| 81 | 84¼ | 100 | Western Maryland pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 83⅜ | 84 | 800 | Western Union Tel. | 83½ | 83⅝ | 83¼ | 83⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 76½ | 77 | 200 | Westinghouse E. & M. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | |
| 24½ | 24⅝ | 700 | Wheel & L. E. 1st pf | 24 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | |
| 12 | 12½ | 800 | Wheel & L. E. 2d pf | 12 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | |

## BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales May 2, 1912..... $2,440,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 301,762,500
Same period last year..... 301,501,500

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10,000 | 94⅝ | Bklyn Un El 1st 5s | 94 |
| U S 2s reg | | stamped | |
| 1,000 | 100½ | 11,000 | 102¼ |
| U S Mex 5s | | Chi G & Elec 5s | |
| 1,000 | 95¾ | 4,000 | 96¼ |
| N Y State 4s, 1961 | | Canada So 2d 5s | |
| 2,000 | 103 | 1,000 | 103⅛ |
| N Y City 4½s, | | Clark & Shaw 4s | |
| 1957 | | 1,000 | 99 |
| 5,000 | 107⅛ | Con of Ga Ry con | |
| 1,000 | 107 | 5s | |
| N Y City 4½s, | | 5,000 | 103¼ |
| 1,000 | 101⅜ | Cent Leather 5s | |
| N Y City 4s, 1959 | | 7,000 | 86⅛ |
| 3,000 | 99⅝ | 1,000 | 86¼ |
| 1,000 | 99¾ | Cent Pac gtd 4s | |
| Allis-Chalmers 5s | | 5,000 | 95⅝ |
| 1,000 | 82 | Ches & Ohio con | |
| 1,000 | 82⅜ | 5s | |
| 12,000 | 84 | 3,000 | 111 |
| Tr Co cfts of | | 3,000 | 110¼ |
| dep | | gen 4½s | |
| 1,000 | 82 | 1,000 | 100¾ |
| Am Ag Ch cv 5s | | 5,000 | 100⅝ |
| 4,000 | 102 | 6,000 | 100⅝ |
| Am Ice Secur 6s | | 5,000 | 100⅝ |
| 5,000 | 80 | Chic & Alt 3½s | |
| Am Sm Secur 5s | | 1,000 | 61¼ |
| 10,000 | 105 | 5,000 | 61¼ |
| 6,000 | 104⅞ | Chic & East Ill | |
| 1,000 | 105 | con 5s | |
| 1,000 | 104⅞ | 1,000 | 108½ |
| Am Spirits M 6s | | ref & imp 4s | |
| 12,000 | 100½ | 5,000 | 80 |
| Am T & T col 4s | | 5,000 | 84⅜ |
| 15,000 | 90⅞ | Chic & Erie 1st 5s | |
| Am T & T cnv 4s | | 10,000 | 112⅝ |
| 1,000 | 115¼ | Chic Gt Wn 4s | |
| 21,000 | 87⅝ | 1,000 | 79⅝ |
| Am Tob 5s | | C, M & St P gen | |
| Tr Co cfts of | | 4s, ser A | |
| dep | | 1,000 | 98¼ |
| 2,000 | 95¼ | 4s, 1934 | |
| Am Wr Paper 5s | | 8,000 | 90½ |
| 85,000 | 86⅛ | conv 4½s, when | |
| Armour & Co 4½s | | issued | |
| 2,000 | 92 | 80,000 | 103⅜ |
| A, T & S Fe gen 4s | | 15,000 | 103¼ |
| 1,000 | 89⅝ | 5,000 | 103⅜ |
| 20,000 | 89¾ | 15,000 | 103¼ |
| 5,000 | 90⅛ | 500 | 103¼ |
| 5,000 | 89⅝ | 1,000 | 103¼ |
| conv 4s, 1909 | | 5,000 | 103⅛ |
| 10,000 | 103½ | C & Ir 1st 5s | |
| 2,000 | 103⅝ | 1,000 | 100⅜ |
| conv 5s | | D & Gt So 5s | |
| 10,000 | 105 | 1,000 | 102⅜ |
| Trans & L 4s | | Chic & Northwn | |
| 2,000 | 89⅜ | gen 4s | |
| At Coast Line 4s | | 5,000 | 97⅝ |
| 10,000 | 95⅛ | 10,000 | 97⅛ |
| 2,000 | 95⅞ | 2,000 | 97⅛ |
| Atl Coast Line, | | 5,000 | 97⅛ |
| L & N col 4s | | 5,000 | 97⅛ |
| 5,000 | 94⅛ | Chic R I & P | |
| 5,000 | 94⅜ | 4s, 1934 | |
| B & O gtd 4s | | 10,000 | 87⅛ |
| 1,000 | 93⅝ | Chic R I & P | |
| 1,000 | 93⅞ | 4s, 1988 | |
| Brklyn R T ref conv | | 16,000 | 87⅛ |
| 4s | | 20,000 | 87⅜ |
| 10,000 | 87⅛ | 10,000 | 87⅝ |
| Brklyn Un El 1st 5s | | Millwauk Sparid & | |
| stamped | | N Wrp 1st 4s | |
| 11,000 | 102¼ | 13,000 | 94 |
| Chi G & Elec 5s | | C, B I & P Ry | |
| 4,000 | 96¼ | ref 4s | |
| Canada So 2d 5s | | 5,000 | 89¼ |
| 1,000 | 103⅛ | C, R I & P Ry Co | |
| Clark & Shaw 4s | | 44,000 | 12⅝ |
| 1,000 | 99 | 10,000 | 12⅜ |
| Con of Ga Ry con | | 1,000 | 12⅛ |
| 5s | | Chic & West Ind | |
| 5,000 | 103¼ | con 6s | |
| Cent Leather 5s | | 5,000 | 90 |
| 7,000 | 86⅛ | Chino Copper 5s | |
| 1,000 | 86¼ | 1,000 | 120 |
| Cent Pac gtd 4s | | C, C & St L | |
| 5,000 | 95⅝ | gen 4s | |
| Ches & Ohio con | | 1,000 | 91⅝ |
| 5s | | Col F & I gen 5s | |
| 3,000 | 111 | 2,000 | 100 |
| 3,000 | 110¾ | Col Industrl 5s | |
| gen 4½s | | 1,000 | 70¼ |
| 1,000 | 100¾ | 10,000 | 70 |
| 5,000 | 100⅝ | Col & So ref & | |
| 6,000 | 100⅝ | ext 5½s | |
| 5,000 | 100⅝ | 2,000 | 96⅜ |
| Chic & Alt 3½s | | 3,000 | 96⅝ |
| 1,000 | 61¼ | 1,000 | 96⅝ |
| 5,000 | 61⅛ | Cuban-Am Sug col | |
| con 5s | | tr 6s | |
| 2,000 | 87⅜ | 1,000 | 90⅜ |
| 2,000 | 87⅝ | Del & Hudson 1st | |
| 21,000 | 87⅝ | & ref 4s | |
| 2,000 | 87 | 6,000 | 89⅝ |
| Ill cnv 4s | | Del & H cnv 6s | |
| 1,000 | 99⅜ | 3,000 | 98⅜ |
| Chic & East Ill | | 2,000 | 98 |
| gen 5s | | 5,000 | 98⅛ |
| 1,000 | 108½ | 70,000 | 98 |
| ref & imp 4s | | Den & R G cnv | |
| 5,000 | 80 | 4s | |
| 5,000 | 84⅜ | 2,000 | 88¼ |
| C & Erie 1st 5s | | Den & Rio Gde | |
| 10,000 | 112⅝ | 1st ref 5s | |
| Chic Gt Wn 4s | | 3,000 | 87⅛ |
| 1,000 | 79⅝ | Dis Sec Corp 5s | |
| C, M & St P gen | | 7,000 | 74⅛ |
| 4s, ser A | | Dul & Iron R 5s | |
| 1,000 | 98¼ | 2,000 | 105¼ |
| 4s, 1934 | | Elec & El 1st 5s | |
| 8,000 | 90½ | 3,000 | 112⅝ |
| conv 4½s, when | | Erie 1st gen 4s | |
| issued | | 12,000 | 79¼ |
| 80,000 | 103⅜ | Erie Pa col tr 4s | |
| 15,000 | 103¼ | 1,000 | 90 |
| 15,000 | 103¼ | Fla Cent & Pen | |
| 5,000 | 103⅜ | 5s 1930 | |
| 15,000 | 103¼ | 1,000 | 104 |
| 500 | 103¼ | Gen Motors 6s | |
| 1,000 | 103¼ | 2,000 | 100 |
| 5,000 | 103¼ | Gt Nor ref 4½s | |
| C & P Wn 5s | | 5,000 | 100⅜ |
| 1,000 | 100⅛ | Green Bay & Wn | |
| D & Gt So 5s | | deb cfts B | |
| 1,000 | 102⅜ | 5,000 | 12 |
| Chic & Northwn | | Ill Cent ref 4s | |
| gen 4s | | 2,000 | 93¼ |
| 5,000 | 97⅜ | 4,000 | 93⅛ |
| 10,000 | 97⅛ | Ill Steel 4½s | |
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| 5,000 | 97⅛ | 2,000 | 92¼ |
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| | | Inter-Met 4½s | |
| | | 5,000 | 83⅜ |
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| | | P Morgan & Co | |
| | | trust rects | |
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| | | 42,000 | 101⅝ |
| | | Int & Gt Nor 6s | |
| | | 1,000 | 108 |
| | | Int Paper cnv 6s | |
| | | 7,000 | 94⅛ |
| | | Int Steam P 5s | |
| | | 5,000 | 90 |
| | | Iowa Cen 1st 5s | |
| | | 5,000 | 101 |
| | | Iowa Cent ref 4s | |
| | | 4,000 | 85½ |
| | | Kans & M 2d 5s | |
| | | 9,000 | 94⅝ |
| | | K Cy, F S & M 6s | |
| | | 1,000 | 116⅞ |
| | | K C F S & M 4s | |
| | | 2,000 | 79¼ |
| | | 1,000 | 79⅞ |
| | | 1,000 | 79¼ |
| | | Kan City So 5s | |
| | | 1,000 | 88⅝ |
| | | Lack Steel 5s, 1st | |
| | | 1,000 | 91 |
| | | 2,000 | 90⅛ |
| | | 22,000 | 89⅝ |
| | | 1950 | |
| | | 5,000 | 77⅜ |
| | | Laclede Gas 1st of | |
| | | 6s, 1st 5s | |
| | | 10,000 | 102⅛ |
| | | L S & M S 4s, | |
| | | 1928 | |
| | | 6,000 | 93⅝ |
| | | 10,000 | 93⅞ |
| | | 5,000 | 93⅝ |
| | | 1941 | |
| | | 14,000 | 83¾ |
| | | Leh & Hud gen 6s | |
| | | 1,000 | 102½ |
| | | Liggett & Myers | |
| | | 5s, tem bonds | |
| | | 2,000 | 120⅝ |
| | | Liggett & Myers | |
| | | 5s, tem bonds | |
| | | 5,000 | 94⅜ |
| | | 5,000 | 94⅛ |
| | | 4,000 | 94⅛ |
| | | Le Ist unified 4s | |
| | | 5,000 | 90⅛ |
| | | L & N unified 4s | |
| | | 1,000 | 89⅝ |
| | | Mar Marine col tr | |
| | | 4½s | |
| | | 10,000 | 64⅜ |
| | | 12,000 | 64⅞ |
| | | Met St Ry ref 4s | |
| | | 5,000 | 94 |
| | |

# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Big Day for Private House Sales—$8,400,000 Mortgage on Lower Broadway Corner—$2,500,000 Building Loan on Forty-second Street Improvement—More Loft Operations—Active Suburban Market.

The private dwelling market, which has been very active recently, furnished a number of additional sales yesterday, one of which, in Fifty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was reported to be for business, although the house may not be altered. The sale was the five-story, American-basement house at 35 West Fifty-sixth Street, made by Edgar A. Manning for Anna B. Kellogg, the plot being 25 by 100.5 feet. The adjoining residence, at No. 33, belonged to the late Edwin Hawley.

Henry D. Winans & May sold 22 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story high stoop residence, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, on a plot 19 by 102. The sellers were Golde & Cohen. The purchaser will refit the property for a residence.

On the east side in the residential section, near Madison Avenue, the four-story residence at 35 East Seventy-fifth Street, on plot 20 by 81.10, was sold by Henry D. Winans & May for Edward J. Wittbauer to a client for occupancy. This is the first sale of the property in thirty-eight years.

On the west side among several deals was that of 145 Riverside Drive, a four-story house on plot 52 by 100, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. It was sold by Victor Kusdo, who bought it at auction last November for $84,250. The selling price is said to be about $90,000.

Frederick Zittel & Sons sold for John M. O'Connell the four-story residence at 166 West Eightieth Street, on lot 20 by 102.2, to a client for occupancy.

Mary and Anna Kuhlewind have purchased from Franklin and George L. Ford the four-story residence at 9 West Ninety-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 100 feet, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. G. L. Carpenter & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

F. & G. Pflomm sold for Thomas Morgan and others to an investor the two four-story and basement brownstone houses at 144 and 146 East Eighty-third Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Marie De Novellis her residences at 6 East 128th Street.

### $8,400,000 Mortgage.

Two mortgages aggregating $8,400,000 were recorded yesterday, being taken by the Standard Trust Company of New York on the old Adams Express Company property from 57 to 61 Broadway, extending through to Trinity Place, and including the entire northerly block front on Exchange Place. The Broadway frontage is about 103 feet, and the depth about 209 feet. The mortgages are given by the new owner, the Adams Express Building Company, of which Robert J. Dowling is a member. The first mortgage is for $5,000,000, and the second for $3,400,000, both due in 1962, the former bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and the latter at 6 per cent. At the same time title was recorded from William W. Barrett as President of the Adams Express Company, the consideration being stated at $2,000,000. The property stands assessed on land valued at $2,265,000. Plans have lately been filed by the new owner for a thirty-story office building to cost $2,000,000.

### $2,500,000 Building Loan.

A $2,500,000 building loan, the largest that has been made in many months, has been obtained from the New York Life Insurance Company by the Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Company on the property and new twenty-story building to be erected on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, 98.9 by 144 feet and irregular, including an extension to Forty-first Street, surrounding the northwest corner of Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue. Plans for the new building recently filed by Buckman & Fox estimated the cost of the new structure at $1,100,000. The consideration for the property is said to have been about $1,900,000. It is owned by a syndicate, including Frederick Johnson, Anthony N. Brady, C. K. G. Billings, and William P. Knapp.

The Midwest Realty Company has obtained a loan of $350,000 from the Lawyers Realty Company on the new loft to be erected at 127 to 133 West Twenty-sixth Street.

### Big Lofts for Fourth Avenue Zone.

The latest addition to the Fourth Avenue loft zone is to be a twelve-story commercial structure on a seventy-foot plot at 38 to 42 East Thirty-second Street, opposite the Park Avenue Hotel. Plans are now being prepared by Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker for the owner, William Isaacs, who has awarded the general contract to Charles T. Wills.

The site of the proposed improvement adjoins the ten-story St. Louis Hotel, and fifty feet to the east of it is the property purchased last September by the Adin G. Pierce Company, which is preparing for the erection of a sixteen-story building at the southwest corner of Park Avenue.

Another improvement in the same section was foreshadowed by the filing of plans yesterday for a twenty-two-story loft building by Buchman & Fox, to be erected on a plot 123.5 by 100, at the southeast corner of Thirtieth Street, adjoining the Martha Washington Hotel.

It will be the ninth building of that character erected or planned for the avenue between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth Streets. Charles Kaye is the owner, the cost of the structure being estimated at $1,000,000.

### $360,000 Mortgage on Thirty-one-Foot Fifth Avenue Corner.

The Medford Realty Company, of which Aleck Kahn is President, took title yesterday to the Louis T. Hoyt house on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, fronting 31 feet on the avenue by 124.10 on the street and irregular. It was sold by the United States Trust Company as executor of the estate of Louis T. Hoyt. The new owner gave back a mortgage of $800,000 on the property.

### Investors Buying Tenements.

The estate of Rachel Epstein sold to Louis Cohen for investment 149 Madison Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 24.10 by 100.8, between Market and Pike Streets. The property was to have been sold yesterday at auction at the stand of Joseph P. Day. Several east side charitable institutions will be benefited through the sale. It is understood that the property brought about $38,000.

Alfred Lewis has sold the southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street and First Avenue, a six-story new law flat, 25 by 100, to J. H. Timm, for investment.

### Bronx Sales.

Paul Bultmann has sold for Benjamin Benenson 379 and 381 East 162d Street, the Bronx, a five-story twenty-seven-family new-law house, on lot 50 by 100, to a client, for investment.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for Lillie Boehm and Isabella Heine the five-story new-law apartment known as 1,084 Fox Street, on lot 87.6 by 100. Ernst & Cahn have also sold, in conjunction with A. Mantinband, for Henry Schroeder and Jacob Goldfield, the plot on the east side of Webster Avenue, 100 feet north of 182d Street, 120 by 90.

John H. Loscarn has sold for A. Collins 1,284 Intervale Avenue, a three-story flat, on lot 25 by 59.12 and irregular, between Fox and Home Streets.

Kurz & Uren have sold for John P. Dunn a plot, 50 by 100, on the westerly side of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 125 feet north of 192d Street. The purchaser will erect a residence on the plot.

### $15,500 Deal at Kensington.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold the Colonial cottage at the corner of Nassau Road and West Drive, Kensington, Great Neck, to Ezra T. McIntyre for $15,500. The house, planned by Aymar Embury, is regarded as an excellent example of its type of suburban architecture. It was displayed at the last exhibition of the Architectural League and was published in that organization's year book.

### Buys Scarsdale Estate.

Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have sold the Edwin Moore country estate at Scarsdale, Westchester County, known as Westover, to Miss Sara E. A. Graham Mulhall of New York City. The purchaser will occupy the house.

### Long Island Sales.

A. Krupp is reported to have received a record price for Corona property in the sale of the three-story stone and brick tenement at Jackson Avenue and Forty-third Street for $16,000. The building occupies a plot 40 by 100 and was purchased by Herman C. Asendorf of Greenpoint for investment.

The William H. Moffat Realty Company has sold to James Francis Fagan of Worcester one lot at College Point.

The Bayside Estates Company has sold to John Coe of Flushing a parcel having a frontage of 40 feet on the south side of Vista Avenue, Bayside.

Leroy Turner has sold to Jacob Cohen of College Point a parcel having a frontage of 50 feet on the south side of Monument Avenue, College Point.

Ella Kaufman has sold to Joseph Bereshein of College Point a parcel of 100 by 100 at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Schlecher Court, College Point.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has sold for C. C. Downey his residence in North Parsons Avenue, Flushing.

De Foix & Van Glahn have sold 2 and 4 Union Park Avenue, near Union Avenue, on the development known as Highland Park, in Jamaica. The property consists of two detached private dwellings, each on a plot 40 by 100. They were sold for David Schmidt to a client, for investment. These houses adjoin the corner property, which was sold last week by the same brokers.

### New Jersey.

The country estate of W. O. Kent, on White Oak Ridge, Short Hills, N. J., containing several acres, with residence and outbuildings, has been sold by the Hotchkiss-Jobs Realty Company to George C. Patton of New York City. The same brokers have also sold the S. J. Cullen property, in Oak Ridge Avenue, Summit, to Mrs. Winchester B. Smith.

### $365,420 for Queens Buildings.

Speculative builders and builders of tenements were the principal factors in the building operations in Queens last week, when a total of operations of an estimated value of $365,420 were entered at the Building Bureau.

The operations in detail were 110 applications for new buildings of an estimated value of $321,439; 29 applications for alterations of an estimated value of $20,430, and 42 applications for plumbing permits of a value of $23,560, making a total estimated value of $365,420.

### Country Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Joseph W. Harper his country estate at Convent, N. J.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased at Edgemere, L. I., for Augustin Walsh, a cottage on Ocean Avenue to Mrs. A. M. Kridel, and for P. H. McCaffrey, a cottage on Beach Avenue to N. W. Strasser.

The Hotchkiss-Jobs Realty Company has leased at Summit, N. J., the George M. Grant homestead, at 100 New England Avenue, for Waters S. Day, President of the Newark Trust Company, the William C. Renwick property, at 79 New England Avenue, to George B. LaBoyteaux, Jr., of New York City; House "A," recently completed, at the corner of Mountain Avenue and Primrose Place, in the Ridge Crest section, to Edgar John Fellowes; House "E," fronting on Oak Ridge Avenue, to W. I. Sanger, and the Emeline Bonnell properties at 22 Elm Street to Benjamin Carpenter of Middletown, N. Y.

### Leases.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has leased for Anna A. Stolts, Eva A. Cone, and Florence E. Twidy, 48 Second Avenue, a seven-story and basement business building on a lot 22 by 100, between East Second and East Third Streets. The tenant is Abraham Kane, who takes the property for a term of five years.

Leroy Coventry has rented for a term of years for Minnie Musgrave to Dr. John Crannel Minor, premises 286 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling between Broadway and West End Avenue.

The Bigelow Carpet Company, formerly at 141 Fifth Avenue, has leased for its new quarters two floors in the 334 Fourth Avenue building, on the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, the ninth floor for the sales department, and the top, nineteenth, floor, for the general offices.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased for the Plaza Bank its old quarters, about 3,200 square feet, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to Strasburger, Inc., as a salesroom for lamp shades and novelties. The bank has occupied the store at 561 Fifth Avenue for many years.

Moore, Schulte & Co. have leased for Dr. Harmon Smith the three-story and basement dwelling at 413 West 145th Street.

Corn & Co. have leased for Charles F. Noyes Company, as agents for the trustees of the Masonic Hall, the store at 79 West Twenty-third Street, adjoining the corner of Sixth Avenue in the new Masonic Building, to the Hartford Lunch Company. Corn & Co. have also leased for McVickar Gaillard Realty Company, the store at 12 East Forty-second Street to the Hartford Lunch Company. The aggregate rental under the two leases is close to $200,000.

### Dance Hall Alteration.

Plans have been filed for making over the one-story bank at 313 and 315 West Fifty-ninth Street into a restaurant and dance hall for Charles Kline and Harry Salvin as lessees, at a cost of $3,000. This building was originally built for Billy McGlory's dance hall, but owing to the inability of getting a license was not used as such, and then was made over into a home for the old Mercantile Bank. The property is owned by Alfred Beinhauer. The architects are Eisendrath & Horwits.

### Notes.

Frank Schlitt of Jersey City, according to Winans & May, is the buyer of the Josiah M. Fisher residence, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street. The property was held at about $750,000.

The Estimate and Assessment Commissioners who were appointed in the city's proceedings to open and extend East Ninth and East Tenth Streets, Brooklyn, have completed their report of damage and benefit and will present it for confirmation to the Supreme Court on June 25.

### Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Manhattan Av, 411 to 421, w s, block front between 117th and 118th Sts, 201.1x101x80x irregular x25, three five-story flats; voluntary sale; knocked down to Van Mater Stillwell for $121,000.

2d Av, 2,458, s e corner of 120th St, 20.6x100, five-story tenement with stores; executors' sale; estate of Amelia Kaufman, deceased; to Simon Myers, $24,800.

Water St, 150 and 152, s w corner of Pine St, 40.7x47.1x irregular, five-story office building with stores; executors' sale; estate of Alexander M. White, deceased; bid in at $50,000.

238th St, 288 East, n s, 200 ft e of Kepler Av, 60x160; two and one-half-story dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Emma Falck, deceased; to Martin J. Mulligan, $5,700.

Madison St, 149, n s, 64.7 ft w of Pike St, 25x100, five-story tenement with stores; executors' sale; estate of Rachel Epstein, deceased; withdrawn; sold at private sale to Louis Cohen.

Mercer St, 113 and 115, w s, 120 ft n of Spring St, 50x100, two five-story loft buildings; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

86th St, 307 to 313 West, n s, 204.10 ft w of 9th Av, 77.2x80.6, two and three-story buildings; voluntary sale; bid in at $90,000.

93d St, 139 East, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.8, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; bid in at $18,500.

East Broadway, 190, n s, 53.3 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.1x116.6 to 188 Division St, 26x113; two four-story buildings; voluntary sale; to Adolph Mayer, $70,500.

Rockaway Av, e s, corner of 8th St, Valley Stream, L. I., two-story house with about three-quarters of an acre; voluntary sale; bid in at $10,000.

Lincoln Park, 94, near Pennsylvania Av, Newark, N. J., three-story dwelling and two-story barn on a plot 48x142.7; executors' sale; bid in at $22,000; also

Seymour Av, 29 to 37, near Madison Av, Newark, N. J., four three-story two-family houses, each 21x41; executors' sale; estate of Andrew Kirkpatrick, deceased; 29, 35 and 37 to Bryan L. Jacobus, for $10,900; 33 to Eugene J. Hancock for $6,000.

135th St, 306 West, s s, 23.10 ft e of 8th St, 23.9x81.6x23.5x82.1, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, G. R. Fearing, $12,900.

64th St, 412 East, s s, 208 ft e of 1st Av, 100.5, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, J. M. Bowers, $19,-606.

64th St, 410 East, s s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.6, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Commonwealth Insurance Company, $18,000.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

Gosrck St, 2, n e corner of Grand St, 75 ft to Rachael Lane x25, three and four story tenements and stores; also

Grand St, 578, n s, 25 ft e of Gosrck St, 25x75 to Rachael Lane, three-story tenements and stores; partition; to David and Harry Lippman, $6,000.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bailey Av, 3,053 and 3,055, e s, 225 ft n of Boston Av, 75x87.8x75x82.6, two four-story flats; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Prospect Investing Company, $23,000.

3d Av, n e corner of 158th St, 92.6x169.9x irregular, vacant; foreclosure; adjourned to May 9.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Cherry St, 421, for a three-story stable, 25.1x73.6; Kauffman & Lowenthal Realty Co., 206 Division St, owner; L. A. Shelnart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost.....$18,000

Madison Av, s e corner of 80th St, for a twenty-story office building and loft, 123.5x100; Charles Kaye, owner; Buchman & Fox, 11 East 59th St, architects; cost.....$1,000,000

226 St, 132 and 184 West, for a twelve-story store and factory, 39.7x89; Victoria Building and Contracting Co., 118 East 28th St, owner; F. C. Zobel, 118 East 28th St, architect; cost.....$150,000

24th St, 121 and 123 East, for a twelve-story store and loft, 50x85; D. & M. Co., 103 Park Av, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av, architects; cost.....$125,000

Under Pennsylvania Station, 36 ft e of 7th Av and 95 ft n of 31st St, for a two-story yardman's house, 19.2x37.2; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., owner; J. T. Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost.....$5,000

Villa Av, e s, 51.5 n of Van Cortlandt Park Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x92; Angela M. Monaco, 3,165 Villa Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$55,000

Simpson St, e s, 50 ft n of Barrett St, for two five-story brick tenements, 75x98; owner, Charles Pincus, 931 Southern Boulevard, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; cost.....$136,000

Morris Park Av, w s, 50 ft n of Adams St, for a one-story frame railroad station, 18x20; New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., 70 East 45th St, owner; Reed & Stern, 5 East 42d St, architects; cost.....$3,000

Intervale Av, w s, 71.26 ft n of 167th St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 15.3x30.6; A. Chmelik, 796 24 Av, Long Island City, owner; F. Chmelik, 796 24 Av, Long Island City, architect; cost.....$800

Webster Av, w s, 100 ft n of Fordham Road, for a one-story frame store, 75x89.9; Stafford & Bryan, 2,389 Creston Av, owners; T. J. Kelly.....643 Morris Park Av, architect; cost.....$7,000

### Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

32d St, 17 to 21 West, to a twelve-story hotel; L. Markel, premises, owner; Cantor & Levingson, 30 West 38th St, architects; cost.....$50,000

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### THURSDAY, MAY 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 57 and 61, n w corner of Exchange Alley, 105x209 to e s Church St, x110.8 to Alleyx202.2; Wm. N. Barrett, as President Adams Express Company; to Adams Express Bldg. Company, 71 Broadway, B. & S. & C. A. G., all liens, May 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$2,000,000

BROADWAY, e s, Map 223 of G. Rosenbaum, 75x110.2x75x109.10, n s; Ursula C. Burns to Max Marx, 422 West 148th St, (mtg $10,000 and all liens,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway

CLAREMONT AV, 191, w s, 75x91; Elizabeth A. Colton to Thomas J. Colton, 537 West End Av, (mtge $85,000 and all liens,) May 1; attorneys, Clifford, H. & B., 5 Nassau St.....$1

CHARLTON ST, 48, s s, 23x100; Harry and Louis Barnett to Abraham S., Joseph, and Solomon S. Blumstein, on premises, (mtg $34,-000,) April 30; attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row.....$100

JANE ST, 75, n s, 20.8x87.5; Frederick H. Doermer to John H. Doerman, 780 Washington St, (mtge $6,000,) B. & S. & C. A. G., Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 90 West Bway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1728, n e, 120 x corner of 106th St, 60.11x75; Alema Realty Exchange Co to Rose Lukather, #31 Hunt's Point Road; all liens, April 3; attorney, M. Fraade, 1 West 34th St.....$100

MADISON AV, 310 to 314, s w corner of 42d St, 41.9x98.9x irregular; City Real Estate Co. to Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue Co., 313 Madison Av, B. & S., all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 83d St, 102.2x90; Akron Building Co. to Sutherland Realty Co., 505 5th Av, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, 75, (4th St, s s, 19x56; Washington Square South, 73 and 74, s s, 45.9x104.6x irregular; Henrietta M. Parker to Lorenzo C. Cuneo, 12 East 8th St, and William E. Podesta, 12 East 8th St, all liens, May 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 800, s w corner of Horatio St, 19.9x69.10x35.8x70; Frederick H. Doermer to John H. Doerman, 780 Washington St, B. & S. & C. A. G., Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, Appel & Taylor, 90 West Bway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 780, w s, 39x69.10; same to same, (mtge $5,500,) B. & S. & C. A. G., Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, same.....$1

2D AV, 2,261, n e corner of Hamilton Sq, 75x70; Michael Iorio to Angelina Iorio, 49 Oliver St, all title, all liens, May 2; attorney, A. C. Finelite, 350 Nassau St.....$100

2D AV, 141 and 143, s w corner of 9th St, 46.8x74.10; Ella Sturman to Samuel Fein, 2,412 7th Av, (mtg $92,500,) May 1; attorney, William Bernfeld, 170 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, n w corner of 36th St, 81x irreg x76.11 x124.10; U. S. Trust Co., exr Louis T. Hoyt, to Medford Realty Co., 103 Park av., April 30; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, s w corner of 11th St, runs w 56.10x — 140.6x s 50.6x e 106.7 to w s of 6th Av x n 9.5 to beginning; John Glass to Jonathan N. Glass, 1-3 part, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 24, 1907; attorneys, Moss, L. M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 50x75; E. J. McGean, referee, to Commercial Trust Co., 1,461 Broadway, (mtg $49,000,) May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$57,300

10TH AV, 452-462, s e corner of 48th St, 40.4x100; Anthony Kirchbel et al, to Locust Farms Co, 511 West 35th St, May 1; attorney, L. T. Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, 124 West, s s, 24x92; Douglas Realty Co. to William J. Dykes and Clementina D., his wife, West View Farm, Litchfield, Conn., tenants by entirety, (mtg $48,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$1

21ST ST, n e s, 210.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 20.6x 98.9; Mary J. Conway, executrix of John R. Conway, to Annette Pascal, 6 Madison Av, (mtg $20,000 and all liens,) May 2; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$36,500

24TH ST, 220 East, s s, 24.4x92.9; Salvatore Ragona to Fetrina Battaglini, 321 East 14th St, April 20.....$1

29TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 98.9; 29th St, n s, 280 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; William L. Lutz to the Twenty-ninth Street Construction Co., 1,133 Broadway, (mtg $50,000,) May 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

37TH ST, s s, 194.8 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98.9; Leopold Feist to Alcourt Realty Co, 48 West 25th St; mtg $35,000, May 1; attorney, T. G. Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, 614 West, s s, — Frederick J. Goebel et al to Jos. Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West Fortieth St, all title, quitclaim, May 1; attorney, Wm. F. Byrne, 444 West Fourteenth St.....$1

49TH ST, 120 West, s s, 15x100.4; Joseph E. Lichtenauer to Libman Contracting Co, 107 West 46th St, B & S, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 800, s w corner of Horatio St, 19.9x69.10x35.8x70; Frederick H. Do rmer to John H. Doerman, 780 Washington St, B & S & C A G, Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, Appel & Taylor, 90 West Bway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 780, w s, 39x69.10; same to same, (mtge $5,500,) B. & S. & C. A. G., Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, same.....$1

2D AV, 2,261, n e corner of Hamilton Sq, 75x70; Michael Iorio to Angelina Iorio, 49 Oliver St, all title, all liens, May 2; attorney, A. C. Finelite, 350 Nassau St.....$100

2D AV, 141 and 143, s w corner of 9th St, 46.8x74.10; Ella Sturman to Samuel Fein, 2,412 7th Av, (mtg $92,500,) May 1; attorney, William Bernfeld, 170 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, n w corner of 36th St, 81xirreg x76.11 x124.10; U. S. Trust Co., exr Louis T. Hoyt, to Medford Realty Co., 103 Park av., April 30; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, s w corner of 11th St, runs w 56.10x — 140.6x s 50.6x e 106.7 to w s of 6th Av x n 9.5 to beginning; John Glass to Jonathan N. Glass, 1-3 part, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 24, 1907; attorneys, Moss, L. M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$1

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 50x75; E. J. McGean, referee, to Commercial Trust Co., 1,461 Broadway, (mtg $49,000,) May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$57,300

10TH AV, 452-462, s e corner of 48th St, 40.4x100; Anthony Kirchbel et al, to Locust Farms Co, 511 West 35th St, May 1; attorney, L. T. Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

18TH ST, 124 West, s s, 24x92; Douglas Realty Co. to William J. Dykes and Clementina D., his wife, West View Farm, Litchfield, Conn., tenants by entirety, (mtg $48,000,) April 30; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$1

21ST ST, n e s, 210.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 20.6x 98.9; Mary J. Conway, executrix of John R. Conway, to Annette Pascal, 6 Madison Av, (mtg $20,000 and all liens,) May 2; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St.....$36,500

24TH ST, 220 East, s s, 24.4x92.9; Salvatore Ragona to Fetrina Battaglini, 321 East 14th St, April 20.....$1

29TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 98.9; 29th St, n s, 280 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; William L. Lutz to the Twenty-ninth Street Construction Co., 1,133 Broadway, (mtg $50,000,) May 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

37TH ST, s s, 194.8 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98.9; Leopold Feist to Alcourt Realty Co, 48 West 25th St; mtg $35,000, May 1; attorney, T. G. Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, 614 West, s s, — Frederick J. Goebel et al to Jos. Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West Fortieth St, all title, quitclaim, May 1; attorney, Wm. F. Byrne, 444 West Fourteenth St.....$1

49TH ST, 120 West, s s, 15x100.4; Joseph E. Lichtenauer to Libman Contracting Co, 107 West 46th St, B & S, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

53D ST, s s, 250.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18x100.5; 5th St, s s, 191.3 ft e of 5d Av, 18.8x100.5; 54th St, n s, 60 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Lillian E. Bates to Marie M. Karrenberg, 580 West 42d St, all liens, May 2; attorneys, Kiddle & Wendell, 115 Broadway.....$1

53D ST, n s, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 22x 62.8x irregular; Montana Realty Co. to Albert Raed, 37 East 50th St, (mtg $22,000,) April 30; attorneys Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$100

54TH ST, 422 West, s s, 16.6x83.6; Fulton St, 44, s e r, 26.9x23.8x irregular x 62d St, 420 West, s s, 19.7x½ block; Louis Kendall to Marie M. Karrenberg, (mtg $24,258,) March 4, 1908; attorneys, Kiddle & Wendell, 115 Broadway.....$1

66TH ST, 447 West, n s, 25x100.5; William J. McCool to Isidor Abraham, 825 10th Av, all liens, May 2; attorney, John M. Ruck, 271 Broadway.....$100

85TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3D Av, 20x100.5; Mary Joseph to George Burkham, at Ridgefield Park, N. J., April 30; attorney, T. G. Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 213 East, n s, 18.7x100.5; Jos. A. Mitchell to Cornelia M. Burnham, 213 East Sixty-second St, (mtg $6,000,) ½ part, April 27.$100

70TH ST, n s, 151.6 e of West End Av, 18.6x 100.5; Forty-fifth St, 121 West, n s, 24.4x92; Mary Hebrat to James Hebron, 205 West 70th St, quitclaim, April 12; attorneys, Strong & Co., 60 Wall St.....$1

76TH ST, 146 East, s s, 16.8x102.5; Sophie Sedinger to Thomas Callaghan, 165 East 77th St, (mtg $12,000, May 1; attorney, T. G. Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 18.6x 76.8; 14s, wife of Walter Sweigard, to Marie M. Karrenberg, all liens, Dec. 19, 1906; attorneys, Kiddle & Wendell, 115 Broadway.$100

80TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x100.8; James McWalters to Church of St. Gregory, a corporation; 66 West 88th St, (mtg $47,500,) April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

85D ST, 54 East, s s, 25x80.4; Regina Herzog to Jerome R. Herzog, 54 East 93d St; mtg $31,000, April 30; attorney, L. T. Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, 803 East, n s, 90x100.10x irregular; Emma Uis to Margareth Schwartz, 1,411 Dean St, Brooklyn, and Phillip L. Iwelin, 175 Arlington Av, (mtg $16,000 and all liens,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 800, s w corner of Horatio St, 19.9x69.10x35.8x70; Frederick H. Do rmer to John H. Doerman, 780 Washington St, B & S & C A G, Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, Appel & Taylor, 90 West Bway.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 780, w s, 39x69.10; same to same, (mtge $5,500,) B. & S. & C. A. G., Nov. 28, 1906; attorneys, same.....$1

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37TH ST, s s, 194.8 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98.9; Leopold Feist to Alcourt Realty Co, 48 West 25th St; mtg $35,000, May 1; attorney, T. G. Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, 614 West, s s, — Frederick J. Goebel et al to Jos. Stern & Sons, Inc., 616 West Fortieth St, all title, quitclaim, May 1; attorney, Wm. F. Byrne, 444 West Fourteenth St.....$1

49TH ST, 120 West, s s, 15x100.4; Joseph E. Lichtenauer to Libman Contracting Co, 107 West 46th St, B & S, all liens, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

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118TH ST, 306 West, s s, 25.10 ft e of 8th St, 25.9x81.6x23.5x82.1, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure;

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We are instructed to offer for sale the country home of the late Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. It has a frontage of 150 feet on Ocean Avenue, by a depth of about 350 feet. Magnificent grounds artistically landscaped, fine old shade trees, extensive ocean view. In the most desirable and exclusive neighborhood.

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To the right purchaser a very low price will be made, making it possible to obtain a fine country home at a comparatively small cost.

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Don't choose your home until you have seen the attractive new houses we are offering at Hillsdale in the hills of Bergen County. Come up and visit them next Saturday or Sunday. We gladly furnish free tickets.

Perfect gems of houses with every modern convenience, within a step of express station. Close to city. Splendid train service. Hudson tunnel connections. A quiet town with companionable neighbors.

Prices $3,500 up, on easy terms. Houses ready to move into at once. Write, phone or call for free tickets.

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In the country, yet with all conveniences of the city house; large plot, 100 x150 ft.; piazzas, trees, fine roads, fields, hills and lakes, country club, &c.; sewer, gas, electricity, cement walks; near station; only 40 min. from N. Y. City. The owner offers for sale at Westfield a hollow tile Dwelling of 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, vacuum cleaner, parquet floors.

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**Choice Plots at Somerville, N. J.**
**Come and See!**

This beautiful residential, high-grade, restricted property, located at Somerville, the garden spot of New Jersey. MR. HOMESEEKER, this property is within the commuting zone, and on the main line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This will interest you, MR. INVESTOR, as plots 40x100, or larger, are rapidly advancing in price. We will be pleased to have you visit the property at our expense. For full particulars address

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Will sacrifice beautifully built 14-room house, all improvements. Large plot of well shaded ground. In the mountains of New Jersey. Convenient to express station on Road of Anthracite. 45 minutes on train.

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Bungalows and artistic homes.
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Among the pines and cedars; magnificent views, only 35 minutes Lackawanna; 22 trains on Erie; near station; commutation 13c.; near river, boating, bathing, and fishing; large plot. $150, $10 down, $5 monthly. 'Phone 4309 Beekman.

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For Sale—At Plainfield, N. J.; gentleman owning 600 feet front, 250 feet deep, laid out in lawns and gardens, will sell present residence, stable, and outhouses, and 323 feet frontage; Colonial house stands in lawn, with numerous large old trees. For further particulars, pictures, &c., apply to Miss M. Bradley, 450 4th Av.—city.

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Three acres, nine-room modern house, bath; hot-water heat; gas and electric light; barn, garage, chicken houses; plenty of fruit; brook; near depot; easy terms.

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Handsome 7-room residence in Jersey suburb, 11 miles from New York; every city convenience; 8 minutes from railroad station, 1 minute from trolley; cost $6,500; will sell for $5,000; easy terms. Address Owner, 278 Times Downtown.

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THE IRADELL, 420 West 119th St.—4 and 5 large, light rooms, bath; $46-$60; 3 rooms, (kitchenette,) $32; elevator.

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High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, Hotel Service.
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New fireproof elevator apartment, 6 extra large rooms, fewer halls, tiled bath with showers; separate maid's convenience. Very reasonable rents. Supt.

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Handsome apartment, 7 large, light rooms, $55.
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7 rooms and bath; moderate rent.
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Bachelor Apartment. COLLEGE MEN.

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At Leonia—9 rooms and bath; built by day labor. First floor finished in oak, with quiet floors; very attractive living room; 4 nicely finished rooms on 2d floor. Plenty of closet room. Latest model sanitary bathroom. House has every improvement—water, sewer, gas, electricity; lawn, shade trees. Price $7,200; liberal terms to responsible people. CHAS. HIERNS, Room 518, 47 West 34th St., New York.

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VIEWS and prices BOOKLET sent free
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Poultry.—Rare opening for young, small family; land, buildings, equipment, capital, experience supplied. Alden, Mechanic, N. J.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. M. Warley Platzek, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated April 4th, 1912, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the CARBON-LESS PAPER COMPANY, formerly doing business at No. 520 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Lewis H. Woodburn as assignee for the benefit of creditors of the Carbon-Less Paper Company, at his office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of May, 1912.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1912.

LEWIS H. WOODBURN, Assignee.
WILLIAM J. McALLISTER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

## BOY SLAYER IN COURT.

**Maitland Jarvis, Who Shot Another Youngster, Sent to Children's Society.**

Maitland Jarvis of 1,126 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, the twelve-year-old Boy Scout, who shot and killed nine-year-old Henry Luckhardt on March 23, in a lot in Findlay Avenue, was brought before Justice Mayo in the Children's Court yesterday on the charge that he is without proper guardianship. The complaint was made by Agent Robert Cosgrave of the Children's Society. The boy cried much of the time in court and his relatives were there to testify to his good character. A letter from a neighbor was read, stating the boy was "the terror of the block." He was remanded to the custody of the Children's Society for a week, while the case is being investigated.

Henry Luckhardt, who lived at 2,548 Third Avenue and his two brothers, went into the Findlay Avenue lot to fill some bottles from a spring there. Jarvis had been drilling with the Scouts, and carried a loaded rifle. He ordered the three boys to throw up their hands. Two of them crouched down behind a wagon, but Henry dared him to shoot. Jarvis fired, killing the youngster. On account of his youth he was not indicted for the shooting.

**Boy Killed by a Surface Car.**

Six-year-old William Kruckman, Jr., son of a retired pharmacist of 810 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, was run over and killed at 7:45 o'clock last night by a Westchester Avenue car about two blocks from his home. The father, who had sent the boy to the grocery, seeing the crowd about the car, ran there and, falling flat on the pavement, begged his boy to speak to him. Dr. Faust of Lebanon Hospital, who examined the child after the wrecking crew had raised the car so that his body might be extricated, said that he had been killed instantly. Witnesses said the youngster ran directly in front of the car, giving the motorman no time to stop.


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LONG BEACH, L. I.

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Electric trains from Pennsa. Station, 34th St.
The special Spring rates will be continued until June 15.
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Ocean bathing. Good golf links. Fine roads.

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In the Country—
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Hotel Gramatan
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Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Now open with every convenience. Steam heat, open log fires, baths, parlors, elevators, electric lights, rooms en suite, with running water and private baths. Orchestra, golf, tennis, fishing, walks, and drives. Saddle horses. Garage. Own Farm and Dairies. American plan. Hotel half mile from station; coaches meet trains. Booklet of views and auto maps on application. Special Spring rates. Cafe and Grill. FRANK KOPPE.

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Opens June 15th, under new management.
Directly on the Beach.
Salt Water Bathing, Fishing, Boating, Tennis, Golf.
Garage on premises.
Electric Lighted Throughout.
Excellent Cuisine. Reasonable Rates.
A Select Family Hotel.
Illustrated Booklet on Request.
EDWIN H. BELL, Manager,
Formerly General Manager, The Myrtle Bank and The Constant Spring Hotels, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.)
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For old people, nervous or invalids. Overlooking the Sound. One hour from N. Y. Write for terms. Old People's Home, So. Norwalk, Conn.

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SEASHORE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
A charming, picturesque resort, directly on and overlooking the ocean, combined with every known Summer pastime. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, AUTOMOBILING, GARAGE, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Portland and White Mountains. Open June 27. For booklet address
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DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
ALWAYS OPEN.
WALTER J. BUSBY.

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Virginia Av. near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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FRONTENAC Kentucky Av. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; sun parlor, Elevator, etc. $3 up daily; $15 up weekly. $1.50 up A'P. Bkl. to Mgr. H. BOOKLET. W. P. WATTS.

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Now open. First-class family hotel. Private baths. Rooms single or en suite. Good family table. Rates moderate. JOHN D. SAILER, Prop.



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Ethical Culture School

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Kindergarten, Elementary, High School and Normal Departments.
Country Camp, Athletic Sports, and School festivals.
Broad course of ethical instruction.
In September, 1912, new Open Air Classes will be held on the roof overlooking Central Park.
For these Open Air Classes, in the 4th, 5th and 6th grades, a few places are still available; and because of the transfer of some in-door pupils to the roof, a few places are also available in the regular school.
Application, in either case, should be made promptly to
Franklin C. Lewis, Superintendent

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Learn dress cutting and fitting; easy method; one or two hours three times a week; best references. P 50 Times.

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DAVIDSON VACATION SCHOOL
Coolbaugh, Pa., Pine Ridge Mountain.
Write for Catalogue.
Dr. D. Davidson, 1,199 Madison Av., New York. 'Phone 5486 Lenox.


### REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT D. DOUGLASS and others as surviving executors of the last will and testament of ROBERT G. DUN, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY R. CHISHOLM and WALTER CHISHOLM, individually and as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1910, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 8,258-8,310 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, formerly in the Township of West Farms, County of Westchester, State of New York, being part of lot Number 70 and all of lots Numbers 71 and 72, as the same are laid down on a map of Woodstock, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester November 9th, 1849, and amended June 6th, 1850, and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on Prospect Avenue distant seventy feet southerly from the point where the westerly line or side of Prospect Avenue adjoins or intersects the southerly line of lot Number 69, as laid down on said map, running thence along the land now of William Jex, easterly about three hundred and sixty-six 6-10 feet to a stone wall or fence adjoining land formerly of William W. Fox and John Collins; thence southerly along said stone fence or wall about two hundred and sixty-three feet; thence south sixty-one degrees forty-five minutes, west fifty-three feet five inches; thence west along the northeast side of lot Number 73 on said map four hundred and three feet six inches to the easterly side of Prospect Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side or line of Prospect Avenue about two hundred and ninety-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Ellen M. Chisholm by the Mutual Life Insurance Company by deed bearing date November 28th, 1881, and recorded in New York Register's Office, Liber Conveyances 1,624, Page 340, November 29th, 1881, save and excepting the land conveyed by said Ellen M. Chisholm; to William Jex by deed bearing date 31st August, 1885.

Excepting out of the premises above described the following parcels of land:

All that part of the said mortgaged lands above described, "known as parcel Number 76 on the Damage Map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a certain proceeding in the Supreme Court, entitled 'Matter of opening East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street from Third to Westchester Avenue,' the report of the Commissioners in said proceeding having been confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court dated the 18th day of March, 1901, and entered March 22d, 1901," and also all that other part of the said mortgaged lands "known as parcel Number 26 on the Damage Map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a certain proceeding in the Supreme Court, entitled 'Matter of opening Prospect Avenue from Westchester Avenue to Boston Road,' the report of the Commissioners in said proceeding having been confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court dated April 17th, 1896, and entered May 20th, 1896."

Excepting also out of said premises all that part of the said mortgaged lands bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Prospect Avenue, distant one hundred feet and forty-four one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Prospect Avenue, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Prospect Avenue seventy-five feet, more or less, to the southerly line of premises formerly embraced in a mortgage made by Ellen M. Chisholm to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,611 of Mortgages, Page 154, and released therefrom by release dated August 31st, 1885; thence easterly along the said southerly line of said premises one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Prospect Avenue seventy-five feet, more or less; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Excepting also out of said premises all that part of the mortgaged premises described as follows:

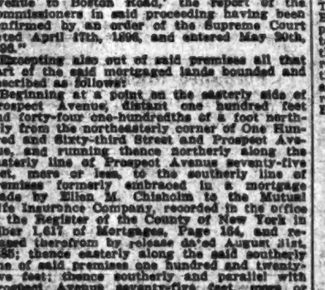
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, forming the corner with the easterly side or line of Prospect Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of said East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street one hundred and ninety-eight feet and forty-one one-hundredths of a foot; thence southerly and nearly parallel with Prospect Avenue seventeen feet and seventy-one one-hundredths of a foot to the northerly line of the Johns property adjoining; thence westerly along the line of said Johns property one hundred and ninety-eight feet and forty-two one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side or line of Prospect Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly side of Prospect Avenue sixteen feet and one one-hundredth of a foot to the place of beginning.

Excepting also out of said premises all that part of the said mortgaged lands above described, known as parcels Numbers 5 and 6 on the Damage Map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a certain proceeding in the Supreme Court, entitled 'Matter of opening Stebbins Avenue from Dawson Street to Boston Road,' the report of the Commissioners in said proceeding having been confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court dated the 20th day of June, 1896, and entered the 17th day of February, 1897."

Dated New York, April 20th, 1912.

JAMES COTTER CONNELL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is No. 908 Prospect Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $38,620.55, with interest thereon from the 20th of April, 1909, together with costs and allowances amounting to $798.01, with interest on $544.79 from June 15th, 1910, on $190.37 from April 18th, 1911, and on $138.85 from April 11th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,000 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to any restrictions of record affecting said premises and to any state of facts which an accurate survey would show.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1912.
JAMES COTTER CONNELL, Referee.

### SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—GIZELLA MARTON, plaintiff, against ANDREW MARTON, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 20th, 1912.

WILLIAM WEISS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Andrew Marton, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 1, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 4, 1912.

WILLIAM WEISS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 220 Broadway, New York City.

### BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN DANCIGER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, receiver in bankruptcy herein, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt, consisting of a stock of ladies' and children's trimmed and untrimmed hats, ribbons, flowers, feathers, velvets, trimmings and fixtures of first-class quality in good condition, and also the unexpired term of lease of the premises hereinafter described for two and one-half years. Said business will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety.

Further particulars in regard to the same may be obtained from the receiver. The above described property may be inspected on the premises at No. 3,048 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, from May 4, 1912, to May 8, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety or in parcels will be received by the receiver at his office, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 8, 1912, at which time and place the bids may be opened by him and creditors may attend and exercise business in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids in which event the said property will be sold at public auction at the said premises by Charles Thorne Rose, official auctioneer, on May 9, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and the receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from said mentioned sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five (75%) per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, May 1, 1912.

OLIVER J. GOLDSMITH, Receiver,
27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BURNSTINE & GEIST, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY KOSOFF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, consisting of dresses, coats, suits, waists, Marabou corsets, hosiery, forms, figures, tailor sewing machines, and fixtures, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 2,074 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The property may be inspected at the above-mentioned address two days prior to the day of the sale, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

MILTON M. SITTENFIELD, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOLLY DRESS & WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 3, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 141 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, embroideries, laces, trimmings, waists, silks, piece goods, machinery, safe, desks, fixtures, &c.

HUGO LEVY, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. W. CARROLL & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 3, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' waists, Singer sewing machines, safe, tables, electric motors, fixtures, &c.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.
LEHMAIER & PELLET, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

### REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—MARJORIE G. SINGER, Plaintiff, against JAMES A. HOGAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of May, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of 62d Street distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet Westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of 62d Street with the Westerly side of Tenth Avenue, running thence Southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence Westerly along the centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence Northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the Southerly side of 62d Street and thence Easterly along the Southerly side of 62d Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of Beginning, said premises being known by the street number 234 West 62d Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, April 30th, 1912.

LEWIS J. CONLAN, Referee.
JONES & CARLETON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is Three thousand six hundred and twenty-two and fifty-five one hundredths ($3,622.55) dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of April, 1912, together with costs and allowances amounting to Two hundred and forty-three and thirty-five one hundredths ($243.35) dollars, with interest from the 17th day of April, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $274.50.

Said premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage made by James A. Brady to Hadie V. Brady, to secure the payment of the sum of $14,000, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1903, in Block series of Mortgages, Section 4, Liber 194, page 19, and indexed under Block Number 1,713, on the Land Map of the City of New York upon which there is due at the date of this notice approximately $408.31 for interest, and $395.95 for taxes, water rates and insurance, and interest thereon, paid by the holder thereof, and also subject to the covenants and restrictions against nuisances contained in a deed made by Julia A. Low to John Paine and William T. Blodgett, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 14th day of May, 1868, in Liber 1,061 of Conveyances, page 19; subject also to any state of facts an accurate survey might show; the fire escapes in front and rear are used in common with the buildings adjoining on East and West sides.

Dated, New York, April 30th, 1912.

LEWIS J. CONLAN, Referee.


THE GREATEST DETECTIVE STORY WRITER OF FRANCE

"ARSENE LUPIN" (Maurice Leblanc)

will tell in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES the most amazing story of crime ever published, the mere facts of which make fiction insipid. It will occupy two pages in THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY. The author has chosen this title for his astounding tale:

BONNOT, THE TIGER-BANDIT

At the Head of a Vast Criminal Organization He Terrorized France.

Secret History of How His Master Coups Were Engineered.

The news dispatches have told piecemeal how these auto bandits inaugurated a reign of terror in France.

Beginning with highway robbery and murder, these well-dressed, silk-hatted criminals kept Paris in a state of panic for four months. One by one they fell into the hands of the police, betrayed by women they had deserted, or run down by detectives, until the leader and one other of the principals remained.

How these two last Sunday held at bay the police, the detectives, and the soldiers of Paris until dynamite was resorted to, while a great throng of curious spectators looked on, and fearless moving picture operators took photographs amid a shower of bullets, is one of the most thrilling chapters in criminal annals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES asked the greatest writer of French detective fiction, MAURICE LEBLANC, author of the famous "ARSENE LUPIN" stories, to tell the story of this amazing band of criminals. His **story of about 10,000 words will be transmitted by cable** for readers of NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES, an extraordinary example of newspaper enterprise.

Maurice Leblanc is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and a brother-in-law of Maeterlinck. He won fame on both sides of the Atlantic through his remarkable stories, which were dramatized for the delight of theatre-goers here, the central character of which is "ARSENE LUPIN," a Prince Charming of the Dark Lantern, who is a mixture of Sherlock Holmes and that clever thief, Raffles.

His story of the Bandits will no doubt be even more thrilling than his imaginary tales.

There will be an extraordinary demand for this story. To be sure of getting NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES you should place an order with your newsdealer to-day. THE TIMES is always sold out early.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE TIMES has received many complaints recently of the inadequate supplies of THE SUNDAY TIMES at the newsstands. Dealers base their orders on your orders, and unless your order is placed early you may be disappointed. THE TIMES prints no more than it has orders for.


The better class of workers in their search for employment always advertise their services in the Situation Wanted advertising columns of The New York Times.

# Situations Wanted by Men and Women

## Female.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS for family of 3; no shirts and collars or table linen; country for Summer months; references required. 124 East 39th St. Call between 12 and 3.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, tutor or companion during July and August; languages. Elizabeth Marshall, Sayville, N. Y.

COLORED GIRL wishes chamberwork, waitress; reference; city, country. Nelson, care of Turner, 310 West 30th St.

COMPANION.

Young widow of refinement, intelligence, tact, and common sense suddenly thrown on own resources wishes a position in any capacity not menial; willing to travel. M. A. B., 100 Times.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, as office manager or private secretary. Address Box G 217 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—First-class maid; references; $25. Flaherty's Agency, 465 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4295.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place German nursery governess; speaks French, German, and English; thoroughly competent with children high personal reference. Call at present employer's; wages, $40. 119 East 54th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure position for her children's Italian governess; thoroughly competent to teach French; also high character; personal reference. Address Mrs. E. G., M 128 Times.

JANITRESS or caretaker; parties leaving city; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. Nelson, 111 West 60th.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 962 East 224th St., city.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place excellent maid, June to October. Call or 'phone Thursday, May 9 only, 950 Madison Av., 5158 Lenox. H. Reynolds.

MAID.—English, seeks position as waitress or chambermaid in small family; Long Island preferred. Phillips, 963 Jennings St., Bronx.

MASSAGE.—Scientific treatment; $1 hour; ladies' residences; experienced, professional. Address Osteo, 64 West 109th St.

NURSE and COMPANION to elderly lady or gentleman; no objection to country; best of references. G 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl, 17 years of age, with six months' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman and not afraid of work. (P. K.,) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, and ASSISTANT Bookkeeper.—Beginner, not to work on Saturday, desires position; age, 17. (J. D.,) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER with considerable business experience wants position with reliable party; references as to character and ability. V. H., T 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER desires position; five years' experience; best reference; rapid and accurate. Aarons, 11 East 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, educated, experienced, wishes temporary, permanent position. Miss Read, 68 Northern Av., city.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, competent; good penman; accurate and reliable; best reference. G 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; practical, rapid, accurate, good figurer; references. G 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, nine months' experience; competent; excellent grammarian; $7. Esther Roskin, 54 Christie St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Willing to work hard and start low. S., 1,677 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—By capable young woman, position as nursery governess, lady's secretary, or as traveling companion. Address T 106 Times.

## Male.

A COTTON MAN (45) of experience in all branches of the trade desires position as manager of this department in stock broker's office; can write interesting daily letters; highest references. Y 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 612, 261 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 24 Union Square. 'Phone 2260 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert auditor, systematizer; books audited; financial statements prepared; systems installed; go any place. Walter, 258 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 28 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; balances, posts, adjusts books; highest credentials; rates $5 monthly. Fullerston, 1,931 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines; desires additional work. F. O. Box 226 Madison Square.

AN ABLE and responsible young man, 28, ten years in present position as secretary with prominent public man, satisfactory reasons for changing, seeks opening in large business concern where he will have opportunity to prove ability stenographer, typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping, and broad general knowledge; fitted for position as secretary to business official who requires a dependable and conscientious assistant; exceptional references as to character and ability. G 234 Times Downtown.

A BUSY executive or manager can obtain an A1 man on trial, first-class office and sales manager, versed in modern methods, experience with prominent corporations, thirty-seven, legal training, thorough executive, ambitious, at 26, with unusual references, will stake my time against your judgment. G 280 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, with six years' business experience, would connect himself with advertising concern. G 238 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; one year's experience; excellent references. H., 1,781 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 360 East New York.

ASSISTANT CLERK.—By young man as assistant clerk, retail store; honest, industrious. T 113 Times.

A YOUNG MAN of excellent education and broad business experience, and who is familiar with accounting, desires a position of responsibility with a good concern. G 246 Times Downtown.

A YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with a reliable firm. J. B. S., 22 Greenwich Av., City.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, (17,) somewhat experienced, desires opening, where opportunity for advancement is afforded; present salary no object; A1 references. M 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bookkeeping done evenings and afternoons of every description, including trial balances, &c.; reasonable rates. Expert, T 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPEWRITER.—Little experience; industrious; good references; moderate salary. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 27; thoroughly competent; nine years' experience; highest credentials; $22. Thomas, 74 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Eight years' experience, wishes to connect with good house. G 212 Times Downtown.

BOY, grammar school graduate, American, of good family, some office experience, wants work where he can receive business training. Brundage, 1,482 Broadway. Telephone 7625 Bryant.

BOY, 18, desires position with mercantile establishment, with chance of advancement. G 277 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Care private house; man and wife, middle age; no children; Americans. M 113 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, foreign, American car; speaking German, English, desires position in private family; city or country. Buhler, 502 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced Packard man; reliable; careful driver; competent mechanic; best references. M 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position shop; experienced and first-class coachman; best references. M 122 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; private; city or country; references; moderate salary. Wreesman, 653 5th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; do own repairs; go any place. Donnelly, 303 West 51st.

COLLECTOR, ADJUSTER.—With high grade house, where experience, ability, and trust count. G 256 Times Downtown.

COMPETENT CARPET LAYER AND MEASURER.—First-class references. H 104 Times.

COMPOSITOR.—Position foreman, book or job; modern plant. Address Conrad, 128 East 22d St.

(COUPLE.) cook and butler, desire position, private family; references; $60 and $30. T 107 Times.

EXPERIENCED and exceptionally well qualified young man, possessing a full knowledge of office detail and the manufacture and operation of mechanical and engineering devices, desires position as assistant to sales or general manager. G 231 Times Downtown.

GARDENER'S HELPER.—Can milk; references. Murphy, 823 10th Av.

I SHOULD LIKE to get in touch with some busy executive who has experienced difficulty in obtaining man of efficiency, ability, and trustworthiness; my record proves I possess these qualifications. T 98 Times.

LET me do your accounting work; will adjust, audit, prepare statements, and improve your accounting system in general; moderate cost makes it worth while considering. Highest credentials. C. P. A., G 276 Times Downtown.

MAN, 45, good appearance, education and physical condition, possessor of phenomenal memory, desires position where this faculty could be advantageously utilized. Address Harry Mosworth, 2,120 Maryland Av., Baltimore.

PAINTER, decorator, wants work; expert in all branches, anywhere; reasonable; references; mural decorations. T 112 Times.

PAINTER, paperhanger, decorator; takes charge and responsible; any job; city, country. 317 East 85th St.

SALESMAN; experienced with trade in rubber tires and tubes; repairing line. T. D., 60 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants line for city or travel. G 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, competent, accurate, rapid; six years' experience; familiar office routine. C 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; competent expert; well recommended; reliable; about $32. G 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 20, desires position two evenings a week. M 125 Times.

VALET.—Japanese wishes position, gentleman's valet; five years reference. K. T., care of Tenley, 2 West 11th St.

WAITER, middle-aged, German, strictly temperate, wishes situation in club or private boarding house. W., 108 East 114th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, five years with bank as teller, steamship and railroad office experience, knowledge of foreign exchange, wants position. M 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, five years' experience as general office assistant, wants position with chance of advancement; best reference. G 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with wholesale or manufacturing concern. Ayer, 238 East 156th St.

### Situations Wanted Employment Bureau.

**Commercial.**

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Help; BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., Agency; STENOGRAPHERS, 149 B'way. Tel. 3429 Cort.

**Domestic.**

BOND $1,000. Old Dominion Agency, 68 West 134th St.; guaranteed A1 colored help. 1116 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several good girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 214 West 59th St. Phone 4788 Columbus. Established 1909.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 13 West 90th St. Riverside 1588.

COOK, chambermaid, housework, parlor, elevator runners. Porter's Agency, 142 West 125d St. Telephone 96 Morningside.

COOK, Protestant; waitress, housework; German nurse; references. Fisher's Agency, 393 Columbus Av., Schuyler—4295.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency, 'phone 7260 Morning.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month; male, female. 109 West 133d St. 6016 Morningside.

WE AIM TO SUPPLY the individual need of those desiring services of competent stenographers, typists, or office help; we make no charge of any kind. Telephone Employment Department, Royal Typewriter Co., 309 B'way.

Other Want Advertisements on following page.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Low pressure continues over the General West, with the centre of disturbance still over Colorado.

There were more rains and snows with low temperatures in the northward and westward, but generally fair weather continued to the eastward. There was also a further rise in temperature east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the northeastern tier of States.

The western depression will drift slowly eastward, attended by showers Friday or Friday night, extending into the Ohio Valley Saturday.

In New England and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east except variable on the North Carolina Coast.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate north and northeast winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday, cooler in south portion; Saturday fair in east, increasing cloudiness in west portion; moderate north and northeast winds.

New Jersey—Fair Friday and Saturday, cooler Friday near the coast; moderate north and northeast winds.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate north and northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, light to moderate north to east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1911. | 1912. | | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M.....64 | 51 | 4 P. M.....68 | 75 |
| 9 A. M.....66 | 49 | 6 P. M.....65 | 72 |
| 12 M.....69 | 54 | 9 P. M.....42 | 64 |
| 12 M.....56 | 64 | 12 P. M.....40 | 59 |

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A.M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 4:20—19 East 114th St.; J. Reynovitch | Slight |
| 5:25—393 7th Av.; M. Zuckerman | $100 |
| 7:20—209 7th St.; Ida Ginsburg | $100 |
| 7:30—259 West 40th St.; Ellen Haith | $50 |
| 7:50—768 Cortlandt Av.; Mrs — Newl | Trifling |
| 11:10—92 Lewis St.; Wolf Frast | $100 |
| P.M. | |
| 12:55—1,500 Madison Av.; David Blenke | Trifling |
| 1:10—146 East 86th St.; J. Rubenstein | Trifling |
| 4:35—282 East 116th St.; not given | Trifling |
| 5:00—85 Lewis St.; F. Werner | Trifling |
| 5:00—219 East 113th St.; Max Wallingford | Trifling |
| 6:05—818 East 100th St.; H. Berngasky | Trifling |
| 7:00—902 East 14th St.; Mamie Rust | Trifling |
| 7:35—190th St. and Brook Av.; not given | None |
| 9:05—832 E. 18th St.; S. Goldberg | Trifling |
| 9:30—50 Cannon St.; H. Gillensky | $100 |
| 10:20—11th Av. and 35th St.; N. Y. Central R. R. | Trifling |
| 10:35—208 E. 84th St.; William Krause | $5 |
| 10:55—15th St. and 6th Av.; H. Bruce | Trifling |

## ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the Inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of BETTY GREENAU, (died March 27, 1905;) net personality, $1,700.

Estate of CARY S. RODMAN, (died June 12, 1911;) net personality, $1,163.67.

Estate of ALICE O'BRIEN, (died July 19, 1903;) net personality, $5,318.46.

Estate of CHAUNCEY W. TOWN, (died Dec. 22, 1903;) no estate.

Estate of JAMES W. McCORMICK, (died July 14, 1910;) net personality, $169,730.99; (supplementary report.)

Estate of MARGARET REILLY, (died July 6, 1906;) net personality, $967.

Estate of ELEANOR L. ROTHSCHILD, (died April 6, 1905;) net personality, $5,540.74.

Estate of HENRY KROLLPFEIFFER, (died April 12, 1911;) net realty and personality, $35,13.

Estate of ANDREW A. McCORMICK, (died Feb. 10, 1907;) realty, property at Schroon, N. Y., $2,000, less mortgage of $1,000; net personality and realty, $2,528.85.

Estate of SAMUEL R. TAYLOR, (died April 28, 1911;) net personality, $1,479.82.

Estate of ELISE MORDO, (died Sept. 29, 1910;) realty, 806 West Thirty-ninth Street, $18,000; net personality, $1,832.36.

Estate of C. HERMAN HAASE, (died Feb. 19, 1912;) net personality, $6,922.68.

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

WILHELMINE MUNDT, (died April 8;) left $7,500 realty and $6,000 personality; to William and Frederick Mundt, sons, in residue, each; Charles, Minnie, William, and Charles Mundt, grandchildren, $1,000 each.

PAULINE SCHMITT, (died March 18;) left $6,000 realty and $250 personality; to George Schmitt, husband, $500; George J. Schmitt, son, $2,500; Carrie Schmitt, daughter, $2,500; Katie Kerwin, daughter, $500.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON BARTLING, (died March 14;) left $100 personality to Annie M. Bartling, wife.

ADELE P. HENTON, (died Sept. 23;) left $1,500 personality; to Katherine Pierrepont and Elizabeth Pecott, sisters, ½ residue each; Robert Byrnes, $1,000; Margaret Hadley, $500; Ines Seguine, $300; John Byrnes, $100.

LETTISHEY HARDY, (died April 10;) left $25 personality to Hattie Stanton, niece.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

The High School Teachers' Association will hold its next general meeting on May 25, instead of May 4. It will hold an adjourned meeting on May 7 at the Washington Irving High School, in East Twelfth Street.

The number of candidates who took the recent examinations for various positions in the high schools was 172. Of these 74 were applicants for the position of clerical assistant and 20 for the position of teacher of physical training.

The Alumni Association of Public School 189, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting this evening in Assembly Hall, Cortelyou Road, Flatbush.

It is said that the high school teachers will be paid to-day the increases due for the past four months under the equal-pay law. The supplementary rolls are now in the paymaster's office.

The Association of Men Teachers on Eligible Lists Prior to Jan. 1, 1912, will hold a meeting to-morrow morning in the assembly room of the Tompkins Square Library, in East Tenth Street.

The following have been licensed as Principals in the physical training schools for the Summer of 1912: Frank Schwarts, Samuel S. Berkowitz, Harley H. Thomas, Herman Brown, Wesley C. Cox, Arthur C. Eckstein, George M. Fallon, John S. Fitzpatrick, Wilfred L. Foster, Joseph R. Helm, J. E. Hillyer, Robert A. Hogan, Robert J. Hubbard, Leo L. Kearney, Samuel Mandel, Charles Model, Leonard L. Palmer, Katherine L. Boyle, Irving Gemson, John H. Higgins, Jr., Dora B. Cole, Edward F. O'Connor, Margaret C. Cummings, Samuel Schlesinger, Blanche Gutman, Emil M. Hoffman, Ruth A. Harper, Margaret L. Iwanowtua, Frank Fruchtman, James E. Gray, Florence A. Jacox, Sarah J. Johnston, Harry L. Kats, David M. Obeler, Reuben Weinstein, Mary A. Kearns, Jr., L. Bride, Margaret R. McKee, Louis Berkowitz, Raymond E. Berock, Florence Cohen, Justus C. Hyde, Frederick E. Kirchner, M. A. Malone, Alice Morrissey, Jennie C. Payne, Dolores Pulvermacher, Victor H. Stardin, J. E. O'Donnell, Martin Rodgers, Jane Sheridan, Mary C. Smyth, Caroline R. Weston, Ray L. Krellenstein, Harry A. Stores, Paul J. Haley, G. R. Hall, Theodore E. Larsen, Conrad V. Norman, M. L. Patterson, Ada H. Roome, Ray F. Schwarts, Sarah Cohn, Katherine M. Hurlburt, Christine V. Randall, Catherine B. Roe, W. F. Wucherer, Ralph P. Fairchild, Jacob Gallestein, C. H. Hansen, Aaron Marcus, Frank T. Molony, David Rapaport, Henry Schimmel, Morris Schneiderman, and Louis B. Spivack.

Licenses as Supervisor of Physical Training in the Summer schools have been granted to Eugene C. Gibney, Michael A. Jones, and Henry J. Silverman, and as Supervisors of Kindergartens to Mary H. Nolan and Mary A. Wells.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers.—Patrolmen—A. Winter, 2d to 35th Precinct; C. R. Weckerly, 35th to 2d Precinct (probationary patrolman); M. H. McCormack, 154th to 161st Precinct; F. J. Flynn, 161st to 154th Precinct.

Assignments.—Surgeon—Frederick J. Schoenberger, 1st District, charge of 5th District, in addition to his own, for ten days from May 5, during absence of Surgeon S. M. Johnson.

Leave of absence.—Captain—John McCauley, 30th Precinct, for two days, from May 5.

Resignation.—Patrolman—Thomas F. Maher, 29th Precinct.

Dismissed from the force—Patrolman Michael Clancy, 30th Precinct.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### City.

Some twenty-two school farm attendants will be employed in the Summer school vacation. The services of six will be needed until November, and twelve will be steadily employed for five months. The pay is $3 a day. The recently promulgated eligible list is good for four years, as is also the eligible list for court stenographers, fourth grade, Richmond Borough. For the latter position there are at present 20 vacancies. The salary is $2,000 a year.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Repeal of the Fire Commissioner that James J. Byrne be permitted to qualify in a non-competitive examination for employment as Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and that his temporary employment, until he qualifies in the examination, be authorized. He was notified to appear for examination, but did not come, owing to a misunderstanding.

Increase in salary given to William J. Reboe, transitman, by the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity.

Request of the Department of Docks and Ferries that the limitation of compensation, $750, under Rule XIII., in connection with the employment of Theodore E. Ferris, consulting expert, at the rate of $250 a month, be waived.

Leave of absence, without pay, for three months, granted by the President of the Borough of Queens to William Robinson, clerk, and bookkeeper.

Additional leave of absence for thirty days granted by the President of the Borough of Richmond to E. H. Muddell, a foreman in the Bureau of Highways.

Employment by the Commissioner of Correction of Thomas McGuire for typewriting specifications at the rate of 5 cents a folio, the compensation not to exceed $400.

Provisional appointment by the Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, of James Fitzgerald and Edward Sheridan as gardeners.

Emergency appointment by the Board of Water Supply of Howard T. Cole as assistant engineer for fifteen additional days.

### United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that, in order to be able to supply the best obtainable eligibles for the position of Indian Reservation Superintendent under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,000 a year, applications must be filed at any time. Applications, with the accompanying examination material, will be rated and the registers replenished quarterly. The requirements of this examination demand that those who obtain eligible ratings must have had a broad, general education, and considerable special training along the lines of business management, economics, political science, applied sociology, and history, and have been reared in such economic and social environments as have brought them into real contact with the various kinds of humanity and the conditions under which they live. Experience, in dealing with Indians, or of a sociological nature, is important. Applicants should also have had executive experience; that among agricultural, industrial or financial lines being considered valuable.

The duties of this position will be of a supervisory nature, and will relate to farming, (sometimes with irrigation,) forestry, boarding schools, and district day schools, grazing, questions of health, (particularly tuberculosis and trachoma,) combating the liquor traffic with Indians and all human problems that naturally grow out of these various relations. Many of these reservations are as large as some of the smaller Eastern States, have several thousand Indians upon them, and possess varied natural resources. Each Superintendent is therefore bound to come in contact with difficult economic and sociological problems.

The subjects and weights of the examination will be as follows: General education and special training, 50; special experience and fitness, 40; essay, 10; thesis, 20. Applicants, except employes of the Indian Service, must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday at the time of filing their applications.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—First Lieut. W. D. Herbert, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty, Fort Jay, N. Y.

First Lieuts. F. N. Chilton and F. H. Foucar, Medical Corps, to Reed Hospital, District of Columbia, temporary duty during encampment of International Red Cross Conference.

First Lieut. J. M. Cummins, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Clemson Agricultural College, South Carolina, June 15.

Orders April 10 relating to Col. J. Conklin, Second Field Artillery, revoked; to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, assume command of his regiment.

First Lieut. N. F. Ramsey, Fourth Infantry, detailed to Ordnance Department June 20.

The following officers detailed in the Ordnance Department, effective June 20, will proceed to stations designated for duty:

First Lieuts. A. D. Budd, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; First Lieut. C. T. Richardson, Coast Artillery Corps, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Second Lieut. B. O. Lewis, First Field Artillery, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Second Lieut. D. K. Shurtleff, Seventh Cavalry, Springfield Armory, Mass.; Second Lieut. F. H. Miles, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, Eenicia Arsenal, Cal.; Second Lieut. L. B. Curtis, Coast Artillery Corps, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Second Lieut. C. E. Partridge, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

The following-named officers detailed in the Ordnance Department, June, will proceed to New York City for duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.: Second Lieut. C. M. Bisese, Coast Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. H. T. Pillans, Coast Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. T. H. Bane, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Promotions in the Artillery Corps: 1. A. Haynes, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; A. Campbell, from Major to Lieutenant Colonel; M. G. Sykes, from Captain to Major; J. C. Johnson, from Captain to Major; C. L. Fenton, from First Lieutenant to Captain; L. B. Moody, from First Lieutenant to Captain; D. C. McDonald, from First Lieutenant to Captain; L. L. Titus, from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant, Seventy-eighth Company; F. A. Price, Jr., from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant, Sixty-fourth Company.

Capt. G. C. Smith, Third Cavalry, report to brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, Inspector General, President Army Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

First Lieut. H. Pfeil, First Field Artillery, will make one visit during May to Binghamton, N. Y., to instruct militia field artillery organizations.

Orders April 24 relating to First Lieuts. J. S. Barnwell, Eleventh Infantry, and G. F. Waugh, Thirteenth Infantry, revoked.

Transfers: First Lieut. J. W. H. Reisinger, Jr., from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth Infantry; First Lieut. G. F. Waugh, from Thirtieth to Twenty-seventh Infantry.

The name of Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Thirteenth Cavalry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of Capt. G. V. Henry, cavalry, unassigned, removed therefrom and assigned to Thirteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. E. L. Lawrence, Ninth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service; to Oklahoma City, relieve First Lieut. E. M. Offley, First Cavalry.

Capt. M. E. Cunningham, retired, as ismed to active duty June 13; to Salt Lake, relieving First Lieut. N. F. Rogers, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. A. Trotter, Ninety-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, transferred to Coast Artillery Corps unassigned.

Capt. Jacob Trexler, Coast Artillery, relieved from treatment Walter Reed Hospital, District of Columbia, to proper station.

Orders April 17 announcing assignment to companies of Second Lieuts. J. R. Cygon and L. H. Campbell, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, amended to assign Lieut. Cygon to 158d Company and Lieut. Campbell to 107th Company, etc.

### The Navy.

Commander W. J. Terhune to command Annapolis.

Lieut. Commander F. D. Karns to duty fleet engineer, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Lieut. J. H. Comfort to the South Carolina as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. A. J. James to duty charge Navy Recruiting Station and branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago.

Lieut. J. Rodgers to Naval Academy, Annapolis, connection aviation.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell to Annapolis as executive and navigator.

Ligut. G. E. Wright to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. W. Lewis to Annapolis as senior engineer officer.

Ensign V. D. Herbster to Naval Academy, aviation.

Ensigns H. W. Wuest, J. T. Alexander, and H. B. Gilbert to Annapolis.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—El Cano and Villalobos at Hankow, Quiros at Ichang, Buffalo at Cavite, Roe at Hampton Roads, Ozark at Washington, McCall at Norfolk, Delaware, North Dakota and Culgoa at Newport; Lebanon at Tompkinsville, Mars at Newport News, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio at Provincetown; Albany at Yokohama.

Sailed—Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis; Louisiana, from Norfolk for Newport; Kansas and South Carolina, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Monadnock, from Morehead City for Norfolk; Decatur, from Shanghai for Chinkiang; Glacier, from Guam for Olongapo.

The Wolverine has been ordered placed out of commission at Erie, Penn., May 6, for duty with naval militia of Pennsylvania.

## Personal

INFORMATION WANTED concerning Hugh R. Rood of Seattle, Wash., who was passenger on Titanic, occupying Cabin 32, Deck A. Grateful for any news, however slight, by telegraph at my expense. Mrs. Hugh R. Rood, Hotel Plaza, New York City.

Baby girl, 6 months old, healthy and very bright, of intelligent parents, wishes to be adopted by loving childless couple in comfortable circumstances; full surrender. Address T 110 Times.

Information desired of Albert Luboff, resided Bayonne, N. J., disappeared September, 1908. B. Luboff, care C. B. Harris, 520 Broadway, N. Y. City.

## Machinery

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos bought, sold, rented. Gen Sender, 32 Centre St.

## Pianos and Organs

Player piano; standard make; 88 note; bench; music; sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d.

## For Sale

Slightly-used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, pneumatics, addressographs, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

## Lost

LOST—Blue and green tapestry bag, lined with blue, containing handkerchief, ambulance pin in silver case, marked "P. M. L.;" purse containing dollar bill and change, latch key, etc.; $5 reward. H. G. McCaughey, 8-10 White St.

LOST—Between 16 West 67th St. and 180 Columbus Ave. Thursday May 2, about 10:30 A. M., diamond ring, 1 white, 2 colored stones; liberal reward for return. Jonas, Superintendent, 27 West 67th St.

LOST—On Saturday, either at Cafe Beaux Arts Building of between there and below address round pin, of diamonds and four pear-shaped sapphires; $50 reward. CONGLETON, 225 West 52d Av.

LOST—Pocketbook, check, money, card wife's picture, and sundry papers, business card; liberal reward. Return to James B. Smith, 857 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Some time Thursday afternoon, a diamond shaped S. A. E. fraternity pin, opal border; reward. D. S. Pulgrift, 114 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Broadway car, between 72d St. and 120th St., 3:30 A. M., Monday, silver bag containing 39 in change; $5 reward. Return to 226 West 71st St.

LOST—Wednesday, between Barclay Street Ferry and Roseville, Newark; pearl sunburst. G. K. Carver, Times Building.

LOST—Lady's wrist watch; monogram "R. L. P. B." Reward for return to S. H. Bunnell, 819 West 121st St.

LOST—May 1, near Washington Square, small round gold pin, black enamel "M." reward. Woodruff, 7 8th Av.

LOST—On 8th Av., near 26th St., diamond ring; $25 reward. Return to 616 6th Av., cafe.

STOLEN from in front of 87 Rivington St., bay horse and bakery wagon; name on wagon Book's View, a Bakery, No. 8 on tailboard; $25 reward. Notify Mr. Book, 100 E. Houston St.; telephone 189 Orchard.

## Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 126 St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

## Found

FOUND, May 1.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St. SECOND Av. ELEVATED.—Two packs, two coats, knife, liquor. THIRD Av. ELEVATED.—Three umbrellas, satchel, linen bag, picture books, 2 purses, cardcase, eyeglasses, spectacles, 5 books, papers, blueprints, pamphlet, gloves, knife, slippers, overalls, coat, hardware, case, music stand. SIXTH Av. ELEVATED.—Cardcase, umbrella, money, three pair gloves, six books, manuscript, corset, papers, &c., thermos bottle, coffee. NINTH Av. ELEVATED.—Watch, pin, shirt, apron, collar, blouse, meal book. SUBWAY—Satchel, umbrella, purses, bag, eyeglasses, money, necklace, blueprint, record of collector's book, rubbers, hat, overalls, hat, bandage, cigar case, can goods.

FOUND, May 1.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City—Three overcoats, package laundry, two umbrellas, lady's hat, package calendars, railroad pass, shirt and studs, stockings, laundry, shoes, overalls, two pairs gloves, three umbrellas, overcoat, valise, pocketbook, box of collars, bottle liquid, package containing globe.

FOUND, May 1.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.—Neckpiece, fob, rubbers, tobacco, toy dog, military brushes, pocketbook, coat, eyeglasses, pajamas, strapbox, nightshirt, rule, three gloves, umbrella, key, two packages.

LOST, April 24 to 30.—LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Awaiting claimants at office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn. ON TRAINS: Package, umbrella, book, overcoat, kid gloves.

FOUND, May 1.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Pin, bracelet, revolver, two umbrellas, two books, four packages.

FOUND, May 1.—N. Y. CENTRAL and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station—Four packages, keys, ticket, glasses, watch.

FOUND, May 1.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City.—One book, two overcoats, umbrella, gloves.

FOUND, May 1.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City—Two umbrellas, two packages.

FOUND, May 1.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken.—Seven umbrellas, four packages.

## Business Opportunities

A1 opening for reliable, sober business man or manufacturer with $1,000 to $3,000 to use in filling orders in a manufacturing business which is outgrowing its present supply of cash; party to take personal oversight, purchase of stock, shipment of goods, and factory disbursements; handle all of his own money and more; business light, clean, and without competition; has good margin of profit and is growing rapidly; permanent and unusually profitable business connection can be made by right party if acting promptly; references required. Address, Manufacturer, Box Y 81 Times.

A LIVE YOUNG MAN wanted to manage office and to become financially interested in a successful manufacturing concern, which will stand most rigid investigation; not less than $700 considered; immediate returns assured; real estate security given pending success and congeniality; send references for consideration. "Exceptional Opportunity," 900 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY OFFERED SUITABLE PARTY WITH $5,000-$10,000; STRONG, ORIGINAL ADVERTISING PROPOSITION. C 241 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Need $3,000 to $5,000 immediately; have large building operations on hand; need money to finish; good bonus and security; references A1; no triflers apply. Address Opportunity, 225 Times.

Would like to get in touch with one understanding manufacturing silk gloves; have large trade and few thousand dollars. G 279 Times Downtown.

Rare opportunity for a printing salesman with a little money to get an interest in a hustling little specialty print shop. Address G 275 Times Downtown.

Wanted by engineer and practical machinist with capital auto garage or manufacture of specialty preferred. Address G, 274 Times Downtown.

To Sublet.—Large, light office, suitable for any purpose; part or whole. Apply Superintendent Cable Building, Room 222, 621 Broadway.

Partner wanted to complete theatre of 1,000 seats; good site secured; big profits. Secretary, 1,204 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Banker advances money on outstanding accounts; customers not notified. Confidential, G 216 Times Downtown.

Best paying garage, Flatbush; prominent thoroughfare; long lease. Gill, 610 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

## Business Notices

Who wants ¾ active interest in profitable textile mill? Unlimited demand for product; sacrifice; other interests demand time; unusual opportunity, as investment or business proposition. M 127 Times.

500 multigraph typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing, printing, lowest prices; 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

Summer dresses made from $5 up; remodeling specialty; very reasonable; shop dresses refitted. 502 West 151st St. Telephone 1789 Audubon Sommer.

FAC SIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. A Business necessity. W. T. Lear, Mgr. 'Phones, Gresly 4022, or Tremont 2742L.

Fac-simile typewritten letters, addressing and filling-in. Lawrence F. Deutsman Letter Co., 123 Liberty St. 3663 Cort.

## Country Board

### New York State.

Children cared for; healthful, safe location; convenient public school; rates moderate; city references. Mrs. Corbett, 54 Johnson Av., Kingston, N. Y.

### Staten Island.

THE GABLES, 900 Castleton Av.—Large grounds, piazzas; trolleys pass door, connect boats; references.

### Westchester County.

Newly furnished rooms with board; every modern convenience; fine location; reasonable. The Maples, 14 Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.

### Long Island.

Young Men.—Board at the physical training farm; get the benefits of outdoor gymnasium, tennis, handball court, shower baths, swimming pool, billiards, &c.; plenty of fresh eggs and milk; special rates for May; easy commutation. Mac Lavy Farm, Babylon, L. I. 'Phone 185 Babylon.

### New Jersey.

AMERICAN COUPLE with attractive home, choicest residential location, would board couple, accustomed to well-appointed home, for Summer; 45 minutes from Liberty St., New York, on C. R. R. of N. J.; $25-$35 weekly. F 71 Times.

### Canada.

A FEW boarders wanted in the country; fine place, surrounded by water, on an island; French lessons, Turkish bath, expert massage; $10 weekly. Apply new Villa La Feuillee, St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada.

## Boarders Wanted

### West Side.

6TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

71H AV., 2,047. (123d St.)—Airy rooms, well kept; substantial board; hot water supply; references.

6TH ST., 8 WEST.—Two double rooms nicely furnished; one flight up; all conveniences; board optional.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 50 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; rates reasonable; table guests. 9539 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

53D ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; Summer rates; excellent table; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, first class; table guests; references.

55TH, 57 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 167 WEST.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; attractive front room; cannot be appreciated unless seen.

67TH ST., 50 WEST.—With private family; beautiful room adjoining bath; electricity; dressing room; continuous hot water supply; Southern cooking; attentive service; desirable home for parties desiring high class accommodations.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

120 WEST 71ST ST.

Attractive rooms; suite suitable doctor; baths, electricity.

175 WEST 75D ST.

Pleasant room; telephone; Subway, "L"; excellent board.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Telephone 1836 Columbus; small, large rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; excellent table; bath, telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large second floor room; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large back room with board; reference exchanged.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms, en suite and single; table board; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private surroundings; exceptionally good table; very reasonable.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Second floor, sunny front room; bay window; park view; moderate; references.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; first-class rooms, board; table guests accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room with running water, bath adjoining; private family; moderate.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.

Rooms; singly, suites; baths, electricity. Schuyler 8307.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Delightful home for Southern people, large, small room; excellent table; telephone

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; excellent table; table board; references.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant, large room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; near Park; superior board.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable, airy rooms; baths; excellent table; Summer rates. Telephone 2871 Riverside.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Elegant, airy, large, medium, and hall room; homelike; German cooking; Levey.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; large, small; private baths; excellent table; telephone 9030 River.

93D, 25 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; 'phone; table guests.

93D, 31 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; board optional; terms reasonable; phone.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Convenient Subway and elevated; desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references.

93D ST., 124 WEST.—Double room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; Subway, elevated; table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms with board; Summer prices; convenient "L"; telephone 7442 Riverside.

95TH ST., 71 WEST.—Clean hall room; good board.

96TH ST., 248 WEST.—Between Broadway, West End Av.; large, front room; exceptional accommodations.

100TH ST., 328 WEST END AV.—Rooms with, without bath; telephone; superior board; table guests.

113TH ST., 625 WEST. (Adjoining Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath; also room with bath; entry; excellent table. Telephone Morningside 5136.

118TH ST., 517 WEST. (The Michigan.)—A cheerful, sunny room; refined, small family. Campbell.

118TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, three; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served. Subway, trolley.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; excellent table and service; moderate.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

HOME ON THE HUDSON.—Private board, $15 week; references exchanged; 588 Riverside Drive, corner 136th St.; accessible Subway, auto 'bus, boats, and beach. Telephone 4930 Morningside. Windsor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant room, connecting lavatory; exceptional board; reasonable; 4960 Morningside. Payne.

### East Side.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large room; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

30TH ST., 40 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Single rooms, $1-$10, with excellent board; Large rooms; $18 to $25; two persons.

MADISON AV., 60.—Hotel appointments and service; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; attractive rates.

MADISON AV., 838, (70th St.)—Large, handsome rooms, with board; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 102.—Large room, with private bath, also single room; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms with board; references.

### Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS, 5, 7, 9.—Overlooking river; Subway 8 minutes, Wall St. ferry, seaside; connecting mansions, spacious suites, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house table high class; Summer rates $8, $25 weekly. 903—Main.

## Furnished Rooms

### West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable double, single rooms; large closet; running water, bath; gentlemen; $8-$5.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; newly furnished; $25, $40, and $45; desirable hall room, $18. Apply Sittenham, owner.

38TH, 51 WEST.—Large, suitable two, three; small $2.50 up; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; 'phone; exclusive.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large room; running water; gentlemen; married couple; strictly first-class house.

56TH ST., 120 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; select location. Telephone 381 Columbus.

56TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; bath; piano; other large and small rooms; telephone; Summer rates.

59TH ST., 308 WEST.—Facing Central Park; furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $4 up; suitable for studio.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; elegantly kept; $25-$60 monthly; beautifully situated; meals.

68TH ST., 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

86TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, $5-$8 weekly; private house; bath; telephone.

87TH ST., 130 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; gentlemen.

## Furnished Rooms

### West Side.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Two rooms; private bath; $8; one flight front; telephone, "L," Subway.

70TH ST., 167 WEST.—Medium size room; running water, clean, electricity, telephone; board optional.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

70TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large, single room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Attractive single rooms $4 up; suites; private bath; gentlemen. 2617 Columbus.

72D, 131 WEST.—Large and single rooms; southern exposure; private baths; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Extremely pleasant, nicely furnished large front room; smaller rooms; phone; gentlemen.

72D ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; southern exposure; bath; Subway and "L."

73D, 169 WEST.—Delightful Summer room; southern exposure; light, airy hall room; all conveniences.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; also single; homelike surroundings; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; suitable two; small room; telephone; Summer rates.

78TH ST., 288 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; two young men; breakfast; two small rooms.

76TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; private house; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 226 WEST.—Two corner rooms, connecting or separate; near 72d Subway; telephone. Robins.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Second floor; handsomely furnished; suite or single; also single room; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST. (Corner West End Av.)—Large and small rooms in modern, well-furnished home; Summer rates; one block from Broadway, Subway lines; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; medium and small rooms; private family.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive southern exposure rooms, with dressing room, adjoining bath; reasonable, references.

78TH ST., 163 WEST

# COMMERCE CHAMBER HOST TO THE FRENCH

### Distinguished Visitors Piloted Through Wall Street After Reception Luncheon

### AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

### See Splendid New Rodin Exhibit—Off for Champlain Ceremonies at Crown Point, N. Y.

After a quiet morning the distinguished French delegation which arrived here last week intrusted with the mission of presenting Rodin's bust "La France" to the United States was busily occupied in its last hours in New York yesterday. The visitors were entertained at the Chamber of Commerce at a large luncheon given in their honor, and later an informal reception committee headed by J. P. Morgan, Jr., and representative of the country's strongest financial institutions, escorted the Frenchmen about the Wall Street district. Afterward they inspected the newly opened Rodin exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. During the day the delegation lacked four of its members, who were on a flying trip to Boston.

Last night the entire party left for Ticonderoga, whence it will proceed to the site of the Champlain memorial at Crown Point, N. Y., for the final ceremony in connection with the presentation of the bust of "La France" at the tercentenary exercises to-day.

At the Chamber of Commerce the monthly meeting was practically devoted to welcoming the Frenchmen. They were met by a score of prominent New Yorkers, representative of finance, letters and public life. Andrew Carnegie sat next to Viscount de Chambrun. Near by were Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew and Jacob H. Schiff. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Judge Elbert H. Gary, Admiral Peary and Mayor Seth Low were on the opposite side of the rostrum. Stuyvesant Fish sewered above Louis Blériot, the aviator, who happened to be selected as his partner for the luncheon which was served afterward.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was one of the Entertainment Committee, kept himself inconspicuous in the body of the chamber until the procession started for the library, where the luncheon was served, as also did ex-Gov. Odell, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, President John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, Chancellor E. E. Brown of New York University, ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, Henry W. Hill, Gen. Stuart L. Woodford, Samuel S. Rea, Darwin P. Kingsley, William H. Porter, A. D. Juilliard, James G. Cannon, Paul Fuller, Jr., McDougall Hawkes, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry E. Gourd, Welding Ring, Isaac N. Seligman and E. H. Outerbridge were the other members of the committee.

The members of the French delegation present were Gabriel Hanotaux, Viscount de Chambrun, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Gen. Lebon, Count de Rochambeau, the Duc de Choiseul, Louis Blériot, Mm. Rene Baxin, Louis Barthou, Fernand Cormon, Leon Barthou, Girard, Dal Piaz, Gabriel Louis Jaray, and Gignoux.

**Resolutions for Titanic Dead.**

Before President A. Barton Hepburn introduced Ambassador Jusserand, who was the first of the guests to reply to the Chamber's welcome, the French delegation heard the Chamber pass resolutions in memory of its four members, Isidor Straus, John Jacob Astor, Benjamin Guggenheim and John B. Thayer, who died on the Titanic. The resolutions ordered that "their names be inscribed in the minutes with special reference to their usefulness in life and bravery in death."

Jacob H. Schiff, who seconded the memorial resolutions, spoke in a low voice at moments choked with feeling. In part, he said:

"Even now we can hardly realize that since we have last been together in monthly meeting this terrible catastrophe should have come upon us. Men whom it was our privilege to have almost daily intercourse with have perished by shipwreck, and with hardly a moment's notice had sped their lives in the depths of the Atlantic. Among those who have perished this Chamber has lost and mourns a number whom it had counted among its most highly respected members—men whose very lives were an example and who in the hour of death gave a lesson of heroism and resignation which in the midst of our busy life we should not forget.

"We cannot but bow in humility before the inscrutable ways of that higher power which directs the destiny of every human being, but beyond the wreck and beyond the destruction there remains to us the memory of the high character, of the good and honored name, of the genial personality of the friends whom we have lost. This should be our consolation as we miss these friends from their wonted places."

**Jusserand's Tariff Joke.**

President Hepburn in introducing Ambassador Jusserand, who spoke in English, outlined the debt which this country owes to France for her aid in the war of the Revolution. The French Ambassador made a laughing reference to the trouble he once involved himself in through an innocent reply to a question about the new American tariff. He begged his hearers to consider that in any references he might make to the commercial relations of the two countries he was not giving any opinions of his own. He explained that the delegation felt a great interest in economic questions, explaining that Gabriel Hanotaux, its head, had as Premier of France, had much to do with trade relations throughout the world. Expressing what he carefully explained were the opinions of the silk manufacturers of his native city of Lyons, he had a good deal to say about the tariff, particularly about the complexity of schedules. He concluded by referring to the many treaties between the two countries as "models upon which should be framed treaties to exist between all liberal and manly nations."

Gabriel Hanotaux, who spoke next, explained the genesis of the movement which brought the delegation from France. He said that when Ambassador Jusserand had made known to his government our intention of erecting a monument to Champlain on the shores of the lake which bears his name, the idea met spontaneous response in France. He called the Rodin bronze "a stamp and a seal authenticating once again the fidelity of our common sentiments." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant also spoke in French.

**Lafayette's Descendant Speaks.**

In introducing Viscount de Chambrun President Hepburn referred to the fact that he is a direct descendant of Lafayette. The Viscount, who represents the French Premier, spoke in clear and well-turned English. In part he said:

"The very character of the present solemnities which have brought this delegation to America awakens with us in France a peculiar feeling of sympathy and grateful retrospection. Our intellectual world, our literary men, all who are versed in historical research and who cherish the great memories of the past, look back with love and pride upon the one-time humble heroes whose venturesome spirit and wonderful foresight made of their own mother country the glorious promoter of civilization. Indeed, the five united France and America have always been popular with us, and our public men have ever justly prized their great and valuable importance, but, in the present instance, the Prime Minister of the French Republic has desired to be personally represented.

"He, also a patriot and a man of letters, cannot refrain from emotion when he recalls that page of our common history where a countryman of ours with scanty means, but with vast courage and genius, opened new lands and new prospects to the achievements of humanity.

"But, on the other hand, we citizens of France do not forget that it was upon your virgin soil that free institutions were first sown which we in turn were able to fully harvest.

"The Declaration of the American Independence preceded the declaration of the Rights of Man, and republican government in America preceded the establishment of free government in France.

"Mutual action at decisive moments, as we see, has blended together the histories of France and of the United States with ever beneficial effect, leaving to-day in the hearts of both nations an unparalleled feeling of esteem and constantly well-wishing affection."

Before the guests were escorted to luncheon President Hepburn administered the oath of office to John Claflin, the Chamber's newly elected President.

With countless handshakings the French delegation left the city last night at 7:25 o'clock over the New York Central for Fort Ticonderoga. A large number of friends were at the Vanderbilt Hotel, the visitors' headquarters, to see the party off, and the railroad agent in charge had quite a time of it getting the automobile procession under way and his charges all accounted for.

This morning the bust of "La France" will be unveiled at Crown Point. At 4:12 o'clock in the afternoon the party will start for Montreal. The journey will halt at Montreal until to-morrow night, when the visitors go to Quebec. Monday will be spent in Quebec. On Tuesday a trip will be made to Niagara Falls. On Thursday morning the delegation is due back in New York, sailing for France on the steamship Provence at 10 o'clock the same morning.

## FLYING TRIP TO HARVARD.

### Four of the Frenchmen Visit Boston and Meet Gov. Foss.

BOSTON, May 2.—Ties of friendship between Harvard University and the Republic of France were strengthened today by a visit to the university of a distinguished delegation of Frenchmen. Etienne Lamy of the French Academy, Vidal de la Blanche of the University of Paris, Gaston Deschampe of the Paris Temps, and M. Goguel. The four are members of the delegation sent to America by France with the Rodin Champlain memorial.

The envoys were met upon their arrival in this city by Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France, and others. After a ride through the Fens they went out to Cambridge and addressed the Harvard students at the new lecture hall. This afternoon they visited the State House, where they were presented to Gov. Foss. They were shown through the public library and later left for New York.

## FINE RODIN EXHIBIT OPEN.

### French Party Inspects Splendid Collection at Metropolitan Museum.

The largest permanent collection of the works of Rodin, the French sculptor, outside his own studios is now owned and on exhibition at the Metropolitan Art Museum of this city. The works in marble, bronze, and baked clay are placed in the north corridor on one side of the big main stairway of the museum. The exhibit, its charm heightened by vines and plants filling in the niches of the corridor, was inspected by members of the French Champlain Tercentenary Commission yesterday. The distinguished Frenchmen, coming to this country with a Rodin gift themselves, were opportunely here on the day of the opening of the Museum collection and were invited to inspect it.

At the close of the inspection tea was served, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest presiding. Mr. Choate, First Vice President, and Mr. de Forest, Second Vice President and Secretary of the Museum, received the guests.

The collection consists of forty pieces. It was selected with the advice of the sculptor himself, and it is representative of the different periods of his work.

The Museum owned some works by Rodin, and the later additions have been bought with the $25,000 gift made to the Museum by Thomas F. Ryan in 1910 for the purchase of the work of Rodin. The selection was left to Edward Robinson, director of the Museum, and Daniel C. French, Chairman of the Museum's Committee on Sculpture. A selection was made in the Summer of 1910 at the Paris and Meudon studios of the sculptor with his assistance.

The following ten pieces were chosen: "Adam and Eve," two heroic figures in bronze, which were to surmount the door of Rodin's celebrated "Porte de l'Enfer"; "The Thinker," a bronze statuette of which the Museum has also a large plaster cast; "The Old Courtesan," another bronze statuette; portrait busts of Puvis de Chavannes and Jules Dalou; "The Tempest," a marble relief; "The Bather," a marble figure; a portrait bust of Madame X. in marble, and a charming study in baked clay, "The Caryatid."

In addition to these important works the Museum purchased from the income of the Rogers fund an original study in baked clay for the head of the statue of Balzac which aroused a tempest of criticism in France in 1898. It is a delightfully characteristic head modeled from a professional model, said to have borne a striking resemblance to the great French writer. In the same material is a sketch group for the "Triton and Nereid," which the Museum in 1908 commissioned Rodin to execute in marble from the plaster model shown some twenty years before.

In the lower end of the gallery in two cases are gifts from the sculptor himself, eighteen signed plaster casts made especially for this purpose from small clay studies in the sculptor's studios. Included in his gift is also an original baked clay study of the torso of a woman, and there is a bronze portrait bust of Mr. Ryan which is not yet on exhibition.

Among others invited to meet the members of the French commission yesterday were three ex-Ambassadors to France—Robert Bacon, just returned from Paris, who was invited with Mrs. Bacon; Henry White, invited with Mrs. White, and Gen. Horace Porter.

Others invited were Jean J. Jusserand, French Ambassador; Etienne Lanel, French Consul General; Miss Malvina Hoffman, André Seglio, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. John Barry Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetherbee.

# SCHOOL LECTURERS DINE DR. LEIPZIGER

### College Men and Immigrants, Guest of Honor Says, Sit Before Them Evenings and Learn.

### NAMES A FEW WHO LISTEN

### Edwin Markham and ex-College Presidents Among Others—Lecture Corps Providing a People's University.

The twenty-third annual reunion and dinner of the Public Lecture Corps of the Board of Education was held at the Hotel Astor last night, with Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of the corps, hailed as "the soul of the public lecture system," as the guest of honor. About 200 of the 900 lecturers who have been giving evening courses in the public schools of the city in the season which closed on May 1 attended the reunion.

Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson, Chairman of the corps, was toastmaster. With him at the speakers' table were Borough President George McAneny, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education; Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools; Dr. and Mrs. Antonio Pisani, Dr. and Miss Leipziger, Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Dr. Jennie M. Davis, Abram I. Elkus, John Whalen, Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus G. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Somers.

Dr. Leipziger declared that the corps in the season beginning last October and ending on May 1 had given 6,000 lectures in 160 meeting places in the five boroughs of the city, mostly in public schools, where about 1,250,000 persons had listened to them. The lecture corps in this way, he said, was really providing a "university for the people."

"It is democratic. It is co-operative," said he. "The immigrant and the college graduate all are taken into our intellectual and spiritual net. The town is awakened from its lethargy and the college graduate is recalled to his studies. Men and women alike are being educated. Families spend evenings in rare company. Under the aegis of this scheme of education for adults the full meaning of American education, which is education for all, all the time, is beginning to be realized.

"People who attend include representatives of every phase and section of the great human congeries which form our cosmopolitan city. The greasy mechanic, the teacher, the lawyer, the physician, the clerk in the dry goods store, all are bound together in this desire for the broadening of the intellectual horizon—for the sharing in the feasts that are offered to them—in literature, in music, and in art. A poet like Edwin Markham, ex-Presidents of colleges, and graduates of English, American, and German universities are among regular auditors at some of the courses. Is not this a university? Are we not realising through this means the vision of him who wrote: 'There is not a schoolhouse in the Republic but is destined to become a university of the people, a nerve ganglion of the new school organization in the spirit of the arts and sciences.'"

Dr. Leipziger spoke of the tendency in the last two or three years to call attention to the fact that a percentage of the attendance of former years has drifted away to the inferior attractions of the moving picture shows and cheap vaudeville, but declared that it was therefore all the more necessary to provide in these lectures the very best and most interesting material, using if necessary motion pictures to add to efficiency. As a result of such improvements, he said, despite an inclement Winter, the attendance this year showed an increase of more than 40,000, and despite the fact also that the lectures have been on more serious topics than ever before.

Following Dr. Leipziger's address, brief speeches in praise of his work and that of the lecture corps under him were made by President Winthrop of the Board of Education and Borough President McAneny, and a lecture with illustrated lantern slides descriptive of the lecture work was delivered by Dr. Jennie M. Davis, formerly of the Board of Health, but now connected with the Public Lecture Corps.


A REDUCTION SALE reduced to a few words. Our entire stock of SPRING HATS. Soft hats and derbies. The season's approved styles. Shapes and weights that mean all-Summer usefulness.

$3 hats reduced to $1.95 — $4 hats reduced to $2.85
$5 hats reduced to $3.35 — $6 hats reduced to $3.95

An early reduction—and we advise an early selection.

Weber & Heilbroner
Nine Stores
849 Broadway, 27 New
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257 Broadway, 159 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
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CHESTER ARROW
Notch COLLAR
Meets close in front and stays so
15¢ 2 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.


## JOHN RUSH FUND NOW $1,200.

### Contributions of $195 for Battalion Chief's Family Yesterday.

The fund for the widow and daughter of Battalion Chief John Rush, who was killed a week ago when he was thrown from his carriage, gained $195 yesterday through five contributions. The sum previously acknowledged was $1,005, and the total is now $1,200. These contributions were acknowledged yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Croker, Jr., 831 Madison Avenue | $100 |
| W. R. M. | 10 |
| James M. Leopold, 7 Wall Street | 25 |
| J. P. Morgan, Jr., 23 Wall Street | 50 |
| Kilaen Van Rensselaer, 44 Wall Street | 10 |

Persons wishing to add to this fund may send their subscriptions to Edward F. Croker, President of the Croker National Fire Prevention Bureau, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.

Amusement Advertisements on Page 9


Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
(1 Minute from Hudson Terminal)

Spring Underwear
49c, worth 75c
Balbriggan, Lisle Thread and Merino
Direct from the Best Mills. Middlemen's Profit Saved.
Athletic Underwear
29c regularly 50c
A great special purchase
400 Dozen Shirts
bought at a "cut"
The surplus stock of the best shirt manufacturer in America.
$1.00 Percale Shirts at 69c
$2.00 Madras Shirts at $1.19



Buffalo and Chicago Express
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 2 A. M. Daily.
Sleeping Cars open at 9:30 P. M.
The Road of Anthracite



Which Is Your Policy?
An Appeal to Both Sides to Know OUR Policies
Browning, King & Co
Furnishing—Clothing—and Hats

There are so-called Progressives and Conservatives, but every season finds us progressing in the production of the best Ready-to-Wear Attire for Men, Boys and Children. There is no such thing as standing still.

Progressiveness in manufacturing Metropolitan Attire does not mean going to extremes; the happy medium or balance that we strike will appeal to all who desire to be correctly attired without resorting to "Freak" Styles.

Best Assortment of $20 and $25 Suits in New York

We crowd every possible penny into our suits at these very popular prices. Our retail charges are based on the exact cost of manufacturing in our own Work-Shops, and this gives you garments that are positively unsurpassed for Style and Quality in a large Variety at $20.00 and $25.00

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

Russian Sailor Suits, some with Reefers to match..... $5.00 to $15.00
Wash Suits, including Sailor, Russian and Beach Suits, our exclusive styles..... $1.50 to $6.50
Boys' Blouses, with drawstrings and with or without the soft detachable collars, sizes 6 to 16, Values up to $1.50, at..... 65c

HAT DEPARTMENT

Largest Distributors of Stetson Hats..... $3.50 to $12.00
Browning-King Special Derby, Extra Value..... $3.00
A Novelty in Cloth Hats that is just right..... $3.00
Panama Hats for Boys and Children..... $2.85
Children's Washable Hats, in all colors..... 50c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

A Sale of $2.00 and $2.50 Knitted 4-in-Hands..... $1.35
This collection consists of the Best Weaves and Newest Colorings.
$2.50 Nainsook Pajamas..... $1.15
$1.50 Nainsook Night Shirts..... 95c
$1.00 Silk Lisle Gloves..... 35c
Our Shirts Must be Seen to be Appreciated..... $1.15 to $5.00

Best Assortment of Furnishings in New York.

Browning, King & Co
"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb.



Overcoats

Queer time of year to advertise Overcoats, isn't it?

But stop and think!

When you go up in the mountains, or take a sea voyage on your vacation a light weight Overcoat is a necessity.

Have you one?

If not, we will make one to your measure—a good, stylish one, too—with good lining and trimmings—for a price as low as $20, and from that up to $50.

A Summer Tuxedo Suit or Dress Suit or both, made of light weight material—made, too, so they hold their shape—are necessary adjuncts of a Summer wardrobe.

Tuxedos—$35 to $70; Dress Suits—$40 to $75.

We are equipped to give the best merchant tailoring service at the most economical prices.

Arnheim's
The Largest Tailoring Establishment in the World.
Broadway and 9th Street



Clothes from Maker to Wearer

Moe Levy

$25 Guaranteed Suits at $15

Price may attract, but it takes the right kind of values to hold trade. It's the service and satisfaction that brings my customers back season after season. I guarantee to give you a $25 Suit for $15.00, and this guarantee is based on the actual quality of my garments as compared with the clothes offered around town at $25.00. Because the clothes are made in my own workshops, under my own supervision, I know that they are tailored thoroughly. Because I am both manufacturer and retailer in one, and because my Walker Street location enables me to save many thousand dollars in rent, I can and do guarantee $25.00 clothes values at $15.00.

For The Man With a Limited Expenditure

He can get more style, more quality, and more satisfaction at my store than anywhere in town. Stores which must buy from manufacturers (as most retailers do) have no voice in the making of the clothes they offer you—therefore cannot give you the originality of cut and design, and, since they must pay the manufacturer a profit, they can't compete with me in price.

Bring $15 to me and I'll show you how it will do the work of $25. I'll show you ten times the varieties of patterns and I'll show you fashions six months in advance of the styles shown by the average clothier. I'll give you exclusive clothes without the exclusive price. Come to Walker Street. You may have to spend a few moments to get here, but you'll spend fewer dollars than at the more conveniently located stores.

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Mr. Vreeland and a Job

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MR. H. H. VREELAND, who, by the way, has employed men by the tens of thousands, once said: "My advice to the young man with $30 who wants a job—a *good* job, is to spend $20 of it for a new suit, $2 for a new hat, and the rest, all but a dollar or so, for a complete new outfit—then go for the job. He'll get it—QUICK. For here in New York a man *must* look well or be turned down."

Seems almost as if Mr. Vreeland had us in mind when he spoke of that $20 Suit, for the young men of this city who are the shrewdest buyers come to us for their clothes—knowing that here their $18, $20, $22.50 or $25 buys more good looks and better quality than it possibly can otherwhere. Fact, gentlemen, thousands of the smart young men (old men too) in this city are wearing these Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes of ours.

Wearing them first because they add to their appearance; second, because, by reason of their values and the savings they afford, our customers are able to put money usually spent for clothes to other uses. Come and see the clothes and see what *you* can save.

Suits $18 to $50 — Overcoats $15 to $40